# GAZETTEER OF INDIA

## RAJASTHAN

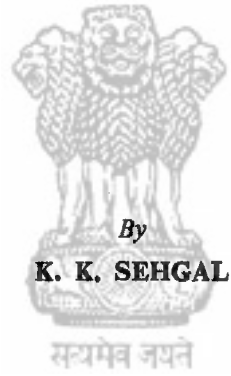
# BHILWARA

सत्यमेव जयते

# RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS




# BHILWARA




*By*

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GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN,
JAIPUR.

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# PREFACE

The present gazetteer is seventeenth in the series of district gazetteers which are being brought out by the Government of Rajasthan in collaboration with the Central Gazetteers Unit of the Government of India.

The district, as an administrative entity in its present shape, was created by clubbing together large parts of the erstwhile princely State of Mewar with that of the Chiefship of Shahpura and with whose annals its own past was inextricably interwoven. Its close proximity to Ajmer, the seat of the mighty Chauhans and to Bundi, the stronghold of the Hadas, made the tract vulnerable to their expansionist designs and in later period to the ambitions of the Muslim and Mughal governors of Ajmer and the rapacities of the Maratha and the Pindari marauders. The area, therefore, not only witnessed many scenes of marching armies, pitched battles and protracted sieges but also suffered calamities and devastation caused by warfare and miseries inflicted by conquerors upon the vanquished.

The last mention of this tract is available in the series of *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. II-A, concerning the Mewar Residency compiled in 1908. The gazetteers are now being revised/written in accordance with the general pattern laid down by the Government of India. In case of the districts in Rajasthan, the task is more of writing the gazetteers afresh than revising them, because in most cases, no gazetteers at all, had been written while in a few others, those written are very sketchy and cover very little ground, besides the fact that much of what has been written, has become obsolete. The current series of gazetteers in Rajasthan give an eloquent commentary on how political, social and economic reforms were introduced after Independence and to what effect. Moreover, much history has been created by the people of this area by leading and participating in the agrarian movement which attracted wide attention during freedom movement. After Independence, the mineral potential of the district has been greatly exploited which has brought it in the forefront. As such these gazetteers are not only geographical lexicons or statistical tables, but reflect changes almost amounting to a metamorphosis in certain fields of the district life.

The material available in old gazetteers has been freely used particularly in chapters dealing with subjects like topography, rivers,

geology etc. The bulk of the information had, however, to be collected from a number of publications, both official and non-official, and from other sources. The data included in the volume, unless specifically mentioned in the text otherwise, pertain to the period ending 1969–70. The climatological summary given in this gazetteer has been prepared by the Meteorological Department, Government of India.

I am greatly indebted to the various departments of the State and Central Government, semi-Government institutions and individuals who have helped by extending their co-operation and making necessary material available. I wish to place on record my grateful thanks to Dr. P. N. Chopra, M. A. Ph. D., Editor, Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, for thorough scrutiny of draft chapters and for making valuable suggestions for improving the quality of the volume. It would not be out of place to mention that the expenditure incurred on the compilation and printing of the District Gazetteers is being financed by the Government of India.

I am extremely grateful to Shri Hari Deo Joshi, the Chief Minister, Shri Chandanmal Baid, the Planning Minister and Shri Jujhar Singh, the Minister of State for Planning, who evinced a keen interest in the work throughout. I also take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to Shri S. L. Khurana, the Ex-Chief Secretary and Shri M. Mukerji, the present Chief Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan, and Shri D. N. Prasad, Special Secretary (Planning), who amidst their numerous pre-occupations, found time to give their valuable advice to improve the quality of the publication.

The officers and the staff of this department have considerably helped me in compilation and preparing this volume. To them I owe much and without their team work the publication would not have come out in time.

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# GAZETTEER OF BHILWARA DISTRICT

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## CONVERSION TABLE

**Length**

1 inch=2.54 centimetres
1 foot=30 48 centimetres
1 yard=91.44 centimetres
1 mile=1.61 kilometres

**Area**

1 square foot=0.093 square metre
1 square yard=0.836 square metre
1 square mile=2.59 square kilometres
1 acre=0.405 hectare

**Volume**

1 cubic foot=0.028 cubic metre

**Capacity**

1 gallon (Imperial)=4.55 litres
1 seer (80 tola)=0.937 litre

**Weight**

1 tola=11.66 grams
1 chhatank=58.32 grams
1 seer=933.10 grams
1 maund=37.32 kilograms
1 seer (24 tolas)=279.93 grams
1 ounce=28.35 grams
1 pound=453.59 grams
1 ton=1,016.05 kilograms

**Temperature**

t° Fahrenheit=9/5 (T° centigrade) 0+32

### Metric Weights & Measures

**Length**

10 millimetres=1 centimetre
100 centimetres=1 metre
1,000 metres=1 kilometre

**Area**

100 square millimetres=1 square centimetre
10,000 square centimetres=1 square metre or centiare
100 square metres=1 are
100 ares=1 hectare
100 hectares or 1,000,000 square metres=1 sq. kilometre

**Volume**

1,000,000 cubic centimetres=1 cubic metre

**Capacity**

1,000 millilitres=1 litre
1,000 litres=1 kilolitre

**Weight**

1,000 milligrams=1 gram
1,000 grams=1 kilogram
100 kilograms=1 quintal
1,000 kilograms=1 tonne
200 milligrams=1 carat



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# CHAPTER I

# GENERAL

## INTRODUCTORY

### Origin of the Name

It is not recorded as to how the name Bhilwara was ascribed to the area which now forms the district. Tradition has it that it came to be known as Bhilwara because it was mostly inhabited by Bhils in old days. These Bhils were eventually driven away towards the hilly tracts and interior places of less importance by the ancestors of the peasant settlers. Ironically enough, now very few Bhils live in the area. Another version recounts that the present Bhilwara city had a mint where coins known as *Bhiladi* were minted and from this denomination was derived the name of the district[1].

### Location

The district Bhilwara is situated between latitude 25°1′ and 25°58′ and longitude 74°1′ and 75°28′ east of Greenwich[2]. It is bounded in the north by Ajmer district; in the north-west, west and south-west by Udaipur district; in the south and south-east by Chittaurgarh district and in the east and north-east by Bundi and Tonk districts. The total length of the district from west to east is 144 km. while the breadth from north to south is 104 km. approximately[3].

### Area and Population

According to the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India (1966), the area of Bhilwara district is 10,448 sq. km[4]. It is fourteenth in the State in respect of area and tenth in respect of population. According to the Census of 1961, the population of the district was 865,797 (males 454,253 and females 411,544) with density of 83 persons per sq. km. The population of the district is 18.84 per cent higher than that in 1951.

### Administrative History

The territory comprising the present Bhilwara district used to be a part of the former Udaipur (Mewar) State and the Chiefship of Shahpura. Consequent upon the merger of Udaipur State and the Shahpura Chiefship

1. Gahlot, Jagdish Singh, *The History of Rajputana, Vol. I*, p. 159.
2. Source : Office of the Survey of India, Western Circle Office, Jaipur.
3. *ibid.*
4. However, the area of the district was recorded as 10,450 sq. km. in 1971 (Provisional).

into the United States of Rajasthan in the year 1948, the present district, as it is constituted today, came into existence in October, 1949. It comprises former administrative units namely Bhilwara and Rajsamand of the erstwhile Udaipur State and the Shahpura Chiefship.

The district till 1961 was composed of eleven tahsils viz., Asind, Hurda, Shahpura, Jahazpur, Raipur, Mandal, Banera, Bhilwara, Sahara, Kotri and Mandalgarh. Inter-district transfers of territories took place by the transfer to this district of village Senturia from Rashmi and village Dowani from Begun tahsils of Chittaurgarh district during the intercensal period 1951–61. Within the district by way of inter-tahsil re-adjustments, the entire former Badnor and Kareda tahsils were merged into Asind and Mandal tahsils respectively while the entire former Phulia and Arwar tahsils and one village Kotri from Jahazpur tahsil were merged into Shahpura tahsil. During this period one village Harpura was also transferred from Jahazpur tahsil to Mandalgarh tahsil[1].

The following table gives the names of tahsils, number of towns and villages, length and breadth and population in 1961[2]:

| S.No. Tahsil | No. of towns | No. of villages | | Length* (Approx.) West to east (km.) | Breadth* (Approx.) North to south (km.) | Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Inhabited | Uninhabited | | | |
| 1. Asind | — | 196 | 1 | 47 | 52 | 97,594 |
| 2. Hurda | — | 67 | 1 | 33 | 29 | 46,477 |
| 3. Shahpura | 1 | 118 | 6 | 40 | 45 | 78,374 |
| 4. Jahazpur | — | 169 | 13 | 41 | 46 | 86,597 |
| 5. Raipur | — | 87 | 2 | 32 | 29 | 46,236 |
| 6. Mandal | — | 162 | 3 | 62 | 48 | 100,306 |
| 7. Banera | — | 92 | 3 | 29 | 38 | 59,642 |
| 8. Bhilwara | 1 | 123 | 3 | 45 | 39 | 128,556 |
| 9. Sahara | 1 | 90 | 5 | 35 | 38 | 62,586 |
| 10. Kotri | — | 127 | — | 37 | 50 | 69,328 |
| 11. Mandalgarh | — | 269 | 32 | 56 | 45 | 90,101 |

In 1962, two tahsils of the district Bhilwara viz., Banera and Raipur were abolished. But in 1965 and 1969, tahsil Banera and Raipur were respectively re-established. Bhilwara district now comprises four sub-divisions of Bhilwara, Gulabpura, Mandalgarh and Shahpura. A

1. *Census of India, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Bhilwara District*, p. 1.
2. *ibid.*, p. 83.

* Data on length and breadth is given on the basis of information supplied by the Survey of India, Western Circle Office, Jaipur.

Sub-Divisional Officer is incharge of each sub-division. These four sub-divisions are further divided into 11 following tahsils :

| Sub-Divisions | Tahsils |
|---|---|
| Bhilwara | 1. Bhilwara |
| | 2. Mandal |
| | 3. Banera |
| | 4. Sahara |
| | 5. Raipur |
| Gulabpura | 1. Asind |
| | 2. Hurda |
| Mandalgarh | 1. Kotri |
| | 2. Mandalgarh |
| Shahpura | 1. Jahazpur |
| | 2. Shahpura |

**Towns**

The Census of 1961 listed only three towns in the district of Bhilwara. Their names, location and population are given below[1] :

| S.No. | Name of the town | Latitude* | Longitude* | Population (Number) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bhilwara | 25°21′ | 74°39′ | 43,499 |
| 2. | Gangapur | 25°13′ | 74°16′ | 7,769 |
| 3. | Shahpura | 25°38′ | 74°56′ | 12,165 |

Detailed description of these towns is given in the chapter Places of Interest.

There are five police circles in the district–Bhilwara, Gangapur, Shahpura, Gulabpura and Mandalgarh which have 21 police stations and 42 police out-posts. Their distribution is as follows : Bhilwara police circle–5 police stations and 13 police out posts; Gangapur police circle–3 police stations and 5 police out-posts; Shahpura police circle–5 police stations and 10 police out-posts; Gulabpura police circle-3 police stations and 5 police out-posts; Mandalgarh police circle–5 police stations and 9 police out-posts.

## TOPOGRAPHY

**Natural Divisions**

The district appears rectangular in its general shape with one

1. *Census of India*, 1961, *Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Bhilwara District*, p. 83.

* Co-ordinates of the towns have been given on the basis of information supplied by the Survey of India, Office of the Western Circle, Jaipur.

exception that its western side is some what broader than the eastern. It consists of a fairly open plain in the north and south-west portion with a few hillocks jutting out here and there and undulating plain and hills in the south and north-east portion. The general slope of the district is from west to east.

**Hills**

The district generally consists of an elevated plateau. In the eastern portion of the district there are cluster of hills. There is a distinct range in the north-east corner which extends to Jahazpur. The ranges of Aravalli hills intersect the district at several places. These hills are prominent in the south-east in Mandalgarh tahsil[1]. Heights of some of the important hills of the district Bhilwara are given below :

| | |
|---|---|
| Daragarh hill near village Banera | 581 metres |
| Hill near Jahazpur in north-east part of the district | 529 metres |
| Hill south of Bijolia in south-east part of the district | 570 metres |
| Highest hill south of Gangapur in southern part of the district | 689 metres |

The scattered and low hill ridges generally run from south-west to north-east having gentle scopes. Vegetation in the area is generally poor although small patches of wooded areas exist in hilly portions.

**Plateaus and Plains**

The general level of the district is about 380 metres above the mean sea level in the plains in the north. It gradually rises towards the western part of the district upto a general level of 500 metres above the mean sea level. The plain moderately slopes towards north-east while some tract in the south steeps considerably.

**Desert**

There is no desert in the Bhilwara district.

## RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES

The principal rivers flowing through the district are the Banas and its tributaries namely the Berach, the Kothari and Khari. Other small rivers are the Mansi, the Menali, the Chandrabhaga and the Nakadi.

**Banas**

It rises in the Aravalli hills in the north in the Udaipur district. The river Banas enters the Bhilwara district near village Doodiya in tahsil Bhilwara. It approaches the hills of Mandalgarh and is joined by the

1. *Census of India*, 1961, *Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Bhilwara District*, p. (iii).

rivers Berach on the right bank and Kothari on the left. It then flows towards the north and then north-east direction along the western side of the Jahazpur tahsil and enters the Tonk district. Banas is not a perennial river; in summer it usually contains only pools of water. The bed of the Banas in the district is hard and rocky and water is long retained under the surface to percolate into the wells sunk everywhere on either bank. The chief feeders of the river are Mansi, Khari, Kothari and Berach.

**Berach**

The Berach river rises in the hills to the north of Udaipur tahsil and enters the district near the village Barundani and joins the Banas near Bigod in Mandalgarh tahsil. It passes through a little portion of this district.

**Kothari**

The river Kothari rises in the Aravalli hills near Deogarh (Devgarh) in the Udaipur district. It passes near the villages viz., Nathriyas (Natharias), Nahri (Nari), Jagras (Jagrias), Bagore (Bagar) and Meja in tahsil Mandal and villages Sanganer and Kodukota in tahsil Bhilwara and ultimately joins the Banas, a little to the west of Mandalgarh at Nandrai.

**Khari**

It is another large river in the district. It originates near Deogarh (Devgarh) in the district Udaipur and runs from the south to the north-east in the western half of the district and then runs parallel to the district boundary in the north. After leaving the district in the north it finally merges with the Banas. The important villages near which it flows are Khajuri, Hurda (Hurra), Gulabpura and Bhumala in Gulabpura Sub-Division. It is joined by the Mansi river in tahsil Shahpura.

**Mansi**

This river has its origin in Mandal tahsil and passing through the portions of Asind and Hurda (Hurra) tahsils, it joins the Khari river at Phulia (Phuliya) in Shahpura tahsil at Dhani Bhata which is considered as a sacred place, having a temple of Lord Shiva.

**Menali**

It is a small river which originates in the hills of Mandalgarh and joins the Banas near Bigod alongwith other river Berach. This place is locally known as Triveni Sangam and held very sacred.

**Chandrabhaga**

It is a very small river and it flows in a small area in the south of Sahara tahsil. The important village near which it flows is Mahjhawas in Sahara tahsil.

**Nakadi**

It too is a small river and a tributary of the river Khari. It flows in the west of tahsil Asind in a very small area.

**Lakes and Tanks**

There are no natural lakes in the district though tanks are found in several villages. The water from these tanks is used for irrigational purposes or for drinking for animals and domestic use. It was customary in the former Udaipur State for all important Jagirdars to build a tank. Tanks in the district can be classified in o four following categories:[1]

(i) Tanks irrigating more than 2,500 acres of land.

(ii) Tanks irrigating between 1,000 acres to 2,500 acres of land.

(iii) Tanks irrigating between 500 acres to 1,000 acres of land.

(iv) Tanks irrigating less than 500 acres of land.

Some details of tanks irrigating more than 2,500 acres of land are given below[2]:

| S. No. | Name | Location (tahsil) | Name of the river basin |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Meja | Mandal | Kothari |
| 2. | Sareri | Hurda | Mansi |
| 3. | Arwar | Shahpura | Khari |
| 4. | Khari | Asind | Khari |
| 5. | Manikya Sagar (Jetpura) | Mandalgarh | Banas |
| 6. | Naharsagar | Shahpura | Khari |
| 7. | Mandal | Mandal | Kothari |
| 8. | Umedsagar | Shahpura | Khari |
| 9. | Nakadi | Asind | Nakadi |

After integration of the former princely States, several new tanks were constructed by harnessing the waters of rivers and their feeders in the area. Notable among these tanks are: Karera, Meja, Khari, Sareri, Govta, Nagdepatan, Nakadi, Brahmanon-ki-Sareri, Gurla, Mandal, Nawalpura, Atwara, Deoriya, Jharol, Peethalpura, Naharsagar, Ummedsagar, Patan, Arjungarh, Arwar and Jaitpura. The tanks named Ummedsagar and Naharsagar in tahsil Shahpura are noteworthy. Naharsagar is quite a large tank and it was constructed by Naharsingh the ruler of former Shahpura

1. Source : The office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, Bhilwara.
2. *ibid.*

Chiefship. It is at a distance of nearly 12 km. north of Shahpura town. Ummedsagar was also constructed by Nahar Singh who named it after his son Ummed Singh. It is situated about 6 km. south of Shahpura town. The increase in irrigational facilities has resulted in increased agriculture production.

**Ground Water Resources**

In 1969–70, a preliminary ground water survey of Bhilwara district was conducted by the Rajasthan Ground Water Department, Jodhpur. During this period, 625 representative wells were taken up for hydrological studies and the chemical quality of ground water was determined on the basis of 364 water samples. The district is generally covered with hard rock formations. The central, southern and northern portions of the district are predominantly covered by formations of the Aravalli and pre-Aravalli systems. The sandstone, limestone and shales of Vindhyan systems are exposed on the surface in well sections particularly in the south-eastern part of the district. The alluvium occurs as isolated patches along the course of rivers Banas, Khari and Kothari. The hard rock formations are poor hosts for ground water due to higher compaction and low permeability. Ground water moves in these formations along the secondary openings upto 25 to 30 metre depth and collects in the fractured zones or weathered pockets. Wells in these formations yield on an average 6,000 to 80,000 litres of water per day tapping a water cushion 3 m. to 8 m. thickness. The water table is usually 8 m. to 18 m. deep.[1] The area near Bijawlia exposed with sand stone exposures has been found to be potential acquifer due to higher permeability. The wells in this area yield water between 25,000 to 1,30,000 lpd. The water level varies from 5 m. to 20 m. in depth. In the area comprising alluvium, water level varies from 5 m. to 20 m. and the yields of wells vary widely in 30,000 to lpd to 2,50,000 lpd depending upon the alluvial thickness tapped in the wells.

A few tube wells are drilled by the Rajasthan Ground Water Department in villages namely Giga-ka-khera, Hamirgarh, Rajoli, Deoli, Bigod and Zalimipura tapping on alluvial thickness of 25 m. to 50 m. in the valley fills. Their yield varies from 30,000 to 50,000 lpd for a draw-down of about 5 m.

The water found in the district is generally alkaline with a varying concentration of the total dissolved solids between 200 PPM to 9,000 PPM. It is generally suitable for drinking and irrigation purposes except in a few

1. Source : Directorate of Survey and Research, Rajasthan Ground Water Department, Jodhpur.

isolated patches[1]. Further, the water generally belongs to bicarbonate type providing higher values of residual sodium carbonates. The second dominant amion is chloride. The water possessing higher values of sodium absorption ratio and residual sodium carbonate can be utilised for irrigation by adopting soil management practices.

Minor irrigation in the district can be enhanced by sinking of new tube-wells and deepening of the existing wells so as to tap the maximum saturated thickness of the acquifers. New dug-wells can also be constructed in the hard rock areas having wider diameters. A minimum spacing suggested between two wells for ensuring optimum yield is 400 m. in distance.

## GEOLOGY[2]

The area is almost entirely underlined by pre-cambrian rocks. These consist of the Bundelkhand gneiss covering an extensive tract in the east, the banded gneissic complex occupying a large tract in the north and south and the Aravalli Schists and composite gneisses predominanting over the rest of the area where it is not occupied by out-crops of the members of the Raialo Series and the Delhi's. Towards the eastern part of the district, Vindhyan formations, just by the side of the Great Boundary Fault are also exposed. However, there are some exceptions of the Recent and Sub-Recent soil forming the alluvial mantel of varying thickness that covers the solid geology of the plain in many places. Some characteristics of pre-cambrian rocks and their classifications are given below :

BUNDELKHAND GNEISS—It covers quite an extensive area of the district. This group comprises granites and schists. The normal granite type is represented in the rocky area towards the adjoining Chittaurgarh district. This rock is medium to coarse-grained and is composed of translucent quartz and pink felspar with varying amount of biotite. The ferromagnesian minerals therein are scanty. It is even-grained and non-porphyritic.

BANDED GNEISSIC COMPLEX—It also covers an extensive area in the south-eastern rocky regions and comprises irregular assemblage of intrusive rocks. Wide variability of texture and general lack of definition in their composition characterises these banded gneisses.

ARAVALLI SYSTEM—Aravalli rocks occupy the form of belts and covers a wide area in the district. It comprises quartzites, conglomerates,

1. Source : Directorate of Survey and Research, Rajasthan Ground Water Department, Jodhpur.
2. Source : The office of the Director, Mines & Geology Department, Rajasathan, Udaipur.

shales, slates, phyllites and composite gneisses. This is succeeded by limestone, generally argillaceous and dolomitic in composition. At some places it is matemorphosed into slates, phyllites or schists constituting the bulk of the formation. The argillaceous sediments which succeed the basel arenaceous and calcareous facies of the Aravalli System were more widespread. The vast thickness attained by the latter Aravallis must have exerted enormous pressure on the rocks underneath. Subsequent titonic movements, in folding the Aravallis carried the basal sediments together with the underlying basement rock to great depths. Among the intrusives in the Aravallis, pegmatites and quartz veins are common. Pegmatite occur as coarsely crystallised dykes and veins composed of translucent, white quartz and felspar. Occurence of pure white translucent quartz is very common in the phyllites of this area.

COMPOSITE GNEISSES—The composite members of this series are classified into arenaceous and calcareous. The former consist of conglomeratic or quartzitic basel beds while the later is composed of calcareous facies comprising crystalline limestone cale-gneisses.

DELHI SYSTEM—It is generally represented in the area by isolated outliers comprising conglomerates grading upwards into massive quartzites, occuring in the midst of the Aravalli schists and gneisses.

VINDHYANS—In between Mandalgarh and Bijolia there is plateau and the lower shelf below the fault scrap is determined by the red, brown, hard and flaggy sandstones over lying the Sirbu shales in a stream bed below the fault scarp. Rare and excellent sections of sandstones, a few inches in thickness are seen. In the fault scrap itself the passage beds, drab, and brown sandy shales and thin sandstones are exposed with massive pale pink quartzites at the top. Around Bijolia the surface of the plateau is all massive, white and pink quartzitic sandstone, false bedded and with quardangular jointing. At Mandal, there are curious rocks about twenty feet in height and shaped like pulpits or anvils. The alluvial plain south of Bijolia is floored by the massive pink and white quartzites in hill sections and occasionally at the surface.

**Post-Tertiary Deposits (Mineral Wealth)**

SOIL—The alluvial mantel, spreading over the plains and valleys of the area has been derived from the disintegration of the local rocks. The low-lying alluvial tracts of the southern and the northern portions of the area are more fertile than the elevated central plains. The central gneissic plain has generally thick soil cover.

BLOWN SAND—Great quantities of drifted sand have headed into

unconsolidated mounds and ridges along the banks of the Banas. The area of accumulation is held upon the east and south-east by steep and continuous ridges of quartzite, which have prevented the sand from being dispersed across the plains.

KANKAR–The weathering of calc gneiss and amphibolite often resultes in the formation of *Kankar* (Concretionary calcium carbonate) in the soil of the gneissic plains. Shallow digging for *Kankar* for local use, is frequent.

FELSPAR AND QUARTZ—Good variety of these minerals in the district are found in the pegmatites, specially at Jahazpur, Paroli Sangod and Gangapur.

WHITE CLAY—Good variety of this material is found at Mangrop in the district. It is used as base component in preparation of mica bricks.

GARNET—It had one time much reputation as a gem stone but being common, it has lost its importance. In Bhilwara, garnet crystals occur near Kamalpura, Salaria, Deoria, Kandpura, Sangwa and Banera. Garnets have commercial importance as a cheap abrasive material used in wood working and glass industries.

BERYL—It is a silicate of beryllium and alumina. Principally it is found associated with pegmatites and is produced in a large measure as a by-product of mica and felspar industry. In Bhilwara, it is worked in Jahazpur and collected by all the leases of mica in the area.

MICA—The Bhilwara district is prominent throughout the country as a mica mining centre in Rajasthan. It is considerably worked in Bhilwara, Jahazpur, Sahara and Raipur tahsils. It is the most important major mineral of Rajasthan from the point of view of production, sale value and royalty. Apparently, it looks like a soft coloured glass sheet of different sizes. Chemically, however, it is a hydrated sillicate of potassium and aluminium. It possesses some notable physical properties which make it indispensable for the electrical industry. Mica has high insulation properties, as such it is a bad conductor of heat. It is used without smelting or alloying with any other material. Mica in Rajasthan occurs in the pegmatites intruding the Aravalli mica schists. Notable mica mines are situated at Bhunas, Gundli, Bagore, Bhadu, Chunbera, Bemattla and Jajkheda.

IRON ORE—Iron ore in the area occurs in the ferruginous quartzite band of the Pur-Banera belt of ridges about one and a half mile south of Kamalpura in the Raialo Series. It is also found in ferruginous breccia in Jahazpur limestone found near Kherpura. Although, iron is not worked

out industrially in the area, there are some ancient iron workings near Bigod, Banera and Dariba. Since the quality of iron found in the area is not good, its prospecting has ceased.

SOAPSTONE—It is made out of soft and compact talcose rocks having a soapy feel that could be sawn and worked. It is medium to fine grained, greenish-grey, generally massive variety of talc mineral which is a hydrous silicate of magnesia. It is worked out at Chenpura, Kankariya. Bagore, Chewaria and Bhilwara. The deposits are lanticular and large quantities are found in dolomitic suits intruded by igneous rocks. Other deposits are irregularly shaped bodies showing varying degree of schistosity. Soapstone is used commercially in paper, rubber, textile and toilet industries. Besides, it is used as talcum powder, polishing agent and insecticide and an insulating material. It combines in itself the desirable properties of extreme softness, good lustre, high slip for lubricating powder, low moisture, chemical inertness, high fusion point, low electrical and heat conductivity and extreme whiteness. Hence, it enjoys a steady demand in many industries.

COPPER—Extensive slag heaps are lying in the district at Dariba and Chenpura near Banera. Here, old workings for copper exist along the range of quartzite hills. Generally the copper mineral found at all these places has been chalcopyrite i.e., copper pyrite. It is found dissiminated in schists and phyllites. The ancient carried out mining by following the outcrops of this mineral from the hill tops and hill sides. Mining activity in old time seems to have ceased due to the increasing difficulties in mining at depths.

ASBESTOS—Asbestos is a fibrous variety of silicate minerals which are noted for heat resisting properties. The fibres are flexible and easy to separate. In Bhilwara, it is worked at Sojatgarh. It is first refined and then exported to Bombay and Calcutta.

GLASS SAND—Glass sand or silica is found in tahsil Asind. It is an extra ordinary mineral containing impurities of alumina and iron oxides to a small degree. It is exploited for use in various glass and steel industries in the country.

BUILDING STONE—The building stone locally known as *Balua* is considerably worked at Mandalgarh. It is found in slabs of varying colours viz., white, red and grey. It is used in the construction of buildings. This quarry industry of building stone engages a good number of workers on daily wages who follow the age-old method for working. Bijolia stone slabs are considered to be the best in the area.

In addition to above minerals, fluorite is available in Asind tahsil. It is used by steel plants and glass factories. Limestone is found near Jahazpur, Karoli, Kangod and Durgapur.

**Earthquakes and Tremors**

Rajasthan, as a whole, is in a geological stable belt, earthquakes, therefore, are neither frequent nor severe in intensity in the State[1]. In the Seismic Zoning Map of India prepared by the Indian Standards Institution, Bhilwara district lies in Zone I. In this zone, according to the expert opinion, seismic intensity of V-Modified Mercalli is likely to be reached in the event of earthquakes[2]. The history of the area shows that no significant earthquakes originated in the district during the past 25 years[3]. In fact, no major earthquakes originated in this area even during the last 300 years[4]. Great earthquakes having their origin in the active seismic zones of India, such as the Himalayan Boundary Fault Zone or the Runn of Kutch Zone have, however, been felt occasionally and slightly in the district. The most prominent of these earthquakes were the following[5]:

1. Runn of Kutch earthquake of 16th June, 1819.
2. Kangra earthquake of 4th April, 1905.
3. Bihar-Nepal earthquake of 15th January, 1934.

According to the seismological records, seismic intensity V-Modified Mercalli was experienced in the district during the Runn of Kutch earthquake of 16th June, 1819[6].

## FLORA

The Bhilwara district forms part of the southern portion of Rajasthan. The climatic conditions in the north-eastern parts of the district vary from the eastern and south-eastern hilly tract. The average rainfall in the eastern and south-eastern parts is higher than in the northern region of the district. Hence, the forests are mainly confined to the eastern and south-eastern parts of Jahazpur and Mandalgarh tahsils. Isolated hills of the Aravalli Series occur scattered all over the district but generally these are barren hills. Exploitable forests occur only in Mandalgarh tahsil. The forests of Jahazpur tahsil are of degraded type and are managed with a

1. *Recommendations for Earthquake Resistant Design of Structures*, Indian Standards Institution, 1893-1970.
2. Source : Office of the Director General of Observatories, New Delhi.
3. *ibid.* 4. *ibid.* 5. *ibid.*
6. *ibid* : The specifications of seismic intensity according to the Modified Marcalli Intensity Scale-V of 1931 are detailed below:

Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows etc., broken; a few instances of cracked plaster; unstable objects overturned; disturbance of trees, poles and other tall objects sometimes noticed. Pendulum clocks may stop.

view to conserve and improve the growing stock. During 1960-61, 1.3 per cent of the total area of the district was under forests according to village papers.The forest area of Bhilwara falls under subsidiary edaphic type of dry tropical forests[1]. However, the forest area in the district in 1969-70 was 1.8 per cent of the total area.

The principal species occuring in the forests is *Anogeissus pendula (Dhokra)* common in whole of Rajasthan. The other common species occuring in the forests are *Acacia leucophloea (Aranja); Acacia Catechu (Khair)* (only in patches); *Holoptelia (Churel/Papdi); Butea monosperma (Dhak* or *Palas)* and *Zizyphus Jujuba (Ber)* etc. In some valleys clumps of *Dendroealamus strictus (Bans)* occur while among nullahs *Terminalia arjuna* is common. Trees of *Diospyros molanoxylon (Tendu)* and *Diospyros cordifolia (Bistendu/Kada Tendu)* are common in all the forests. On higher plateaus in Mandalgarh range, the forests are of mixed miscellaneous type. The species comprising the mixed miscellaneous type of flora are: *Anoceissus latifolia (Dhaora); Boswellia serrata (Salar); Lunnea Coromandelina (Godal)*; *Wrightia tinetoria (Al), Aegle marmelos (Bel);* and *Emblica afficinalis (Aoula)* etc.

The undergrowth consist of *Carissa Spinosa (Jal), Zizyphus nummularia (Jharber);* and *Nyetanthesarbor tristis (Harsingar)* etc.

The common grasses occuring in the district are : *Aristida (Lapla), Chloris spp. (Bamna), Hetropogon contortus (Soorwala), Themeda cuadrivalvis (Ratarra), Apluda mutica (Palad)* and *Sehima nervisum dichanthium annulatum (Karar).*

## FAUNA

The species of wild animals found in the district are not numerous. Tigers *(Panthera tigris)* are rarely met with in the forests adjoining the Bundi district. Panthers *(Panthera pardus)* are sometimes seen in the forest of Kameri, Badnor and Jahazpur. Chinkaras and Cheetals are also sometime seen in the forests. However, jackals *(Gazella Dennchi)*, hares *(Cervus axis)*, Neelgai *(Boselaphus tragocamelus)*, deer *(Axis axis)* and fox *(Velpes bengalensis)* are commonly met with throughout the district.

The common birds found in the district are peafowl, *(Pavo cristatus)*, sarus crane *(Grus antigone)*, house pigeon *(columba livia)*, winged doves *(streptopelia melano gester)*, common myna *(Acridotheres tristis)*, house sparrow *(Athene brama)*, house crow *(crows splendens)*, Pariah kite (*milvus migrans*), laggar falcon *(Falco jugger)*, white backed vulture *(Gyps bengalinsis)*, red-wattled lapwing *(vanellus indicus)*, gray

1. *Census of India*, 1961, *Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Bhilwara District*, p. IV.

partridge *(Francolinus)*, red headed merlin *(Falco chicquera)*, green bee-eater *(Merops orientalis)*, and grey shrike *(Lanius excubitor)* etc.

The Great Indian Bustard *(Choriotis nigriceps)* is rarely found in some areas of Shahpura tahsil.

Among the water birds found in the district are included the spot-billed duck, pintail *(Dafila acuta)*, wigeon pelicans *(Pelecanus roseus)*, coots *(Fulica atra)* and teals *(Anas crecca)* etc.

**Forest Management**

For management of forests, the district is under one Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bhilwara and four Range Officers at Bhilwara, Mandalgarh, Jahazpur and Shahpura. Their controlling officer is the Divisional Forest Officer, Chittaurgarh. The Assistant Conservator of Forests assist the Divisional Forest Officer, Chittaurgarh in supervision and control of forests in Bhilwara. The Range Officers are responsible for protection of forests in their areas. They also realise revenue from leases, implement forest development works and relief works and collect grass during famines. They collect grazing fee through forest *nakas* under their charge.

There is a forest nursery at a distance of 6.5 km. from Bhilwara where paddocks have been established in an area of 751.4 hectares of land. During the famine years of 1968–69 and 1969–70, 886 quintals and 11,955 quintals of grass were collected by the Forest Department in order to supply grass to scarcity affected areas and 70 relief works were undertaken under the relief works. An attempt was also made to rehabilitate the degraded forest areas by closing them to grazing. The hilly areas have been protected from grazing through construction of a dry random rubble stone wall. In some such areas check dams of dry stone masonry have been constructed to check soil erosion. In the plain areas ditch fence and contour trenches have been dug for protection and improvement of grass birs.

The expenditure incurred by the Forest Department in the district during the last three years is given below:

| Year | Expenditure (Rs.) |
|---|---|
| 1967–68 | 1,66,448 |
| 1968–69 | 2,06,370 |
| 1969–70 | 8,46,676 |

The Forest Department in the district collects revenue from sale of timber, firewood, charcoal, grass, grazing fee and imposition of fine on account of forest offence. The income from these items during the last three years is given as follows:

| Year | Income (Rs.) |
|---|---|
| 1967–68 | 2,71,661 |
| 1968–69 | 2,73,970 |
| 1969–70 | 1,77,579 |

**Preservation of Wild Life**

In order to preserve wild life and check the dwindling number of wild animals in the Bhilwara district, the State Government enforced some rules and regulations. In 1950, prohibition to killing of a pea-fowl or pigeon was imposed under the Rajasthan Preservation of Certain Animals Act, 1950. In 1951, the Rajasthan Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act, 1951 came in force. The Act declared some close-periods for certain wild animals and birds and prohibitions imposed on their killing, selling, or buying of such animals during close-periods. Some areas were declared as reserved in which killing or trapping of wild animals was declared as an offence. It was declared compulsory to obtain a licence for shooting of animals and birds and such a licence was granted only for scientific research, preservation of crops and property. In 1951, the forest hunting, shooting, firing, setting of traps, snares and fishing was prohibited except for a person holding a permit to do so. Poisoning and dynamiting of rivers was also prohibited. These prohibitions and restrictions were imposed with a view to protecting the existing wild life and its steady growth.

## CLIMATE[1]

The district has a hot dry summer and a bracing cold season. The cold season is from December to February and is followed by the hot season from March to about the last week of June. The south-west monsoon season which follows, lasts till about mid-September. The period from mid-September to about the end of November constituted the post-monsoon season.

**Rainfall**

Records of rainfall in the district are available for four stations viz., Shahpura, Gangapur, Bhilwara and Jahazpur for periods ranging from 24 to 88 years upto 1965. The data for the first two stations are available for a period of 60 years or more while that for the last two stations for a shorter period. The average annual rainfall in the district based on available data during the years 1901 to 1950 was 699.0 mm. The annual rainfall decreases from the south-east towards the north-west. About 87 per cent

1. Source: Office of the Deputy Director General of Observatories (Climatology and Geophysics), Poona. Based on all available dato upto 1965–66.

of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon season. July and August are the rainiest months. The variation of the annual rainfall from year to year is very large. In the fifty years period (1901 to 1950) the highest rainfall which amounted to 214 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1917. The lowest annual rainfall which was only 27 per cent of the normal occurred in 1911. The rainfall in the district as a whole was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 23 years. Such low rainfall has occurred in the district for two or more consecutive years on seven occasions in the fifty years period. Rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred at Shahpura in five consecutive years, i.e. 1901–1905. It will be seen from table III that in 30 years out of fifty the rainfall in the district was between 500 and 900 mm. or roughly within 30 per cent of the normal.

On an average there are 32 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm.) in a year in the district. This number varies from 29 at Gangapur to 33 at Shahpura and Jahazpur.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 254.0 mm. at Shahpura in 1906 on July, 4.

**Temperature**

There is a meteorological observatory in the district at Bhilwara recently established. Therefore, the description of the climate which follows is based on the records of this observatory as well as those of the observatories in the neighbouring districts which have a climate similar to that of this district. The period from March to June is one of continuous rise in temperatures. May and the first half of June is the hottest part of the year. The mean daily maximum temperature in the month of May is about 40°C and the mean daily minimum about 26°C. The maximum temperature on some days may go upto 45°C. The setting in of the south-west monsoon by about the last week of June lowers the temperature somewhat but the relief from the heat is not marked because of the added discomfort from the increase in humidity brought in by the monsoon air. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by about mid-September, days become hotter and a secondary maximum is reached in October. But night temperature continue to decrease steadily after the withdrawal of the monsoon. After mid-November both day and night temperatures drop rapidly till January which is the coldest month with mean daily maximum temperature at about 24°C and the mean daily minimum at about 7°C. In association with cold waves, which sometimes affect the district in the wake of western disturbances which pass across north India during the cold season, minimum temperatures particularly in January and February may

occasionally go down to a degree or two below the freezing point of water and frosts may occur.

**Humidity**

The relative humidities are generally over 60 per cent during the south-west monsoon season, August being the most humid month. In the rest of the year the air is dry. In the summer season which is the driest part of the year, the afternoon humidities may be as low as about 20 per cent.

**Cloudiness**

The skies are moderately to heavily clouded and over cast on some days during the south-west monsoon season. In the rest of the year skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded. On a few days in the cold season, the skies become cloudy when the district is affected by passing western disturbances.

**Winds**

Winds are generally light to moderate with some strengthening in the summer and the early south-west monsoon season. Western to south-western winds prevail during the monsoon months. In the post-monsoon and winter season the winds are mostly from directions between west and north with a large percentage of calms. In the summer months the winds blow from directions between north-west and south-west.

**Special Weather Phenomena**

During the south-west monsoon season, depressions which originate in the Bay of Bengal and move across the country in a western to north-western direction affect the district and its neighbourhood during the last stages and cause widespread heavy rain and gusty winds. Thunder storms occur practically in all the months of the year but they are comparatively more frequent in the period May to September. Dust storms occur during the hot season.

## TABLE I

### Normals and extremes of rainfall

| Station | No. of years of data | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Annual | Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & years* | Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & years** | Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Amount (mm.) | Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Bhilwara | 9 a | 5.6 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 52.8 | 261.6 | 296.9 | 120.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 748.5 | 147 | 67 | 216.4 | 1950, Sept. 18 |
| | b | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 32.0 | (1944) | (1944) | | |
| Shahpura | 50 a | 5.1 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 11.2 | 63.7 | 236.0 | 225.8 | 85.1 | 10.7 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 657.0 | 229 | 29 | 254.0 | 1906, July 4 |
| | b | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 32.5 | (1917) | (1918) | | |
| Jahazpur | 9 a | 5.3 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 59.4 | 348.2 | 229.2 | 98.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 9.1 | 835.3 | 181 | 62 | 177.8 | 1942, Agu. 23 |
| | b | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 12.8 | 11.1 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 33.0 | (1942) | (1949) | | |
| Gangapur | 44 a | 4.6 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 11.9 | 61.5 | 181.1 | 190.0 | 78.5 | 12.2 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 555.6 | 167 | 24 | 191.8 | 1945, Sept. 12 |
| | b | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 34.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 28.9 | (1917) | (1911) | | |
| Bhilwara | a | 5.1 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 6.8 | 59.3 | 256.7 | 253.0 | 95.6 | 6.2 | 1.9 | 5.8 | 699.0 | 214 | 27 | | |
| (District) | b | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 31.6 | (1917) | (1911) | | |

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more).

* Based on all available data upto 1965. ** Years given in brackets.

## TABLE II

### Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity

### (Bhilwara)

### (1962–1965)

| Month | Mean Daily maximum temperature | Mean daily minimum temperature | Highest maximum eover recorded | | Lowest minimum eover recorded | | Relative humidity* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 0830* | 1730 |
| | °C | °C | °C | Date | °C | Date | % | % |
| January | 23.7 | 6.9 | 30.7 | 1965, Jan. 13 | 2.5 | 1964, Jan. 26 | 52 | 28 |
| February | 28.6 | 11.1 | 36.0 | 1962, Feb. 10 | 3.0 | 1964, Feb. 1 | 46 | 19 |
| March | 32.4 | 15.2 | 39.0 | 1964, Mar. 31 | 9.0 | 1965, Mar. 4 | 35 | 15 |
| April | 37.3 | 21.3 | 43.4 | 1964, Apr. 26 | 11.8 | 1965, Apr. 2 | 29 | 14 |
| May | 40.3 | 26.0 | 44.2 | 1964, May 20 | 16.9 | 1964, May 28 | 31 | 14 |
| June | 39.2 | 26.7 | 43.3 | 1965, June 1 | 20.3 | 1964, June 1 | 52 | 31 |
| July | 34.5 | 24.9 | 40.1 | 1965, July 1 | 20.4 | 1964, July 9 | 72 | 55 |
| August | 31.7 | 23.6 | 30.9 | 1965, Aug. 20 | 21.0 | 1965, Aug. 30 | 80 | 66 |
| September | 32.5 | 21.5 | 37.4 | 1965, Sep. 30 | 17.2 | 1962, Sep. 30 | 75 | 53 |
| October | 33.6 | 17.3 | 39.5 | 1965, Oct. 6 | 13.2 | 1964, Oct. 24 | 48 | 34 |
| November | 30.0 | 12.7 | 35.4 | 1963, Nov. 1 | 6.5 | 1962, Nov. 27 | 49 | 31 |
| December | 25.5 | 8.1 | 33.3 | 1963, Dec. 12 | 1.8 | 1964, Dec.13-14 | 54 | 31 |

*Hours I.S.T.

TABLE III

**Frequency of Annual Rainfall in Bhilwara District**

**(Data 1901–1950)**

| Range in mm. | No. of years | Range in mm. | No. of years |
|---|---|---|---|
| 101–200 | 2 | 901–1,000 | 2 |
| 201–300 | 2 | 1,001–1,100 | 0 |
| 301–400 | 3 | 1,101–1,200 | 0 |
| 401–500 | 10 | 1,201–1,300 | 0 |
| 501–600 | 8 | 1,301–1,400 | 0 |
| 601–700 | 7 | 1,401–1,500 | 1 |
| 701–800 | 12 | | |
| 801–900 | 3 | | |

TABLE IV

**Mean Wind Speed in km/hr.**

**(Bhilwara)**

**(1962–1966)**

| Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.6 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 9.7 | 12.2 | 11.2 | 8.4 | 7.2 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 6.8 |

सत्यमेव जयते

TABLE V

**Special Weather Phenomena**

**Bhilwara**

**(1962–1966)**

| *Mean no. of days with | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thunder | 0 | 0 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0 | 9.0 |
| Hail | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dust-storm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.0 |
| Squall | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fog | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.9 |

*Number of days 2½ and above are given in whole number.

CHAPTER II

# HISTORY

The district of Bhilwara has had cultural, historical and traditional affinity with the adjoining districts of Bundi, Tonk, Ajmer and Chittaurgarh. The district mainly comprises the erstwhile chiefship of Shahpura and the former estates, *zilas* and parganas of Bhilwara, Asind, Banera, Bijolia, Jahazpur, Mandal and Mandalgarh.

## PRE-HISTORY AND PROTO-HISTORY

Early palaeolithic tools were found at Bagor and Jahazpur in the riverine valleys and the microlithic materials from Kurias, Mangrap, Deoli and Pur in the district. The artifacts discovered suggest that this was the area where the Madras and the Sohan cultures met together[1].

Excavations at Bagor consist of stone tools made of slender blades belonging to the late stone age or as back as the beginning of the first millennium B.C. or even earlier. An exceptionally interesting complete earthen handmade small pot with a thin rim and having two unfinished paralleled holes on the neck on one side of it perhaps denotes the ritualistic inclination of the inhabitants.

Exploration at the mounds of Baghdana, Bhaolas, Mankiyas and Mahasethi show that there were settlements belonging to the late stone age along the banks of the river Kothari in the neighbourhood of the excavated site of Bagor. The archaeological materials discovered consists of microlithic industry and animal bones. The microlithic industry is predominantly geometric, the main tool types being obliquely blunted blades, lunates, triangles and trapezia. There is a great diversity of shapes and sizes among the principal types and a high standard of technical perfection in their manufacture is attained. On many microliths, marks of retouch or use along the sharp edge are clearly visible. Some of the shapes are uncommon in Indian microlithic industry.

Occurrence of floors paved with schist slabs and quartz pebbles show a structural activity in this region. In Bagor two circular arrangements of stones occurred. In the centre of one of these there were a few bones but otherwise the space was empty. In another, there was a circular

1. *The Researcher* (1964-65), Volume V-VI, A Journal of the Department of Archaeology & Museums, Government of Rajasthan, pp. 52-53. In the villages of Deoli and Pur the ramnants of the late stone age were seen in the microliths, comprising backed-blades, paralleled-sided-blades, lunates, fluted-cores, side and end scrapers, etc. vide *Supra*.

arrangement of stones. These circles probably represent outlines of huts or windbreaks which were lined with stones on their periphery as a protection against the wind. On every floor, animal bones, mostly scattered, broken and charred were found in large quantities, perhaps indicating that the inhabitants of the settlement were hunters and were unaware of the art of agriculture and stock-raising[1]. They killed animals, wild boar, deer, jackal, lizard, river turtle and birds. They broke the bones of animals with some stone hammers to extract the marrow from them and roasted the bones on fire. This is corroborated by the discovery of numerous hammer stones, bearing tell-tale marks of use. Small, shallow querns and rubbing stones were also found on these floors. The querns, while they could have been used for grinding some material, are too small and shallow to have been a significant factor in the preparation of food materials[2].

Beads were also found in the excavations. These were of garnet and agate and of cylindrical and tubular shapes. Some beads of semi-precious stones and glasses have also been found.

The hand-made pottery and wheel-made pottery give the distinct idea of two phases of culture prevailing here. Flakes and core tools were rare. The raw materials employed for the industry were quartz, chert and occasionally chalcedony[3].

The Bagor culture is of later period than the Harrappan culture though its early phase may have partially synchronised the Harrappan culture.

Tradition has it that Madhu, Kaitabha and Ravana performed penances at Gotamji near Badnor, which became a *Tirth* or a centre of pilgrimage[4]. Similarly it is believed that at one time, Janmejaya, the grandson of Yudhishthra, performed a sacrifice at the present site of Jahazpur, in which he made oblations to snakes (Serpent-*Yajna*) and, therefore, this town was called Yajnapur for quite a long time[5]. This name was subsequently changed to Jajpur and then to Jahazpur. Again, the conquests of

1. *The Researcher*, *Vol.* XII & XIII, Section on Annual Administration Report (1968-69) A Journal of the Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 9.
2. *The Researcher*, Vol. XII & XIII, Section on Annual Administration Report (1969-70), p.8.
3. *The Researcher*, Vol. VII-IX, 1966-68, p. 15.
4. Sharma, Dr. G. N.: *Social Life in Mediaeval Rajasthan*, p. 207.
5. Purohit, Dev Nath: *Mewar History*, The Times of India Press, Bombay, 1938. It is believed that Janmejaya had also constructed 12 temples at the nearby Nagela tank.

the Vatadhanas by Nakula bears the reference of Madhyamika (modern Nagari in Chittaurgarh district) in the *Mahabharat*[1].

## ANCIENT PERIOD

The Asoka inscription found at Bairat and Gujarra, mention Asoka's great toleration and accommodation for the jungle tribes known as Atavi or Atavyas. It is likely that the tribe referred to were the Bhils of Satpur, Manpur, Mewar and the Bhilwara hilly tracts who are described as Nishadas in the Junagarh inscription of Rudradamana[2].

The Mauryas probably held sway over this region which is alluded to in the Jain chronicles. Mauryan king Samprati had built temples at Nagda and Kumbhalgarh, which are not very far away from the district. Sometime after 187 B.C. a Greek chief, had besieged Saket or Ayodhya and another place called Madhyamika (identified as Nagari near Chittaur). Patanjali mentions in his, *Mahabhashya* 'Arunad Yavanah Saketam, Arunad Yavano Madhyamikam'[3]. Apparently the Yavanas governed this region. The Greek who besieged Madhyamika and Saket was possibly Menander. References are available of a tribe which settled down at that time in the areas covered by the present districts of Bhilwara and Chittaurgarh. The members of this tribe, Sibis, were freedom loving people. The copper coins (c. 200 B.C.) of the Sibi Janapada discovered at Nagari bear the Brahmi legend *Majhimakaya Sibi Janapadasa*[4]. Madhyamika was their capital in the second century B.C. Along with the Sibis, at least three other tribes, the Malavas, the Abhiras and the Yaudheyas also settled around this area. The Malava republic continued in this region till third century A.D. The Abhiras often raided portions of Mewar and perhaps parts of Bhilwara district.

A number of inscriptions of the Malavas have been found. But

1. *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, Vol. I, Ed. Dr. Dasharatha Sharma, published by Rajasthan State Archives (1966), p. 50.
2. *Journal of Oriental Institute*, M. S. University of Baroda, June 1963, Vol. XIX, No. 4, p. 346.
3. Raychaudhury, H.C.: *Political History of Ancient India*, pp. 378–379. Rapson is of the opinion that Pushyamitra Sunga lost Avanti to the Andhra monarch Satkarni I, *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 532.
4. *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, Vol. I, Ed. Dr. Dasharatha Sharma, published by the Directorate of Rajasthan State Archives, Government of Rajasthan (1966), p. 49. Cunningham translated the legend as (coin) of the Madhyamikayas of the Sibi. Dr. Bhandarkar objected to it on the ground that 'Majhimakaya' is the genetive singular of Majhamika. Secondly he felt that the tribal territory was far away in the north, which is no longer tenable and underwent changes. Franz Kichor was the first to identify Majhamika with Madhyamika mentioned by Patanjali. Also see Dr. Bharat Singh Upadhyaya: *Buddhakalin Bhartiya Bhoogole*, p. 478.

the most important and one of the oldest is the Nandsha Yupa inscription dating back to 225 A.D. Coins found in the adjoining tracts of the district of Bhilwara belong[1] to the reign of Rudrasen III, son of Rudradaman II.

During 100 B.C. to 490 A.D., this region appears to have attained a high culture which is evident from the Red Polished Ware made of fine levigated clay uniformly well burnt and having a red brick colour discovered at Hurda in the district[2].

Sometimes after 485 A.D. it appears that the region was conquered by the Huna king Toraman and was finally lost to the Gupta faineants of Maghadh. Toraman was succeeded by his son Mihirkula (or Mihirgula). Mihirkula was defeated by Yasodharman of Malwa in association with king Baladitya of Magadh. Yasodharman appointed Abhayadatta as *rajasthaniya* (Governor) of this region who is known to have ruled over the territories extending from the Pariyatra mountains (Pathar of the Aravallis) upto the river Narmada and the westeren sea[3]. Thus though the Hunas undoubtedly lost paramountcy in this region, many of them survived and founded principalities[4].

In the sixth century it appears that this area was overrun by the Pratihars and clans of the Gurjara tribe. The centre of gravity shifted from Patliputra to Ujjain and then to Kanauj[5].

In the middle of the sixth century Guha, the ancestor of the Guhilots, emerged as a dominating power in this region. The exact date of the advent of the Guhilas is yet uncertain but their inscription known as Samoli inscription (646 A.D.) belonging to Siladitya, probably the great grandson of Guha and father of Aparajita, is available[6]. Siladitya has been

1. *Journal of Oriental Institute*, M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda, June 1963, Vol. XII, No. 4, p. 356.
2. *Journal of Oriental Institute*, M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda, June 1963, Vol. XII, No. 4, p. 356. The late B. Subbarao was of opinion that they were inspired by Roman Samian Ware. Dr. Y.D. Sharma has placed such finds between 200 B.C. and 400 A.D., while B.K. Thapar has dated them somewhere C. 1st century B.C.
3. *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, Vol.I, Ed.Dr. Dasharatha Sharma and published by the Directorate of Rajasthan State Archives, Government of Rajasthan (1966), p. 61. King Allat of Mewar is said to have married a Huna princess named Hariyadevi sometime in 953 A.D. (Indian Antiquary, Part 39, p. 191).
4. *Journal of Oriental Institute*, M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda, September 1963, No. 1, p. 67.
5. *ibid.*, p. 68.
6. *Marubhoomi*, Issue No. 4, year 1, January 1962. However, it should not be forgotten that the petty chiefs of this area as well as Chittaur belonged to different clans and tribes including Mauryas, Hunas, etc. But since Guhilas extended their rule to vast areas of Mewar, the petty chiefs of this region owed their allegiance to them.

identified[1] by some historians as Bappa, the traditional hero of the Guhilas but this claim is not sustained owing to the conflicting evidences and therefore, nothing definite can be said on the subject. From the Chittaurgarh inscription (1274 A.D.) it implies that he restored the fortunes of his family, after its eclipse at the hands of Bhils or Meds during the reign of his predecessor.

Siladitya was succeeded by his son Aparajita, and an inscription corresponding to the year 661 A.D. has been found in village Kunda, near Nagda.[2] The Dhod inscription[3] (726 A.D.) mentions the name of one Guhilot Dhanika, who was a feudatory of Parambhattaraka Maharajadhiraj Parmeshwar Shri Dhavalapadeva of the Mauryan lineage. Another inscription of Kota (A.D. 738–739) refers to a local prince as a friend of Dhavalapadeva. The Dhavagarta, in the inscription, is identified with the present place of Dhor in the Jahazpur tahsil. Thus it is evident that the Guhilas dominated over this region. The Dhanop inscription ( A.D. 1006) indicates that the Rathors of Dhanop, Buddharaja and Govindraja, sons of Dantivarman, ruled over this tract. Govindraja had visited Kumbhalgarh and Shahpura regions.[4]

The area covered by the Mandalgarh tahsil was included in the Sapadalaksha kingdom of Sambhar[5]. The reference to the earlier rulers of the Sapadalaksha line is also found in the Bijolia inscription. From A.D. 996 to 1031, the southern part of the district of Bhilwara might have been under the suzerainty of the Parmar rulers of Malwa, Sindhuraja and Bhoja I who ruled over Chittaur. When the Chalukyas and obtained their supremacy over Chittaur its adjacent territories in 1150 A.D., the area of Jahazpur might have also been under them[6].

The supremacy of the Chalukyas came to an end when Chauhan king Vigraharaja IV, known as Bisaladeva, defeated Sajjana, the governor of Chittaur in 1150 A.D. (V.S.1207) and annexed a part of Mewar to his dominions bringing under himself Bijolia, Mandalgarh and Jahazpur[7].

Several temples and inscriptions of the mediaeval period exist in

1. *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, Vol. I, pp. 236-241. Also see *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. III, Bombay (1962), p. 158.
2. *Marubhoomi*, Issue No. 4, year 1, January 1962. The inscription records the building of a Vishnu temple by Yasomati, wife of Maharaja Varahasimha, who was a general in the army of Aparajit.
3. *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, Vol. I. p. 212.
4. *ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 233 and 560. 5. *ibid.* p. 18.
6. Sharma, Dr. Dasharatha: *Early Chauhan Dynasties*, Delhi (1959), p. 59.
7. *ibid.*, pp. 56–57.

the Shahpura and Jahazpur tahsils. Amongst them the Shiva temple at Dhod[1] is an important edifice. It has got a brick *Shikhar* (शिखर), and three inscriptions dated in *Vikram Samvat* 1225, 1226 and 1228 are inscribed on its wall-entablature. The Shiva temples in Mandalgarh and Jahazpur tahsils were built by Chauhan Raja Vakpati Raj of Shakambhari (Sambhar). Vakpati Raj's dominions included Mandalgarh also. It is believed that the beautiful temple of Ardha-narishwar at Menal in Chittaurgarh district was also built during this time. The Chauhan are credited with the construction of the beautiful, artistically sculptured and profusely stone-carved temples at Menal.[2] Many more temples were built at Bijolia, Badloi and Nagda. These temples were probably managed by Pashupats at one time. An inscription of Bisaldev dated V.S. 1211 (1154 A.D.) was found in village Luhari near Jahazpur. Two inscriptions of Rani Sudhava Devi wife of Prithvi Raj II are available at Menal. An inscription at Dhod, a village south-east of Jahazpur, dating back to the 13th of the dark half of *Jyestha*, V. 1225 was also found. The famous Bijolia inscription (3rd of *Phalgun* V.S. 1226) belongs to the period of Someshwar[3] and is the work of the well-known Digambar scholar Gunbhadra. It also mentions the attack on Chittaur by Bisaldev. The pillar-inscriptions in the temples at Dhar village dates back to *Jeth Sud*, 1228 V.S. and *Shravan Sud* 12, 1229 V.S. The inscription at village Anwalda (1234 V.S.), gives information about a Sati as well as about the death of Singhra, son of Doda. Again, an inscription belonging to the period of Prithviraj III (*Asad Vadi* 12, 1236 V.S.) has been found at village Luhari which mentions the death of Jalsal, son of Salhan Bagdi. It also appears that Prithviraj II, sometime before his death in A.D. 1169 had granted the village of Morajhari to the Jain temple of Parsvnatha at Bijolia[4].

The most significant building, both architecturally and historically,

1. *The Researcher*, Vol. V-VI, 1964-65, p. 112. There is a rare and unique early mediaeval image of Gaj-Laxmi at Dhod.
2. *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 531.
3. In Bijolia, among objects of antiquarian interest are three Shaivite temples probably of the tenth century, a reservoir with steps called Mandakini Baori; five Jain temples dedicated to Parasnath and the remains of a palace. The Jain temples were built by Mahajan Lolak sometime in 1170, and one of them is considered specially sacred as it contains a miniature model of a temple inside it. At village Tilasma, near Bijolia are four temples the principal of which is dedicated to Sarneshwar (Shiva) and seems to belong to the tenth or eleventh century; also a monastery, a kind of reservoir, and a *Toran* or triumphal archway (*Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, Mewar Residency*, 1909), p. 100.
4. Sharma, Dr. Dasharatha: *Early Chauhan Dynasties*, p. 66.

of the twelfth century[1] in this district was the fort of Mandalgarh which was built by Balnots, a *Khamp* of Solankis. Another tradition says that a Bhil named Mandia discovered a Philosopher's stone when he rubbed the point of his arrow against it. Mandia gave that piece of Philosopher's stone to one Chamona Gujjar, who built this fort and named it Mandalgarh after the name of Mandia, the Bhil.[2]

## MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

By the end of the twelfth century the rising Guhilots, Chauhans, Hadas and other Rajput clans were found occupying the territories in this region. Their designs were sometimes foiled by the Muslim invaders who were entering this region from the north and forced the Chauhans of Nadol to move to safer places. When Qutb-ud-din Aibak captured Nadol about 1197 A.D., the Hada warrior Devi Singh migrated to Bhainsrorgarh.[3] Devi Singh captured this region from the Usaru (a tribe of Minas) with the help of the Guhilas of Mewar, or, according to another tradition, with the aid of Har Raj Dod, a Paramar chieftain, who turned an ally of Devi Singh after an initial trial of strength.[4] The Hada Rajputs made Menal their capital from where they governed a large area.[5] Prior to the occupation of Bhainsrorgarh by Devi Singh, one of the Chauhan princes of Nadol had already established his rule in Bambavade near Bhainsrorgarh.[6] At that time the Maharanas of Mewar had virtually brought the petty chiefs of this region under their rule. Menal, Bhainsrorgarh, Mandalgarh, Asind etc., were the prominent places and towns at that time. In Asind[7], Sawai Bhoj, the eldest son of Bagh Rao, who was said to have been a descendant of Prithvi Raj III, had built some temples on the opposite side

1. Jagdish Singh Gahlot in his *History of Rajputana*, Vol. I, p. 147, however, states that the fort of Mandalgarh was constructed in the 14th century by the Chauhans of Ajmer.
2. Purohit, Dev Nath: *Mewar History*, pp. 65-66. This book describes the fort as follows: The fort is built on a hillock and is half-a-mile long and its wall and towers are built all along the edge of a precipitous hill. A few people reside inside it. There are two tanks and temples of Hindus and Jains here. It is a strong fort but its strategy is marred due to a hill on its north. Mandalgarh was sometimes known as Mandalkota.
3. Suraj Mal: *Vamsa Bhaskar*, Vol. II, p. 1621.
4. Nainsi's *Khyat*, Vol. I, p. 106. Tod gives a similar account but instead of Har Raj Dod, he mentions the name of Rao Ganga Khichi of Ramgarh, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. III (1920 ed.), p. 1465.
5. Sarda, Har Bilas: *Ajmer: Historical & Descriptive*, p. 145.
6. *Journal of the Rajasthan Institute of Historical Research*, Vol. III, No. 1, January-March, 1966, p. 41.
7. Asind was an estate of Chundawats. Formerly, when Baghrawats dwelt here this region was called Gothan.

of the bank of the river Khari. Bagh Rao had twenty four sons who were called after his name *Baghrawats*. They became famous for their generosity and courage. They were all killed in a fight with the Parihar Rajputs during the thirteenth century[1].

At the same time the Chauhans were powerful in the northern region. An inscription (*Jaishtha Vadi* 13, V.S. 1225 or A.D. 1168) on a pillar in the temple of Ruthi Rani at Dhod, mentions that Prithvibhata (Prithviraj II) "obtained a victory over the king of Shakambhari by the strength of his arms." This shows that he defeated Aparagongeya, the son and successor of Vigraharaja IV (Bisaldev) and restored the kingdom which, his father Jagdev had lost to Vigrahraja. The Bijolia inscription mentions about Someswara the successor of Prithviraj II (who died in 1169) and gives his surname as Pratap Lankeshwara. On the death of Someswara, his son Prithviraj III reigned from 1179 to 1192 A.D., and the whole of present Bhilwara was included in his kingdom.

On the death of Prithviraj III, Shahabuddin Ghori put Govindraja on the throne of Ajmer on payment of a heavy tribute and returned to his native land Ghor. This was resented by Prithviraj's younger brother Hariraj who defeated and drove out Govindraja from Ajmer. A few other chiefs also joined Hariraj in this bid for independence. But Hariraj too was defeated by the Muslims and his death announced the termination of the kingdom of Sapadalaksha[2].

In 1200 A.D. parts of the district were governed by the Muslim governors of Ajmer and the Chauhans of Nadol. About 1195 A.D. Qutb-ud-din Aibak, the able officer of Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghori again took possession of Ajmer and appointed Syed Hussain Khangaswar as its governor[3].

In 1226 A.D., Iltutmish, the Sultan of Delhi, overran the territories of Mewar and Nadol. The latter remained in the sultanate upto 1242 A.D. thereafter again passed in the hands of the Chauhans[4]. In A.D. 1248, Sultan Nasiruddin attacked and devasted this land during his attack on Mewar for the purpose of capturing his brother Jalaluddin. In 1250 A.D. Balban was very active in Malwa and about 1252–53 A.D., he is described as having successfully raided a part of this region, Bundi and Ranthambhor and returned to his jagir in Nagaur. All these onslaughts

1. Erskine, Major, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. II-A, The Mewar Residency (1909), p. 90.
2. *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, Vol. I, p. 302.
3. Sarda, Har Bilas: *Ajmer: Historical & Descriptive*, p. 148.
4. Sharma, Dr. Dasharatha: *The Early Chauhan Dynasties*, Delhi (1959), p. 148.

made the chieftains of this region weak, particularly the Hadas. Raja Hammira Chauhan of Ranthambhor started on a *Digvijaya* or conquest of all the quarters shortly after he ascended the throne in v.s. 1339. During the course of his *Digvijaya* he exacted tribute from the fort of Mandalkota or Mandalgarh. Striking southward from here, it appears he did not spare the petty chiefs of Bijolia and Menal. Two severe attacks by Alauddin Khilji on Chittaur further ruined the country. Alauddin made Khizr Khan the Governor of this region and Chittaur. Chittaur was, however, conquerred by Hammir Singh I of Mewar who redeemed this country from foreign yoke. He ruled for a long period and raised a strong army. Hada Bangadev (also known as Raghavdeo or Rao Bagh) was his minister.

Mandalgarh and other territories held by the Hadas and the regions under Jahazpur and Ajmer were annexed by Rana Kshetrasinha or Khet Singh,[1] who defeated Hada Raja Napuji and Lilla Pathan[2], the ruler of Ajmer and Jahazpur. Rana Laksha Singh or Lakha as he is popularly known, fought with the Mer tribe and conquered the present Merwara region. He occupied the fort of Beratgarh, and killed the Mers. The fort was razed and the town of Badnor was founded instead. Near Badnor, Rana Lakha defeated[2] Ghayasuddin Tughluq. After the death of Rana Lakha, Rana Mokal reigned over this region. In his days a fierce battle was fought with Sultan Feroz Khan of Nagaur at Jahazpur and Jawar. Although Rana Mokal came out victorious and drove the Sultan beyond Ajmer, he could not regain his military strength for many years and during the close of his reign, the Rao of Sirohi and the Raja of Bundi both turned out hostile to the Mewar House. The Rao of Sirohi started annexing the region of Godwar and the Hada Raja Bairishal of Bundi captured the area upto Mandalgarh and Jahazpur. Sultan Feroz Khan of Nagaur had also usurped the Ajmer district. In this way, once again, the territories comprising the present district of Bhilwara, were under different rulers. But these rulers were outstripped by Maharana Kumbha when he ascended the throne of Mewar in 1433 A.D.

Maharana Kumbha attacked Mandalgarh as mentioned in the *Prashasti* of Sangitraj and was encountered by the Hadas. He also

1. Erskine gives the date of the reign of Khet Singh as 1364-82 A.D., Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, p. 16. However, *The History & Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VI mentions the death of Khet Singh in c 1405 A.D. (p. 331). *The History & Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VI, Bombay, 1960 (p. 330), mentions that Kshetrasinha destroyed Mandalgarh.
   G.H. Ojha is also of the opinion that the fort of Mandalgarh was dismantled and not conquered.
2. Purohit, Dev Nath; *Mewar History*, p. 70.

attacked Jahazpur. Both these places, Mandalgarh and Jahazpur, were taken by him. Thus he established his hold over the eastern plateau of Mewar (comprising Mandalgarh, Bijolia, Amargarh and Jahazpur etc.). Mandalgarh again became the scene of warfare twice. In 1443 A.D., the Sultan of Malwa, Muhammad Shah, seized the fort of Mandalgarh but was defeated by Maharana Kumbha, and both the rulers came to a peace settlement[1]. After three years, in 1446 A.D., again the Sultan of Malwa Muhammad Shah attacked Mandalgarh resulting in a retreat by both the sides. Muhammad returned to Mandu[2]. After this siege, the Sultan of Malwa entered into a treaty with Sultan Qutb-ud-din of Gujarat. It was settled that the Gujarat army should plunder and ravage such part of Maharana Kumbha's dominions as were contiguous to Gujarat, and Muhammad Shah should take possession of the country of Mewar and Ajmer and all the neighbouring countries and whenever necessary either of the parties should not refuse to aid and help the other. After this treaty the joint forces of Malwa and Gujarat attacked him but he successfully repelled the attacks. The Sultan of Mandu (Malwa) could conquer Ajmer, but when he turned towards Mandalgarh, Maharana Kumbha was present in person with his warriors. He inflicted defeat on the Sultan and forced him to retire. In 1457 and 1458, Muhammad Shah Khalji again invaded Mandalgarh. He laid siege of the fort and the water supply to the fort was completely stopped which led the Maharana to open the gates of the fort. The Sultan left the place after receiving a war indemnity. After the retreat of the Sultan, the Maharana built a temple dedicated to Devi, to the north of Badnor town.

Kumbha was able to consolidate the territories of his empire. He died in 1468 A.D. and was succeeded by Udai Karan and Rana Rai Mal[3]. Rana Rai Mal defeated Sultan of Malwa at Chittaurgarh in 1473. In 1474, the Sultan again collected a large force and deputed his commander Zaffar Khan at its head, to attack the eastern frontier of the Rana's kingdom. Learning this the Rana accompanied by his sons and a large force sallied forth upwards Mandalgarh, where the two armies met, and after great

1. In the peace talks Maharana Kumbha's representatives were Chittar Mal and Teja Purohit. On behalf of Sultan Muhammad Shah, Mansur-ul-Mulk, Malik Iliyas etc. participated. However, *The History & Culture of Indian People*, Vol. VI (p. 178), gives this date as 1444 A.D. and mentions that the Sultan was unsuccessful and after fighting an indecisive battle, had to retire. The *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III (p.356), however, mentions that the fort was captured but does not mention the name of Mandalgarh.
2. Erskine, K.D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Part II-A, p. 17, fn.
3. Verma, Lala Kanhiya Lal: *A Brief Survey of the History of Mewar*, p. 73.

bloodshed, Zaffar Khan had to return to Malwa unsuccessful[1]. Rai Mal granted the jagir of Bhainsror to Suraj Mal the grandson of Rana Mokal[2].

Rana Rai Mal was succeeded by his son Sangram Singh, better known as Rana Sanga (1509 or 1527 A.D.). His first act was an expression of his gratefulness to the Parmara Rao of Srinagar (in Ajmer) whose fief was largely increased by an addition of the other districts of Ajmer, Parvatsar, Mandal, Phulia and Banera, yielding an annual income of fifteen lacs of rupees and granted to him by his father, Rana Rai Mal. In 1509 Sanga granted the *Patta* of first class Sardar with the title of Rao Sawai to Kishan Singh[3], a Panwar Rajput and bestowed on him the estate of Bijolia consisting of 83 villages.

In a short span of time Rana Sanga organised his forces so ably that it took him no time to cow down the Muslim kingdoms of Malwa and Gujarat to submission. His contemporary Rajput princes looked upon him as their natural leader.

Gokul Das Parmar of the Bijolia was one of the warriors who accompanied Rana Sanga against Babur. He was one of the main commanders of Rana Sanga's left-wing army[4]. The outcome of the battle of Khanua is well known. Rana Sanga retreated and died near Mandalgarh where he was cremated and the place is crowned by a *Chhatri*[5].

After the death of Rana Sanga the Chiefs or Mewar alienated the attachment of their nobles by neglecting them. Rana Udai Singh assumed[6] the reins of the kingdom of Mewar in 1537. Sher Shah was a parvenu to be reckoned with in northern India. He threatened Chittaur sometime in June 1544. He reached Jahazpur and encamped there. Udai Singh, who, according to James Tod, 'had not one quality of a sovereign, and wanting martial virtue' felt himself unable to drive away the invader and sent the keys of the fort as a token of surrender[7].

On the decline of the Sur dynasty, Haji Khan, a slave of Sultan

1. Verma, Lala Kanhiya Lal : *A Brief Survey of the History of Mewar*, pp. 73–74.
2. Sarda, Har Bilas: *Maharana Sanga* (1924 A.D.), p. 31.
3. Verma, Lala Kanhiya Lal: *A Brief Survey of the History of Mewar*, p. 81.
4. Sharma, Dr. G. N.: *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, pp. 27-28.
5. *ibid.*, p. 44.
6. Udai Singh was crowned Maharana of Mewar in the castle of Rana Kumbha in 1540 A.D. when all the chiefs of Mewar assembled and held a court at Kumbhalgarh wherein were the present Sanga Chundawat of Bagore, the Parmar Rao of Bijolia, Saindas of Salumbar, the representative of Chonda, Juggo of Kelwa, the Chauhan Raos of Kotharia and Bedla. Verma, Lala Kanhaiya Lal: *A Brief Survey of the History of Mewar*, p. 108.
7. Qanungo, K. R.: *Sher Shah and His Times*, p. 416.

Sher Shah Sur, on being defeated by Akbar's general Nasir-ul-Mulk Pir Mohammad Khan Sarvani at Alwar, came to Ajmer and took its possession in 1556 A.D. As he plundered some villages of Marwar, Rao Maldeo sent an army under Prithviraj Jaitawat to attack Ajmer. Haji Khan appealed to Rana Udai Singh for help, acknowledging his suzerainty. But Udai Singh could not retain his suzerainty over Hazi Khan as the latter again made a rapport with Maldeo[1].

In 1559, Rana Udai Singh founded the city of Udaipur and in 1560 he created Rathor Thakur of Badnor as a First Class Sardar and issued a *Patta* to this effect[2]. Peace prevailed and Udai Singh enjoyed all his royal prerogatives and sovereignty over this region till the powerful Mughal emperor Akbar trod through this region to besiege Chittaur in 1567 A.D. Rana Udai Singh abandoned the fort but the people of this region played a great role in fighting against the Mughal army. The famous hero Jai Mal who led the Rana's garrison in the latter's absence belonged to Badnor and Patta to Kelwa. Jai Mal was wounded by a shot and killed. His son and successor Mukund Dass, also fell in a battle against Akbar near Kumbhalgarh. Akbar honoured the gallantry of Jai Mal and Patta and had their effigies carved in stone and placed them on stone elephants at one of the principal gates of his fort[3]. Chittaur fell in the hands of Akbar in 1568. According to *Ain-i-Akbari* Mandalgarh, Mandal, Banera, Badnor, Bagor, Shahpura, Hurda, etc., were included in the twenty-six *Mahals* in the *Sarkar* of Chittaur[4]. On his way back, the victorious Akbar, when at Mandal, ordered for the construction of some buildings on the embankment of an old fine artificial tank in the north of Mandal.

Udai Singh died in A.D. 1572 and his eldest son Maharana Pratap

1. Sarda, Har Bilas: *Ajmer: Historical & Descriptive*, p. 152.
2. The following is a list of jagirs with years of their original *Pattas*. These jagirdars were regarded as the First Class Sirdars in order of rank (National Archives of India, Foreign Department, Secret-Internal, Proceedings October, 1903, Nos. 5-7).

| Jagir | Title and *gotra* | A.D. |
|---|---|---|
| Bijolia | (Rawat Sawai, Puar Rajput) | 1509 |
| Bhinder | (Maharaja, Sagtawat) | 1598 |
| Badnor | (Thakur, Rathor) | 1560 |
| Bhainsrorgarh | (Rawat, Kishnawat) | 1741 |
| Parsoli | (Rawat, Chauhan) | 1665 |
| Asind | (Rawat, Kishnawat) | 1800 |
| Banera | (Raja, Ranawat) | 1654 |
| Shahpura | (Rajadhiraj, Ranawat) | 1597 |

3. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, Mewar Residency* (1908), pp. 19-20. mentions the name of fort as Delhi fort.
4. *Ain-i-Akbari* (Tr. Jarett, Vol. II, pp. 109-279).

Singh succeeded him. When he came to power, the frontier places like Badnor, Shahpura and Rayala were under the Mughal control. Muslim influence was increasing in these parts as religious endowments were made out of these places by Akbar to the *Durgah* of Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti of Ajmer. Akbar granted villages like Rayala, Kotdi, Arneta and Kanya of the *mahals* of Hurda, Shahpura and Badnor to the *Durgah*. In 1572, Akbar granted Jahazpur as jagir to Jagamal, the younger brother of Maharana Pratap Singh[1]. Akbar also built a mosque here, called Gaibi Pir, after a Muslim saint who resided here in his time[2].

In his bid to subdue Pratap, Akbar sent an army under the command of Man Singh of Amber which left Ajmer in 1576, and arrived at Mandalgarh, there to wait for the chiefs to join him and to organise his line of communication[3]. Here the army was joined by Asaf Khan, Mehtar Khan, Sayyid Ahmad, Sayyid Hashim Berha, Raja Jagan Nath Kachhawaha (uncle of Man Singh), Rai Lun Karan and others[4]. In the battle of Haldighati, the Mughal army came out victorious, but Man Singh was called back[5] to Ajmer by Akbar. Mandalgarh, remained in the hands of the Mughals.

Maharana Pratap was again active in recovering his lost territories. It appears that Mandalgarh slipped from the hands of the Mughals because when Akbar sent his army under Raja Jagan Nath Kachhawaha son of Raja Bhar Mal the Subedar of Ajmer and his Paymaster-General Jafar Ali in 1584 A.D. towards Chittaur to make Pratap a captive[6], the Mughal army attacked Mandalgarh and the Kachhawaha commander posted Sayyid Raju in its occupation[7].

Amar Singh with the help of his father Maharana Pratap attacked the Mughal garrison scattered mostly in the northern and central parts of Mewar. He recovered thirty-six important places from the Mughal outposts principal of which were Pander, Mandal and Pandwara[8]. Maharana Pratap granted lands to his trusted followers in this region[9].

Throughout Maharana Pratap's reign and till his death in 1597 A.D., this region partly remained in the hands of the Maharana and

1. Sharma, Dr. G. N.: *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, p. 85.
2. प्रगतिशील राजस्थान, भीलवाड़ा, जन सम्पर्क निदेशालय, जयपुर, पृ . 62
3. Sharma, Sri Ram: *Maharana Pratap*, p. 63.
4. Sharma, Dr. G. N.: *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, p. 93.
5. *ibid.*, p. 107. 6. *ibid.*, p. 116. 7. *ibid.*, p. 116.
8. Shyamaldas: *Vir Vinod*, Vol. II, pp. 163-164.
9. From an inscription of A.D. 1588 it has been found that a land was granted to one Trivedi Sadul Nath at Pander near Jahazpur, Sharma, Dr. G. N.; *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, p. 103, fn.

partly in the hands of the Mughals. No sooner Maharana Amar Singh succeeded his father Pratap Singh, defensive measures were urgently taken up. He created Sagtawat Thakur of Bhinder as the First Class Sardar in 1598 A.D. He constructed Amargarh fort in the Jahazpur tahsil for the defence of his land. While the defensive posts were still under preparations, in A.D. 1599, Prince Salim's lieutenants again established strong out-posts at Bagore, Mandalgarh and several other places[1]. The Rajputs offered a gallant fight and attacked several out-posts of the Mughals. Sultan Khan Ghori, the leader of the Mughal out-posts of Bagore in Mandal tahsil was defeated and killed[2]. The forts of Deo Suri, Badnor, Mandalgarh and Mandal again came in the hands of Maharana Amar Singh. From these forts the Maharana countered the invasion of Prince Parvez, Asaf Khan and Jafar Beg in November, 1605[3].

Maharana's army once again foiled the Mughal expedition under the leadership of Mahabat Khan in 1608. Mahabat Khan fled, leaving behind Raja Jagan Nath Kachhawaha, at Mandal where he died after a year[4]. To the south of the town of Mandal a large cenotaph was raised afterwards to the memory of the Kachhawaha Raja bearing an inscription corresponding to the year 1613 A.D.

In 1613 A.D., Prince Khurram, invaded Mewar. He instituted six military stations under different commanders, one of them was Jamal Khan Turki at Mandal. The district remained a scene of warfare and plunder for more than a year. Thakur Keshav Das I of Bijolia was killed fighting for the Maharana. In February, 1615 Maharana Amar Singh I concluded a treaty with the Mughal emperor Jahangir and Mandal was restored to the Maharana.

With the establishment of peace in Mewar, both Maharana and the Mughal emperor endeavoured to introduce reforms and new administrative, military and revenue units were formed. Mandalgarh was formed a *pargana* where Patels, Patwaris and Chowkidars were appointed for village administration[5].

In 1615, the heir apparent Karan Singh II of Mewar was elevated to the dignity of a *Mansabdar* of five thousand and the Mughal emperor restored to him the districts of Kherar, Phulia, Badnor, Mandalgarh, Bhaisror, Jhiran, Neemuch with supremacy over Deola and Dungarpur[6].

1. Beni Prasad: *History of Jahangir*, p. 226.
2. Sharma, Dr. G.N.: *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, p. 125.
3. *ibid.*, p. 127. 4. *ibid.*, p. 129.
5. *ibid.*, p. 139; Shyamaldas: *Vir Vinod*, Vol. II, pp. 269-271.
6. Tod, Lt. Col. James: *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I, p. 289.

Maharana Amar Singh I was succeeded by his son Karan Singh (1620–28 A.D.). Jahangir also conferred upon Karan Singh's younger brother Bhim Singh the title of Raja and assigned to him a small principality. The descendants of Raja Bhim Singh served the chiefs of Shahpura later on, on half a crown a day[1].

With the beginning of the reign of emperor Shah Jahan and that of Maharana Jagat Singh, a new principality of Shahpura was born. Sujan Singh, son of prince Suraj Mal and grandson of late Maharana Amar Singh I, went to Delhi and was honoured by the emperor with the title of Raja and the bestowal of the district of Phulia in Ajmer, called the Phulia Chorasi. Suraj Mal was at that time enjoying the village of Shahpura, founded by Sihaji, son of Maharana Udai Singh, and some other villages belonging to Mewar[2]. But according to Jagdish Singh Gahlot, the House of Shahpura is a branch by the second son Suraj Mal son of Maharana Amar Singh I. Therefore, this House is called Ranawat Sisodia. Suraj Mal had received Kharad (Palana) as jagir in Mewar State. He had three sons-Sujan Singh, Bhav Singh and Biram Dev. As a matter of fact Sujan Singh was the real founder of Shahpura State as Shah Jahan had granted him the Phulia Pargana in A.D. 1631 after detaching it from the Mewar State. The city Shahpura was built in 1631 and named after the name of Shah Jahan[3].

Sujan Singh had received from the emperor, besides the grant of the Phulia *pargana*, the title of commander of two thousand troops[4]. Raja

1. Tod, Lt. Col. James : *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I, p. 289.
2. National Archives of India (N.A.I.), Foreign Department Political-A, July 1872, Nos. 120-122. This fact has been incorporated from the correspondence of the Maharana of Udaipur to the queries regarding Shahpura. It states, Maharana Amar Singh I had five sons, viz. (1) Karan Singh heir apparent, (2) Bhim Singh, (3) Suraj Mal, (4) Bagji, (5) Uran Singh. Of these, Bhim Singh went to Delhi where a fight took place between the armies of prince Khurram and emperor Jahangir. Bhim Singh sided with the prince, fought well and fell in the action. Subsequently, prince Khurram ascended the throne of Delhi and assumed the name of Shah Jahan. He conferred on Rai Singh son of Bhim Singh, the title of Raja and the district of Toda in recognition of his father's services, and was well pleased with him. Through this influence Sujan Singh, son of the third Maharaj Kumar Suraj Mal went to Delhi. Biram Dev served Shah Jahan from 1647 A.D. and was honoured with the title of three thousand *Jat* and one thousand horses. He expired sometime in 1668 while fighting for Aurangzeb.
3. Gahlot, Jagdish Singh: *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. I (Hindi Sahitya Mandir, Jodhpur, 1937), p. 553. Other sources mention the date of bestowal of Phulia in c. 1629 A.D. See Aitchison C. U., *op. cit.*
4. *The Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Leading Personages in Rajputana*, Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing Press, Calcutta, 1894, p. 47.

Suraj Mal held the *Pargana* of Phulia as his share in Mewar without any condition of service. He being a member of Maharana's family was exempted from the liability of rendering of service to the liege-lord. C. U. Aitchison tracing the history of Shahpura states that Suraj Mal received as his portion the *Pargana* of Kherar in Mewar, and his son also acquired from the Emperor Shah Jahan, in reward for his gallant services, the *Pargana* of Phulia, a grant out of the crown lands of Ajmer upon condition of furnishing certain horse and footmen for service. He founded the town of Shahpura. The chief of Shahpura thus held Kherar, the Kachhola *Pargana* of Mewar under the Maharana of Udaipur, and Shahpura, as part of Ajmer[1]. Lt. Col. Tod in his *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan* mentions "Kachola forms the part and *patta* of Shahpura, whose chief has to serve two masters". The chief held Kherar under the sovereign of Udaipur, and Shahpura under the British Government as part of Ajmer[2].

Whatever may be the fact regarding the origin of the Shahpura Chiefship[3], the history of this chiefship virtually starts from 1629 A.D. From the administrative and revenue point of view it was divided into two tahsils Phulia and Kachhola. The Phulia tahsil consisted of *Parganas* of Shahpura, Phulia, Arbar, Dhikola, and Dohariya; the Kachhola tahsil consisted of Kachhola, Utela and Redwas *Parganas*[4]. Kachhola and some more villages of Mewar were given to the chief by Maharana Jagat Singh II, together with the title of *Dhiraj*[5]. Although Suraj Mal, the original holder of the jagir was exempted from rendering service to the liege-lord, his descendants, like the other nobles of the State, paid *Chhattund* (tribute) to the Udaipur Durbar for the jagirs they enjoyed.

The Rajadhiraj was bound to take the field in person whenever necessary. Every year on the Dashehara festival the usual *Parwana* (order) was issued to the Rajadhiraj by the Maharana and the former attended in person with his full quota and rendered services for three months in the year. In case any unforeseen circumstances prevented the Rajadhiraj from attending at the Dashehara, he obtained the Durbar's permission to remain absent.

Whenever it was necessary to employ troops on service, either in Mewar or abroad, the Rajadhiraj was bound to send his quota, on receipt

1. Aitchison, C.U.: *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. III, p. 230.
2. Narratives of the Political Relations of the Government of India with Native States (Foreign Department Press, Council House Street, Calcutta, 1862), p. 837.
3. The origin of Shahpura chiefship has been a matter of dispute between the Mewar Durbar and the chief of Shahpura.
4. Gahlot, Jagdish Singh: *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. I, p. 552.
5. Foreign Department, Political A, July 1872, Nos. 120-122.

of orders. When the Rajadhiraj succeeded to the *Gadi* he, like the other nobles of the Mewar State, waited on the Durbar and underwent the ceremony of investiture (*Talwar-Bandhai*) at the hands of the Maharana. The Udaipur ruler had the right to confiscate the portion of the estate belonging to Mewar. *Dhos* and *Dustak* (imposing parties and fines) could be sent against the Rajadhiraj by the ruler for negligence of duties.

All cases of civil and criminal nature were entertained and disposed of at Udaipur. A Vakil on the part of the Rajadhiraj remained in attendance on the ruler[1]. Shahpura was one of the sixteen first class jagirs called Umraos of Mewar. Again, only three nobles were recognised in the chiefship of Shahpura as the leading men, and had the title of *Umrao*. Of these the Thakur of Khamor, held the oldest and richest jagir in the chiefship. The other two nobles were the jagirdars of Birdaul and Tahnal.

The Thakur of Khamor was a Rathor Chandrawat Rajput and was related to the Jagirdar of Belonda in Marwar. The Thakur paid tribute to the chief and a little more than thrice the sum of tribute was also paid on account of partial commutation of service. The Thakur of Birdaul was a Rajawat, related to the Rajputs of Panwara in the Jaipur State. He held one village in the Mewar portion of the Kachhola *Pargana* and paid tribute to the Chief. The Thakur of Tahnal was Sisodia Ranawat Rajput descended from Jagmal, son of Maharana Udai Singh of Mewar. He paid tribute and rendered certain services.

The region of the Bhilwara district was once again disturbed when in 1654 A.D. the Mughal army under Sadullah Khan trod this area on their march from Ajmer to Chittaur against Maharana Raj Singh, who had started repairing the forts, particularly that of Chittaur, without prior information and approval of the Mughal emperor. The Mughal army devastated the land, cattle and crop[2], and made the lives of people insecure. In this battle Thakur Sanwal Das of Badnor, Thakur Bairisal of Bijolia and other Thakurs and people of this region fought for the Maharana. In 1654, he granted Banera in jagir to Ranawat Raja Bhim Singh[3].

Rana Raj Singh marched in 1658 A.D. against the Mughal military out-posts and recovered Mandal, Banera, Shahpura and Jahazpur[4].

In 1658 Raja Sujan Singh of Shahpura fell in action in Malwa,

1. Foreign Department, Political A, July 1872, Nos. 120-122.
2. Sharma, Dr. G.N.: *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, p. 154
3. Raja Bhim Singh, the brother of Maharana Jai Singh I of Mewar held an estate consisting of one hundred and fourteen villages. The Raja paid tribute of Rs. 6,124 to the Maharana.
4. Sharma, Dr. G.N.: *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, p. 158.

while fighting for the Imperial army of Shah Jahan against prince Alamgir. The latter gained the victory, and Phulia was confiscated in consequence, but subsequently, Doulat Singh, the younger son of Raja Sujan Singh who succeeded the Shahpura *Gadi*, went to Delhi and got the confiscated area restored to him, which ever remained in possession of Shahpura[1].

Mandalgarh was given over by Shah Jahan as jagir to Raja Rup Singh of Kishangarh[2] who built a palace there in A.D. 1650. Maharana Raj Singh took it back in A.D. 1660, but only to lose it twenty years after to Aurangzeb who gave it to the charge of Rathor Jhujar Singh of Pisangan. Maharana Amar Singh II, however, recaptured it in 1706 A.D[3].

In 1662 A.D. the Minas of Bhilwara district rose in rebellion but were subdued. Sometime in 1667 A.D. their leader Pitha was given a village Jadoli in Sahara tahsil in order to develop good sense among the Minas[4].

At this time and till the time of Raja Bharat Singh of Shahpura there existed no internal connection whatsoever between Shahpura and Mewar. So far as Mewar was concerned, Shahpura held an independent position. In A.D. 1675, the Mughal emperor granted a prerogative to Raja Bharat Singh to mint the coins. The coin as originally struck weighed eleven *Mashas* and contained ten and half *Mashas* of pure silver, and four *Ruttis* of alloy. On one side it bore the name of the reigning emperor, on the reverse, the year of his reign in which struck[5]. In Raja Ummed Singh's reign (A.D. 1731-1768) the Maharaja of Jodhpur and Jaipur complained to the emperor of such a petty prince as the chief of Shahpura coining a rupee, the silver of which was equal in weight to their own, and considerably in excess of that of the Udaipur currency. They urged that it should be fixed in accordance with his status and be two and a half *Mashas* less than the last mentioned. It was subsequently reduced to eight *Mashas* of silver and three *Mashas* of alloy. In the succeeding reigns, it was still further reduced, till, in Madho Singh's reign (A.D. 1827-1845), it reached seven *Mashas* of silver and four of alloy.

In 1679 A.D. the cordial and peaceful relations between the Mughals and the Rajputs came to an end when Aurangzeb pursued his imperialistic policy. In that year, Emperor Aurangzeb despatched Tahavvur Khan

1. Foreign Department, Political-A, July 1872, Nos. 120-122.
2. Gahlot, Jagdish Singh: *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. I, p. 147; Purohit, Dev Nath: *Mewar History*, p. 68.
3. Purohit, Dev Nath: *Mewar History*, p. 66.
4. Sharma, Dr. G. N.: *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, p. 161.
5. Foreign Department, Finance A, November 1870, Nos. 3-27.

with instructions to occupy Mandal[1] and the neighbouring parts of Central Mewar to take revenge from the Maharana for his alleged breach of faith in giving shelter to the fugitive Rathor of Marwar. The civil population of Mandal was evacuated and the land laid waste. The Maharana posted Sanwal Das Rathor of Badnor at Deosuri to defend the territorry and the hilly area between Deosuri and Badnor was placed under the charge of Vikramaditya Solanki and Gopi Nath of Ghanerao[2].

In December 1679 A.D. Aurangzeb left Ajmer for Udaipur to direct the operations personally. Prince Akbar, who had come with his army from Meerut, joined the emperor at Deorai and was sent to protect the enviorns of Chittaur[3]. Aurangzeb camped at Mandal for a few days and then proceeded to capture Chittaur and Udaipur in 1680[4]. Aurangzeb returned to Ajmer and the command of the Mughal army was taken over by prince Akbar. The Mughal post-holders were much scattered and their combined efforts became improbable. The Rajput army cut their supply practically and reduced these outposts to insecurity[5]. During the operations, prince Akbar with his harem fell into Rajput hands. Aurangzeb sent forces under prince Azam and prince Muazzam, to prince Akbar's aid[6]. But prince Akbar was won over by the Rajputs.

Rana Raj Singh died in 1680 and the command of the Mewar army was taken over by his successor, Maharana Jai Singh I (A.D. 1680-1698), who was installed on the *Gadi* at Kurej (formerly in the Sahara tahsil).

The Rajputs were eager to get their lost territorries in the north of Mewar and therefore, planned to move to that place. In order to check the Rajput advance in the north, prince Muazzam sent a *Firman* (1680 A.D.)[7] to Doulat Singh of Shahpura to remain watchful and loyal to the Mughal Government. The Mughal army was short of supply of foodstuff and other provisions. This led to prince Akbar to make negotiations with the Rana. It was ultimately settled that Akbar as Emperor would honour the prestige of the Rana and restore to him that part of Mewar which was in the Mughal possession. On his side the Rana promised to place half of his force at the disposal of the prince (Akbar) to fight against his father[8].

1. Sharma, Dr. G.N.: *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, p. 169.
2. *ibid.*, p. 171.
3. Sarda, Har Bilas: *Ajmer: Historical and Descriptive*, p. 170.
4. Sharma Dr. G. N.: *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, pp. 171–75.
5. *ibid.* 6. *ibid.*
7. Gupta, Dr. K. S. & Mathur, Dr. L. P.: *Selections from Banera Archives* (1758-1770 A. D.), Udaipur (1967).
8. Sarkar, J. N.: *Aurangzeb*, Vol. III, p. 356.

After the death of Maharana Raj Singh, his second son Bhim Singh went to Delhi and was introduced to the emperor. The emperor, in order to take measures against jagirdars, Jagat Singh and Hada Jai Singh, ordered Bhim Singh to march against them and to drive them out of his territorries. Bhim Singh won. The emperor granted him in 1681, fifty-two *Parganas* valued at eighty-four lakhs of rupees, conferred on him the title of Raja, presented him with all the honours and *Khillats* due to the rank, and at last presented him with three thousand horsemen to attend on him, probably in a feudal capacity[1]. According to K. D. Erskine[2] his title of Raja was acknowledged and the rank of a commander of five thousand was conferred on him. This *Sanad* or *Firman* was afterwards confirmed by the Emperor Shah Mohammad Mozeen Ben or the son of Alamgir Padshah Ghazi (in the year 1087 Hijri).

With the decay of Mughal empire, the grip of central authority which was the binding force in keeping the chiefs in check, loosened, with the result that general scramble for power began. Raja Hamir Singh, the great grandson of Raja Bhim Singh, was then on the *Gadi* of Banera. Out of the fifty-two *Parganas* originally granted, Bhim Singh possessed only twelve; and even out of these twelve a number of them were forcibly taken away during Hamir Singh's time by more powerful chiefs[3].

In 1685 A.D. Doulat Singh of Shahpura expired and was succeeded by his son Bharat Singh (A.D. 1685-1731) who received from the emperor the title of Raja and a *Mansab* of *Sare-teen Hazari* in recognition for bravery shown in various battles particularly in the Deccan. During his time Maharana Sangram Singh II of Mewar revived the relations with Shahpura. Maharana Sangram Singh of Udaipur granted[4] a *Sanad* in A.D. 1716 and restored him his patrimonial estate without condition of any kind of service. In 1718 certain villages were exchanged but no stipulation for service of any kind was entered. Bharat Singh introduced certain changes in the administration and created some hereditary offices.

Although peace prevailed in the region after the Treaty of 1681 A.D. yet Maharana Amar Singh II and the petty chiefs of the region were

1. Foreign Department, Political-A, July 1877, Nos. 87-90. It is narrated that Maharana Raj Singh had two wives. By the first he had one son, named Bhim Singh, and by the second wife he had another son Jai Singh. These two sons were born on the same day with an interval of a few hours; but the intelligence of the birth of Jai Singh having reached the Maharana prior to that of the birth of Bhim Singh, he proclaimed Jai Singh to be his heir to the throne.
2. Erskine, K.D., *op.cit.*, p. 91.
3. Foreign Department, Political A, Proceedings July, 1977, Nos. 97–90.
4. Foreign Department Secret-Internal, Proceedings October, 1903, Nos. 5-7.

unhappy due to Imperial hegemony. Maharana Amar Singh could not tolerate the separation of Mandal from his territories. At the end of the seventeenth century, Mandal was granted by Aurangzeb in jagir to Krishna Singh, son of the Rathor Thakur of Junia in the Ajmer district. Maharana Amar Singh II resumed it about 1706 and since then it remained with his descendants[1]. But it was resented by the Imperial government. In 1710, emperor Bahadur Shah allotted the *parganas* of Pur, Mandal, Hurda, etc. to one Ranbaj Khan Mewati, who with the help of the Imperial army wanted to take possession of these places. In a fight in 1711 A.D. Ranbaj Khan was killed and these *Parganas* were retained by Mewar[2].

In view of the better relations revived with the House of Shahpura, Maharana Sangram Singh II bestowed in 1717 A.D. a deed of grant of twenty-three villages with an estimated income of Rs. 50,000 upon Raja Bharat Singh who was also exempted to render any service to the Maharana. In 1719, an exchange of grant of twenty-seven villages in Mandalgarh *Pargana* and twenty-seven villages in other *Parganas* with an estimated income of Rs. 50,000 was received by the House of Shahpura. In 1724 A.D. Maharana Sangram Singh II proposed to grant the whole of the *Pargana* of Jahazpur to Raja Bharat Singh of Shahpura and did actually send the *Sanad* to this effect to him, the condition being that Raja Bharat Singh was to render service like other Thakurs. But the Raja did not accept the grant as the stipulation for service was an innovation and was never rendered before by his predecessors[3].

By this time, Maratha inroads were also impelling the Rajput States to unite. In 1734 A.D., the rulers of Jaipur and Kota attended the coronation of Maharana Jagat Singh II at Udaipur, and from there came to Hurda in Bhilwara district, where Maharaja Abhai Singh of Jodhpur, and the rulers of Bundi, Bikaner, Kota, Karauli, Kishangarh and other states met to discuss the measures which might have to be adopted against the Marathas[4]. At this assembly an untoward incident happened. As Abhai Singh had pitched red tents for himself at Hurda, Roshan-ud-daulla of Nagaur, Abhai Singh's enemy, complained to the emperor that Abhai Singh was assuming imperial airs, and had incited the heir-apparent and brought together the Rajput rulers of Rajputana. On being asked to explain the conduct, Abhai Singh's Vakil at the Imperial court, Bhandari

1. Erskine, K.D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, Mewar Residency (Text)*, pp. 98-99.
2. Purohit, Dev Nath : *Mewar History*, p. 65.
3. Foreign Department, Internal, Secret Proceedings, October, 1803, Nos. 3-7, N.A.I. (National Archives of India).
4. Purohit, Dev Nath : *Mewar History*, p. 65.

Amar Singh, replied with great adroitness, that the whole thing was designed to assist the Emperor, that the Rajas had assembled to adopt measures to check the advance of the Marathas from the deccan and that the royal red tent was put up so that all Rajas might meet under Royal auspices to take suitable action against the common enemy. The Emperor was pleased with this reply[1].

From Hurda, Maharaja Abhai Singh came to Deolia, which belonged to the Bhinai Estate (Ajmer) but which Raja Ummed Singh of Shahpura, had wrested and given to his brother Ishwar Singh. Abhai Singh took it from Ishwar Singh and gave it to Jodha Raghunath Singh. The villages of Shahpura were plundered by Abhai Singh for about three months. At last, Ummed Singh came to Abhai Singh and made his submission.[2] But in the battle of Gangwana (1741 A.D.) near Ajmer, the chief of Shahpura assisted Maharaja Jai Singh of Jaipur against Abhai Singh.[3]

Nath Singh, the second son of Maharana Sangram Singh received Bagor in Jagir which was held by his descendants till 1875, when it was confiscated and made *Khalsa*. The Jagir of Bhainsrorgarh came into existence in A.D. 1741, when the estate was granted by Maharana Jagat Singh II to Lal Singh, the second son of Rawat Kesri Singh of Salumbar. According to Tod it takes its name after a merchant called Bhainsa and a Banjara or carrier called Rora, and was built to protect caravans. Others say that the village and fort were constructed by, and named after a Mahajan, called Bhainsa Sah, who was probably a servant of the Chauhan kings who ruled over Sambhar and Ajmer.[4] It was created a First Class Jagir in 1741.

In 1743, a feud arose between Kota and Bundi on the question of recognition of Ummed Singh as Chief of Bundi which also implicated the Chief of Shahpura in it. In 1744, the agent to the Maharao Durjan Sal of Kota, Govind Ram, secured the services of the army of the Governor of Gujarat, Fakhrud-daula, on payment of rupees worth one lakh, and also obtained help from Raja Ummed Singh of Shahpura[5].

In A.D. 1745, exchanges of certain villages were made by Raja Ummed Singh to the Maharana of Udaipur and no service clause of any kind came into existence. Between 1746-47, Ummed Singh played an important role and helped Maharana Jagat Singh II when the latter took

1. Sarda, Har Bilas: *Ajmer: Historical and Descriptive*, p. 187.
2. *ibid.* 3. *ibid.*, p. 188.
4. Erskine, K.D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, Mewar Residency (Text)*, pp. 95-96.
5. *Rajasthan District Gazetteers (Bundi)*, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur (1964), p. 47.

up the cause of Madho Singh for the *Gadi* of Jaipur. In 1746, he exchanged in part one village, yielding a revenue of Rs. 4,000, without rendering any service.

In recognition of the help rendered by Ummed Singh, Maharana Jagat Singh II granted to him certain places in Jagirs such as Agucha, etc., yielding an annual income of Rs. 12,000 but the condition of service renderable by the former with forty-eight *Sowars* and forty-eight foot was entered. This was refused. Upon this the Maharana grew angry and confiscated the whole Jagir. That having occurred, Ummed Singh began to plunder Jahazpur and other villages.

In 1753 A.D. the Maharana renewed the grant of seventy-three villages in Mandalgarh and five villages in Badnor and Borewa without any condition for service. In A.D. 1754, one more village in Mandalgarh was granted and in the same year the whole estate was resumed and restored to Ummed Singh without imposing any conditions for any kind of service. On the same basis eleven villages[1] in Mandalgarh were exchanged in 1759.

In 1757, Ummed Singh attacked Banera and seized it. Raja Sardar Singh[2] fled to his ancestral house at Udaipur and died there. He also stayed for some time with Shiv Singh of Rupaheli. Uptill now Mewar House had no lien on Banera, but now the reigning Maharana of Mewar sent a force, retook Banera from Shahpura and installed the son of late Sardar Singh, Raja Rai Singh, as his feudatory, placing him on the same footing as the other nobles of Mewar and took Rs. 50,000 as succession tax[3]. Dr. Raghubir Singh attributes another reason for coming of Banera in the Mewar fold. According to him, when the Marathas finally occupied whole of Malwa and began to extend their dominion over the Rajput states of southern Rajputana, the Banera principality, then under its minor ruler Rai Singh, found itself wholly unprotected by its suzerain overlord the Mughal Emperor, and hence under force of circumstances it was ultimately compelled to accept the suzerainty of Maharana of Mewar, not only because of the ties of kinship but more so because the Mewar was the only big State, which could possibly come to its aid. Since then the rulers of Banera continued to have genuine interest and also association with Mewar[4]. Consequently with the increasing involvement of Mewar in the Maratha affairs in Rajasthan, Banera became an important outpost of Mewar in that region.

1. Foreign Department, Internal, Secret Proceedings, October, 1905, Nos. 5-7.
2. The name given by Erskine is also Sardar Singh, Erskine, K.D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, Mewar Residency*, p. 24.
3. Foreign Department, Political-A, Proceedings, July 1877, Nos. 87-90. N.A.I.
4. K. S. Gupta and L.P. Mathur: *Selections from Banera Archives (Foreword).*

In this way Banera lost its independent entity. The fort on a hill close to Banera town was built in A.D. 1750 by Sardar Singh. Sultan Singh, the third descendant from its founder Bhim Singh was appointed governor of a small district in the Deccan by Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah. The chiefs of Banera enjoyed certain privileges not possessed by the other nobles of the State. Of these the main was the right at the time of succession to the gadi, to have a sword sent to them with all honour to Banera, on receipt of which they proceeded to Udaipur to be installed.

Maharana Raj Singh II died issueless and was succeeded by his uncle Ari Singh known as Rana Arsi in 1761. A tussel developed between Maharana Arsi and Ratan Singh, a posthumous prince. Raja Rai Singh of Banera was approached by both the parties. Rai Singh appeared to have demanded adequate price for his support from both the parties thus offering himself to the highest bidder. In the civil war Nath Singh, the jagirdar of Bagor was murdered by Lal Singh Chundawat at the instigation of Rana Arsi[1].

The Raja of Shahpura, Ummed Singh I was offered the pargana of Kachhola by Rana Arsi[2]. He readily extended his whole hearted support to him. Rana Arsi, at the same time, won over the chief of Banera and gave him explicit assurances that his status would not be lowered, that sufficient help would be given to him in demolishing the *Garhies* of the neighbouring refractory jagirdars of Mahuwa and Sidariyas, that the expenses incurred upon the re-occupation and liberation of Banera from the clutches of Shahpura would solely be borne by Mewar State. Besides, he was instructed to take into his possession the villages bordering his estate on his own accord. Rana Arsi further assured that in case he failed to occupy them he would be given other villages in exchange.

In 1760, the Raja of Banera resumed the grant of Sareri villages from Naga Piragpuri. The Shahpura ruler strongly protested against the resumption of the village on the basis that Piragpuri was placed under his protection by Jankoji Sindhia. The Shahpura ruler also complained against the harassment meted out to the traders of Shahpura by the people of Banwara when the traders visited Shahpura[3].

Till the reign of Hammir Singh II the ravages and exactions of the Marathas continued. In March 1766, Rai Singh of Banera had made a

1. K. S. Gupta and L. P. Mathur: *Selections from Banera Archives*, p. 6.
2. *Vir Vinod*, Vol. II, pp. 1551-52.
3. K. S. Gupta and L. P. Mathur: *Selections from Banera Archives*, Introduction, pp. 6-7. The editors have printed original letters from the Mewar Durbar and from Ratan Singh to Raja of Banera and his replies.

payment of *Chauth* to Manji the Maratha, and the place of the *Talhati* was vacated for the residence of Ram Chandra, another Maratha General[1]. In the same year, Maharana Arsi Singh II restored the old grant and additional grants of seventy three villages in Mandalgarh and eighteen in Badnor and Borewa with an estimated revenue of Rupees 1,24,200, to the Raja of Shahpura[2]. In 1765, Devi Singh of Amla Jagir informed Raja Rai Singh of Banera that Amla had been assigned to Bagi Narsingh, a favourite of Mahadaji. It is worthy of note that the territories now forming the district of Bhilwara brought a sizable revenue during this period to the State and the Jagirdars. In 1764 A.D., it amounted to eleven lacs of rupees, the details being as under[3]:

| Name of *Pargana* | No. of villages contained in each pargana | Amount in Rs. | | Total rupees of each pargana |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Jagir & *Khalsa* | *Sasuni* & charity land | |
| Bagor | 36 | 35,075 | 15,200 | 50,275 |
| Mandal | 25 | 71,990 | 2,000 | 73,990 |
| Banera | 61 | 89,200 | 2,800 | 92,000 |
| Badnor | 148 | 2,33,855 | 23,500 | 2,57,355 |
| Pur | 72 | 90,875 | 9,500 | 1,00,375 |
| Mangrope | 11 | — | — | 23,300 |
| Jahazpur | 80 | 1,22,251 | 9,800 | 1,32,051 |
| Mandalgarh | 276 | 3,14,728 | 36,952 | 3,51,680 |
| Bijolia | 42 | 41,800 | 3,000 | 44,800 |
| Total | 751 | 9,99,774 | 1,02,752 | 11,25,826 |

Recapitulating the events, during the war between Rana Arsi and Ratan Singh, the latter called Madho Rao Sindhia for aid, who, after defeating Ari Singh in a severe battle near Ujjain in 1768-69, invaded Udaipur City. In this battle Raja Ummed Singh of Shahpura, Thakur Shubh Karan II of Bijolia and Thakur Akhai Singh of Badnor were wounded[4]. The Raja of Banera marched with the forces in 1767 to fight against the Marathas at Javad, but no battle was fought as an agreement was reached between the Marathas and the Maharana[5]. In 1768, Ratan Singh also endeavoured to obtain the favour of Raja Rai Singh and granted him

1. K. S. Gupta and L P. Mathur: *Selections from Banera Archives*, p.8 (Introduction).
2. Foreign Department, Internal, Secret-Proceedings, October, 1903, Nos. 3-5, N.A.I.
3. Extracts from a letter dated 26 April, 1819 from Captain James Tod to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
4. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, Mewar Residency, Text*, page 90 and *Chiefs and Leading Families in Rajputana*, p. 47.
5. K. S. Gupta and L. P. Mathur: *Selections from Banera Archives* (A.D. 1759-60), (Introduction), p. 8. (Sahitya Sansthan, Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur, 1967).

several villages and financial gains. In 1768, Ratan Singh granted to Raja Rai Singh certain places. The *Parwana* read as follows: "In exchange of village Sanganer, village Suwana has been bestowed on you. Construct a fort there. The Thana of Bhilwara is to be kept there. The following fortresses will be vacated: Dabla, Gharta-Baldarkha, Lori Lambia, Kundia, Bhamniya-Intmaryo, Karmadavas, Uprera, Mahua Bara, Sidriyavas. Rupees two per cart will be given to you as octroi on the cart of Bhilwara. Jagir worth Rs. 20,000 will be given to your brothers, sons and nephews[1]".

It appears that Raja Rai Singh played an equivocal game by seemingly entering the negotiations with Ratan Singh to squeeze out maximum benefits from him in spite of the fact that he openly supported Rana Arsi. Thus he kept the group of Ratan Singh in suspense. The forces of Ratan Singh invaded and plundered Bhilwara, and thereafter marched towards Udaipur. In 1769, Rai Singh fought bravely in the battle against Sindhia[2] on the banks of river Sipra near Ujjain and died[3].

The Marathas again occupied Bijolia in the reign of Thakur Keshav Das II. Keshav Das however, ousted the Marathas and regained possession.

In 1771 A.D. a battle was fought at Hurda near the river Khari between the Maharana and the rebel chiefs assisted by the Frenchman Samroo. With the timely intervention of the Maharaja of Kishangarh, however, Samroo withdrew and peace was concluded between the two[4].

After the death of Raja Ummed Singh of Shahpura, his grandson Raja Ran Singh succeeded to the *Gadi*, and received from the Maharana the *Pargana* of Kachhola as blood money[5]. According to Tod, late Raja Ummed Singh treacherously murdered the *Bhumia* Chief of Amargarh and refused to attend the summons to Udaipur, and as a punishment was deprived of all his lands[6]. The estate was however, restored to the Shahpura House as Raja Ummed Singh had done a good service to Maharana Ari Singh II. Raja Ram Singh also fixed the device on the rupee coined at Shahpura. Prior to this the device used to change with each Emperor. It now bore on one side the inscription *Shah Alam Badshaha Gazi*, and on

1. K. S. Gupta and L.P. Mathur : *Selections from Banera Archives* (A.D. 1759-60), (Introduction), (Sahitya Sansthan, Rajasthan Vidhyapeeth, Udaipur, 1967), p.60.
2. In this rebellion the Houses of Salumbar, Bijolia, Amet, Genora and Badnor remained loyal to Ratan Singh. Ratan Singh invited Sindhia to his aid, promised a reward of rupees one crore and twenty-five lakhs on the dethronement of Ari Singh (Tod. J, *op. cit.*, p. 340).
3. K.S. Gupta and L. P. Mathur : *Selections from Banera Archives*. p. 11.
4. Purohit, Dev Nath: *Mewar History*, p. 65.
5. *Chiefs and Leading Families in Rajputana*, p. 47.
6. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, p. 112.

the other, *Zarab Sanah Julus Memnat Manus daral Khilafah Shahjahanbad.* The coin was called Gyarsandia[1].

In A.D 1774, Raja Bhim Singh succeeded his father and followed in A.D. 1796 by his son Amar Singh, who received from Udaipur Maharana the title of Raja Dhiraj. The pargana of Jahazpur and Agucha, Kotri and other villages were resumed at the same time[2].

The rebellion of 1769 (the battle of Ujjain) brought into notice Zalim Singh of Kota, who had first developed his political sagacity in Mewar. He was enrolled amongst the chiefs of Udaipur, and the Maharana conferred on him the title of Raj Rana and the lands of Chhitarkhera for his support[3]. He became the most trusted jagirdar of the Maharana. In the next decade he was found busy in improving the relations between Bundi and Kota. The region of Bhilwara remained disturbed and the opportunity was availed by the Marathas to plunder Mewar. Zalim Singh was on good terms with the Marathas and Pindaris, and therefore, could assert his influence greatly on Mewar, Bundi and Kota.

Parganas of Jahazpur, Shakargarh, Ithoda, Sanganer, etc., were obtained by Zalim Singh from Udaipur as security against loans advanced to Mewar by him and had posted his Kota troops in these areas[4]. Another damage done to this district was by Sivaji Nana, known as Nana Sahib the Maratha Subedar of Ajmer who levied three lakhs of rupees as fine from Shahpura for its help to the Maharaja of Jodhpur against Marathas in 1790[5]. In 1800, the Maharana founded the Jagir of Asind, assigned it to a Kishnawat Rawat and created him a first class Sardar.

## MODERN PERIOD

In the beginning of the nineteenth century, a serious dispute arose relating to the attendance and personal service at Udaipur by the Raja of Shahpura, as a jagirdar of Mewar. An attempt was made to define the duties and obligations of the jagirdars of Mewar and Maharana Bhim Singh prepared and got signed the first *Kaulnamah* (agreement) containing

1. Gahlot, Jagdish Singh : *The Hisory of Rajputana*, p. 552.
2. *Chiefs and Leading Families in Rajputana*, p. 147.
3. Tod. J.; *Annals and Antiquities of Rajputana*, Vol. I, p. 500. The real cause of this rebellion (civil war) must ever remain a secret, for while some regard it as a patriotic effort on the part of the people to redeem themselves from foreign domination, others discover its motive in the selfishness of hostile clans, who supported or opposed the succession of Rana Arsi.
4. *Rajasthan District Gazetteers (Bundi District)*, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur (1964), p. 53. This appears to have been done sometime in 1798 A.D. or according to K. D. Erskine in 1806.
5. Sarda, Har Bilas: *Ajmer: Historical and Descriptive*, p. 198.

ten articles in 1818. But this *Kaulnamah* was ineffective and the Chiefs did not follow the terms of the *Kaulnamah* (agreement). Maharana Bhim Singh drafted another *Kaulnamah* in 1827. But the signatures of the jagirdars, and the *Sahi* mark of the Maharana were not affixed to it for many years. Ultimately in the reign of Maharana Sardar Singh it was signed by both the parties in 1840. The *Kaulnamah* confirmed the clauses of the first *Kaulnamah*, besides five more clauses, which were inserted for the benefit of both the parties. A third *Kaulnamah* was made in 1845, and another in 1855. These *Kaulnamahs* (agreements) defined the duties and obligations of the nobles of Mewar towards the Maharana and vice-versa. But they could not solve the problem of Shahpura nor could induce the Thakurs of Bijolia and Badnor to reduce their opposition towards the Maharana.

The relations between the Chief of Shahpura and the ruler of Mewar improved considerably. In 1801, Amar Singh the Chief of Shahpura proceeded to Udaipur for the investiture with sword. He was summoned under a *Khas Ruqqa*. On this occasion verbal negotiations took place, through one Sheo Das, regarding the restoration of the pargana of Jahazpur[1].

The weakness of the Maharana of Udaipur invited Zalim Singh of Kota to invade. In 1803, the Chief of Shahpura intimated to the Mewar ruler that he would obey his orders and would not help the Jhalas with money or men. He made a request to the ruler to send a force for his help.

After the Treaty with the British Government in 1818, the Mewar ruler's first encounter with the Shahpura chief was when the latter treacherously murdered Pattawat Ran Singh of Amargarh. As a matter of right and jurisdiction, all the cases of civil and criminal nature were entertained and disposed of at Udaipur and the Maharana of Udaipur ordered that five of the villages belonging to Shahpura Chiefship[2] be made *Khalsa* as a measure of punishment.

Captain James Tod, the Political Agent, Mewar reported that the Maharana sent a party of men to sequestrate the fief of the Raja of Shahpura as a punishment for his treacherous conduct. Another addition to

1. Foreign, Internal, Secret-Proceedings, October, 1903, Nos. 5-7, N. A. I.
2. In fact the Maharana ordered that Shahpura Raja's whole *patta* granted by the Durbar be made *Khalsa*. In February 1819, the Maharana granted five villages to Pattawat Dale Singh of Amargarh and provided for service at home and abroad with an adequate quota of troops. It should be borne in mind that the original status of th Raja of Shahpura, was that of one of the Istimarardars of Ajmer but, apparently rather by accident than by design, he gradually came to be treated as a Ruling Chief. The Chiefship of Shahpura was not under the political charge of the Resident in Mewar, but was included in the Haraoti and Tonk Agency.

Mewar was the restitution by Zalim Singh Jhala of pargana of Jahazpur to the Mewar State in 1819, prior to which it was a part of Kota[1]. Banera became a fiefship which commuted half the feudal service into *Chattund* or tribute, which was styled as tribute on behalf of the British Government[2].

In 1819, the Chief of Shahpura reported to Government of India that the utmost efforts had been made to procure the restoration of his fief from the Maharana. The latter was only too much disposed to accede; but that he had opposed such a course as injurious to the dignity of the *Raj* and destructive of the example which the sequestration had produced. At the Maharana's request he had at length consented to the restoration of Rs. 60,000 worth of the total fief which had been Rs. 80,000; Rs. 5,000 worth being given as blood money to the Chief of Hammirgarh, and Rs. 15,000 being added to the *Khalsa* possessions[3]. But in 1822, the Maharana restored the grant without stipulating the condition of service and special promise of exemption from all demands as long as the remaining portions of the estates were not restored, including Bishnia and Agucha (valued Rs. 29,000).[4]

The Jahazpur pargana which was restored to the Maharana was managed by the Political Agent in Mewar, and was subsequently assigned in 1821 for liquidation of the arrears of tribute to the British Government. In 1826-27, it yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,18,000 and maintained an efficient body of four hundred foot and one hundred horse, but on being restored to the Mewar it was mismanaged and in 1829-30 required Rs. 20,000 besides its revenue to cover expenses[5].

At this time the task of settlement of the Bhil and Mina tract of this region was considered, because of the insecurity of trade and traffic through Mewar and Ajmer. With that point of view the old mart of Bhilwara was revived. The town of Bhilwara through which James Tod passed in the spring of 1818 had not a single inhabitant as it was completely deserted at the close of the Pindari War in 1818, but it became a scene of bustle[6] and profitable business within a year and contained one thousand and two hundred houses, a number which had increased to two thousand and seven hundred in 1822[7].

1. Foreign, Political, Consultation, 1 May, 1819, Nos. 44-46, N.A.I.
2. Foreign, Political, A-Proceedings, July, 1877, Nos. 87-90, N.A.I.
3. Foreign, Political, Consultation, 18 June, 1819, Nos. 30-34, N.A.I.
4. *ibid.*, 7 November, 1818, Nos. 103-106.
5. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, Mewar Residency (Text)*, p. 111.
6. Foreign, Political, Consultation, 7 November, 1818, Nos. 103-106, N.A.I.
7. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. II-A, p. 97.

Bishop Heber visited the place in 1825 and wrote: "It is a large town without any splendid buildings, but with a number of neat houses, four long bazars, and a greater appearance of trade, industry and moderate but widely diffused wealth and comfort than I had seen since I left Delhi. The streets were full of hackeries laden with corn and flour, the shops stored with all kinds of woollen, felt, cotton and hardware goods, and the neatness of the workmanship in iron far surpassed what I should have expected to see. Here too everybody was full of Captain Tod's praise. The place had been entirely ruined by Jamshid Khan and deserted by all its inhabitants when Tod persuaded the Rana to adopt measures for encouraging the owners of land to return and foreign merchants to settle; he himself drew up a code of regulations for them, obtained them an immunity from taxes for a certain number of years and sent them patterns of different articles of English manufacture for their imitation. He also gave money liberally to the beautifying of their town. In short, as one of the merchants who called on me said, "It ought to be called *Todganj* but there is no need for we shall never forget him[1]". Since then Bhilwara became an important trade centre.

The revenue system in this region underwent a gradual change with the time. Tod, at this time, noticed the growth of a middle man i.e. *Patel*, who had become the representative of the community in each successive exaction of revenue, and as was to be expected abused the power. He acquired for himself the proprietary rights of more or less a large portion of the cultivating body, each member of which in fact had hitherto the proprietary rights over the land he tilled, even in the districts which had been longest occupied by the Mahommadans, and in which the cultivators' rights were not regarded as so absolutely 'unalienable' as in those where Hindu system of administration prevailed. The principle of the proprietary right of the actual cultivator was strongest of all in the parts which were occupied by the aboriginal tribes, especially in the Mina tract of Jahazpur, in the whole of which there were but two patches of *Khalsa* or crown land[2].

The proprietary rights included even that of sale, mortgage, pledge and lease. "During the vicissitudes," according to Tod, "of Mewar, mortgages and sales of land, especially the former, took place to a great

1. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, pp. 97-98. To mark the growth of this city a few houses of Bhils and Mahajans are still situated in a locality called 'Purani Basti' which is the oldest locality in Bhilwara.
2. Foreign, Political, Consultation, 2 August, 1822, Nos. 5-11., N.A.I. This expresses the views that contrary to the usual opinion, Captain Tod thought there were no proprietary rights in *Khalsa* lands.

amount but such is the tenacity with which they cling in those countries to the *Bapota* (बापोता) or patrimony that the reservation of certain rights in these mortgaged lands is highly detrimental to the State, and keeps both the parties in poverty".

The lands along the banks of the Khari river, in the Hurda and Badnor regions, were almost all mortgaged. To maintain the proprietary right while in a state of abeyance, in these mortgaged lands, clause was generally inserted, stipulating for a certain small share of the harvest called '*Gugri* the least denomination of unalienated income; others stipulated for a fourth or fifth of the crops. It might be supposed, there was every variety which merely shows, where so many claims laid on the industry of one individual how it must have tended to keep all in poverty; and as the holders of these mortgages were generally mercantile, who paid immemorially a much smaller share of the harvest than the cultivating classes, the crown was the chief sufferer. Many of these mortgages were upwards of a century old, but the fourth or fifth generation of the time of pledge held his interests as good as the day the transaction was effected, and the proprietor, in fact, continued in many cases to cultivate for another the lands thus mortgaged, but depressed, abject, without mind. Many of the *Patels* who with great difficulty earned their livelihood had proprietary rights for more than fifteen to twenty generations. At the same time the usual formula of the peasants was: "The land is his, the revenue *Hasil* (हासिल) is the sovereign's"[1].

The most usual methods of revenue collections were the well known ones of *Kankut* (कान्कूत) and *Batai* (बटाई). Under the latter method *Seerana* or a seer a piece was deducted (before division between the crown and the peasant), from each maund of corn and *Makki* (मक्की) and other edible grains, for each of the following officers and artisans of the community: (1) the priest, (2) the bard, (3) the barber, (4) the watchman, (5) the carpenter, (6) the cobbler, (7) the potter, (8) the blacksmith, (9) the *Bullai* or messenger, (10) the *Patwari*, (11) the *Patels*; often many in number, amounting even to thirteen, with the "*Kunwar-matka*" or hair-apparent's potful[2].

Besides the land revenue, the income of the State was through various cesses, custom's duties and tribute from the chiefships. In 1822, the Maharana of Udaipur stated in a *Khas Ruqqa* that so long as the remaining villages were not restored to Shahpura, it was exempted from *Chouth*,

1. *The Mewar Precis*, Government of India, Calcutta (1874), pp. 11-12.
2. *ibid.*, p. 11.

*Chhatund* and all *Lagat* and *Bilagat*. It further stated 'as long as your (Shahpura's) Bishnia and Agucha are not regranted, it was exempted from *Chouth, Kharlakar* and *Chhatund*[1].

In 1823, the income from this region, like those of other parts of the Mewar State, was reserved to cover the British tribute from the Maharana[2].

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Jahazpur | 80,000 | |
| Mandalgarh | 30,000 | |
| Raipur | 4,000 | |
| Pur | 18,000 | assigned |
| Hurda, Agucha | 35,000 | to the *Seth* |
| Sanganer | 8,000 | to recover |
| Duties at Bhilwara | 18,000 | the debt. |

The village Bishnia was restored to the Chief of Shahpura on condition that he would perform local service of *Sawars* at Jahazpur and the retention of Agucha on a promise of restoration in case when the chieftain might be called for service[3]. Next year (1824) the chieftain withdrew his quota from Jahazpur, for, he was to serve in one place only. Consequently in 1825, he had the Jahazpur services commuted for a cash payment of Rs. 4,000 after certain deductions allowed by the Maharana for compensation of a village and a piece of land taken by the ruler in 1826[4].

In December 1826, a report on the revenue management of Jahazpur was submitted by Captain Sutherland, Political Agent in Mewar. Jahazpur was a reserved pargana managed in *Amani* (अमानी) by a servant of the British Agency and the collection of land revenue was made either by *Mukti* (a fixed rate per bigha) or by *Koot* (a share of the produce in kind)[5].

It would be interesting to note the verdict of Major Sutherland as regards Shahpura. During the course of his enquiries he learned that 'before the introduction of British supremacy, the chiefs of the State, including Shahpura, paid yearly to the Rana about 50,000 rupees as *Bab Haboob*, contributing further according to their means, when heavy demands were made by the Marathas'.

1. Foreign, Internal, Secret Proceedings, October, 1903, Nos. 5-7, N.A.I.
2. Foreign, Political, Consultation, 21 November, 1823, Nos. 7-10, N.A.I.
3. Foreign, Internal, Secret Proceedings, October, 1903, Nos. 5-7, N.A.I.
4. *ibid.*
5. Foreign, Political, Consultation, 20 January, 1827, Nos. 46-47, N.A.I.

But simultaneously there was a departure from the old feudal feelings of devotion on the part of the vassals of the Mewar State. During the infancy of Maharana Bhim Singh, the management of Chittaur affairs was taken over by Rawat Bhim Singh of Salumbar. He requested Maharaj Bhim Singh of Bagor to ascend the *Gadi*, the latter declined and was, therefore, poisoned, and Chittaur and other districts were taken possession of by the Rawat[1].

In 1827, the reserved parganas e.g. Jahazpur, Mandalgarh, Pur, Hurda etc., had been handed over to the Mewar Durbar. In 1826, the British Government interfered in the internal affairs of the Mewar Government, but disorder increased following its withdrawal in the beginning of 1827. During the first-six months incredible mischief was done. The reserved parganas (those set apart for the British tribute) being the richest and the best managed suffered the most; many respectable bankers and others retired from Mewar; and the mart of Bhilwara which was rapidly rising into wealth and importance, was nearly deserted[2]. The pargana of Hurda (Hurlah), formerly fetched Rupees forty thousand, had not in the last or this year yielded Rs. 24,000. Jahazpur, which besides supporting civil and military establishment worth Rs. 40,000, paid annually from Rs. 40,000 to 60,000 to the treasury, now required 20,000 more for its own management besides its revenue. The other parganas were also in a similar state[3].

In March 1828, Captain Cobbe, Political Agent, Mewar reported that the Mewar Minister had described to him in piteous terms the ruins and disorder into which a year's mismanagement by the Maharana's officials like *Kamdars* had plunged the pargana of Jahazpur where not a *Bigha* was under tillage, and where the women and cattle had all been driven into the jungle–a disorder which was spreading and which it would cost at least a lakh of rupees to repress, if, indeed, that could be done at all by the Rana's officials and troops. At this juncture, the British Government refused to send troops to restore order[4].

Maharana Bhim Singh died in 1828 and his only son Jawan Singh succeeded him. In July 1828, the Chief of Shahpura was summoned under special negotiations for the restoration of the remaining portion of his estate, but he died in Udaipur, and his successor being a minor could not receive possession of the said portion[5].

1. Extracts from a *Kharita*, dated 1 July, 1854, from the Maharana of Udaipur to the Governor-General in Council.
2. Foreign, Political Consultation, 11 March 1831, No. 4, N.A I.
3. *ibid.* 4. *ibid.*, 9 May, 1828, Nos. 1-2, N.A.I.
5. Foreign Internal, Secret Proceedings, October 1903, Nos. 5-7, N.A.I.

The mismanagement in this region and in almost all the parts of Mewar increased. Therefore, on 14th October, 1830 the Government abolished the Political Agency at Udaipur and put the State's affairs under the charge of Political Agent in Ajmer in subordination to the Resident at Delhi[1]. Thus a part of the Bhilwara district (all except in Shahpura tahsil) was under the charge of Political Agent at Ajmer and Shahpura Chiefship was under the charge of Haraoti and Tonk Agency. This was considered to be a step for the better administration. It was followed by the dismissal of Ram Singh, the Minister, and his brother-in-law, the Amil at Jahazpur, who was notorious for encouraging the depredations of the Minas and participating in the spoils[2].

In 1832, the Udaipur Vakil presented to Lord William Bentinck the Governor General, a paper containing many requests, and one of them was "that favour might be shown to Raja of Shahpura as one of the connections of the Udaipur family". To this the Governor General in Council replied 'out of regard to the friendship and good relations which he bears towards the Maharana, His Lordship has already consented to a considerable modification of the arrangement which was originally intended for the settlement of the Government revenue due by the Shahpura Estate'[3].

In a decade, the matters improved and the prosperity of the region restored which could be adjudged by the annual receipts (1st March, 1841) from various parganas. The annual receipts from the pargana of Mandalgarh was Rs. 26,000; Hurla (Hurda) Rs. 29,000; Pur, Mandal, Raipur Rs. 40,000; Bhilwara Rs. 20,000; and Jahazpur[4] Rs. 20,000. Next year (1842-43) the receipts were: Jahazpur Rs. 94,567.5; Mandalgarh Rs. 46,132; Hurda and Agucha Rs. 54,245; Pur, Mandal and Sanganer Rs. 58,443; Bhilwara[5] Rs. 32,421.

The relations between the Maharana and the nobles deteriorated in 1847 and Maharana Sarup Singh confiscated the village Bhinder for

1. Foreign, Political, Consultation, 14 October, 1830, Nos. 1-2; Consultation 3 December, 1830, No. 12, and Political despatch to Court of Directors, No. 4, dated 4 March, 1831 (paragraphs 69-70, in which the bare fact of the abolition of Udaipur and Jaipur Agencies was reported but no reason given), N A.I.
2. Foreign, Political, Consultation, 16 September, 1831, Nos. 32-33, N.A.I.
3. *ibid.*, 3 December 1832, Nos. 25-27, N.A.I.
4. Foreign Department, Financial, A-Proceedings, November 1870, Nos 3-27, N.A.I.
5. Foreign, Political, Consultation, 22 June, 1844, Nos. 67-72; The popular bankers in Mewar at this time were Zorawar Mal, Bag Mal, Sawai Singh, Bhabhut Singh, Narain Das Seth, Dan Singh and Jait Mal, Betal Nath; Thakursi Das and Gyan Mal, N.A.I.

arrears of tribute[1]. Maharana's two regiments and two guns had marched against the Chief of Bhinder, but were subsequently withdrawn.

The Chief of Shahpura had also received a *Sanad* from the Government of India in 1848 (Appendix I) fixing the amount of his tribute at rupees ten thousand per annum, but with the provisio that, if the customs duties levied in Ajmer were abolished, which was apparently contemplated, he should also cease to collect such duties, and, in consideration to such loss of revenue his tribute should be reduced[2] to Rs. 2,000. In this year all the chiefs of the jagirs in Bhilwara region, except the chiefs of Devgarh and Bhainsror, gave a statement on oath, of the amount of actual produce of each jagir to the Maharana.

In 1849, a settlement was effected by Maharana Sarup Singh through a letter to Raja Sangram Singh of Banera, when the dues upto date were settled and early payment promised together with the customary interest of rupees two per cent per mensem[3].

Madho Singh the Chief of Shahpura died in 1845. His successor, Jagat Singh, a minor of nine years, proceeded to Udaipur to receive his sword. He paid Rs. 23,000 as *Nuzzerana* on his accession to the *Gadi*[4]. The chief also gave written consent to a revision of the *Chhatund* in proportion to actual produce. On the same basis the chief of Banera, who, while he had paid Rs. 6,000 originally, paid[5] Rs. 8,000 in 1854. In July, 1849, Rajadhiraj Jagat Singh executed a bond in favour of the banker, Seth Zorawar Mal Baghmal, to meet the expenses 'for girding with the sword'. Among the items in the bond were: Rs. 16,000 for *Nuzzerana*, Rs. 4,800 for *Chhatund* for one instalment of year 1847 and two of 1848; Rs. 3,500 for fine imposed[6].

1. The village Bhinder had belonged to the estate of Lawa.
2. Narratives of the Political relations of the Government of India with Native States, p. 837. The Rajadhiraj of Shahpura was not subject to any of the Ajmer Courts, but was required by the terms of his *Sanad*, dated 27 June, 1848 to report all heinous crimes involving the punishment of death or imprisonment for life to the officer incharge of Ajmer and to adjudicate upon them with his advice and concurrence.
3. Foreign, Political, A-Proceedings, July 1872, Nos. 120-122, N.A.I. He also paid Rs. 5,000 as a fine on account of his mother having mounted on the elephant in a Umbawari (अम्बावारी) (a litter or seat with a canopy) contrary to the custom and usage, and Rs. 500 as *Nuzzerana* on the occasion of the ceremonial performance on the completion of a new temple.
4. Collection of papers regarding the relations of the Maharana with his Feudal Nobles, p. 90.
5. Foreign Department, Internal, B-Proceedings, May 1891, Nos. 148-151, N.A.I.
6. Foreign Internal, Secret-Proceedings, October, 1903, Nos. 5-7, N.A.I.

In the beginning of 1852, the Maharana of Mewar circulated a new coinage in this district, and in his territories, with the object to 'squeeze from the country a greater amount of revenue'. On this rupee the words 'Through the Friendship of London' were inscribed[1].

In order to establish a harmony between the Maharana and his nobles, a *Kaulnama* was drafted in 1854. Among other articles of the *Kaulnama* one was about the *Kaid*, or fees paid on *Tulwar Bandhai*, i.e. investiture of fief, to be twelve annas (or seventy-five per cent) in a rupee of the actual income of one year. Payment of this would exempt the payment of that year's Chuttund. The chiefs of Amet, Gogunda, Kanore and Banera and the Krishnawats were exempted from those fees, but in lieu of them they paid *Nuzzerana*, which instead of being left to the will of the Rana, was fixed at 85.25 per cent of the actual produce.

In 1854, the outrages increased tremendously in Jahazpur area. At the time when Jahazpur was held by Zalim Singh, the depredations of Mina freebooters were kept down by ruthless severity. On its surrender to Mewar, James Tod took its management into his own hands and maintained a strong and efficient force there, to keep them in check. After the withdrawal of British interference in the internal affairs in Mewar, the country relapsed into its normal condition and the Minas in bands of several hundreds were the great instruments for protecting the smuggling (opium smuggling particularly) venturers. Their lawless courses led Colonel N. Alves, the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, in 1838 and Captain Ludlow in 1845 to propose that the British should take the management of the Jahazpur pargana into their own hands[2].

In 1854, Sir Henry Lawrence also remarked that Jahazpur being on the borders of weak native states (Mewar, Bundi and Kishangarh), two of which, Mewar and Bundi were at deadly enmity, the Minas were accustomed to plunder all around and to defy their own rulers as also the Governments on the quadruple boundary. He recommended the appointment of a Superintendent with a force of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery[3].

In the cold season of 1854, a considerable military force of regular and irregular troops marched into the Kherar (Jahazpur Mina tract) under Sir Henry Lawrence and Brigadier-General G. Lawrence. Several Minas surrendered and were eventually brought to terms and imprisoned[4].

In the middle of 1855, Sir Henry Lawrence, the Agent to the

1. Foreign Department, Political, Consultation, 19 March, 1852, Nos. 127-128, N.A.I.
2. *ibid.*, 16 December, 1859, Nos. 247-258, N.A.I.
3. *ibid.*, 17 November, 1854, Nos. 130-137, N.A.I.
4. *ibid.*, 28 December, 1955, Nos. 176-178,

Governor General visited the seats of several troublesome and disaffected chiefs, thinking that they were stirring up the Bhils of Jahazpur to commit outrages, taking with him three battering guns, a field battery, about 1,300 infantry and 300 cavalry[1]. In his letter dated 4 August, 1855 he wrote "Every adult Meena in a score or so of villages is or has been a robber. The tribe is naturally lawless and many of these villagers have little alternative but to rob, steal, or obtain service. There is not an appearance of anything whatever having been done to reclaim the people, or even to give them a motive to good conduct". He was convinced that they were energetic for good, as they were for evil, and that they might easily be redeemed. "They could be excellent soldiers and watchmen, good cultivators .....The Parchar Meenas might be not only redeemed but could be useful members of society". He therefore, suggested that the best mode of permanently securing the tranquility of the Parchar Minas tract, a small legion be raised and located in the neighbourhood of Jahazpur[2]. The Mewar ruler had expressed his reluctance to the location of such a corps of Jahazpur. Other States of Rajputana in which the Mina tribe was unsettled, also showed their reluctance. The Court of Directors at London ordered that "a liberal contribution towards the expenses of the proposed Meena corps will be sufficient to overcome the unwillingness of the several Rajput States to bear their proportionate share of the burden, but if they should still demur on financial considerations to the proposal, we (the British) should rather bear the entire expense of a measure calculated to promote so largely the interests of humanity, than suffer it to fall to the ground"[3]

In 1855, the Chief of Shahpura received a *Kharita* from the Political Agent at Mewar asking him to depute *Matamid* to put his signature to *Kaulnama* and promised him an exception in the three privileges enjoyed by him, i.e. exemption from service, *Chhatund* and investiture fee[4]. At Banera, on the death of Raja Sangram Singh, Govind Singh was elected and placed in possession of the estate by the inhabitants without the consent and recognition of the ruler[5]. The ruler had desired to name a successor

1. *The Mewar Precis*, p. 42. Here 'the Bheels of Jahazpur' has been mentioned whereas in the Government of India, Political despatch from Court, No. 21, dated 3 June, 1857 it is mentioned that Sir Henry Lawrence visited the Meena district of Jahazpur. It also gives description of the Meena tribe.
2. Foreign Political Despatch to Court No. 21, dated 3 June, 1857, N.A.I.
3. Foreign Political Despatch from the Court of Directors at London No. 21, dated 3 June, 1857, N.A.I.
4. Foreign, Internal, Secret Proceedings, October, 1903, Nos. 5-7, N.A.I.
5. Erskine, K. D.: *The Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A. The Mewar Residency (Text)*, p. 92.

to the chief recently deceased from among the several persons, all near kins to the deceased, than the one now selected. But at the same time the ruler showed his inability to coerce the usurper. Sir Henry Lawrence, the Agent to the Governor General, visited the town and recommended to the Minister, who was with him, with full powers, that on the usurper going to Udaipur, acknowledging his error, and paying a fine he should be pardoned and confirmed. After three days' parleying, he signed a paper, promising to do all that was required. Not until then the Agent to the Governor General moved the troops from Banera, as the late Raja had been a noted malcontent, and the influence of the opposition party was known still to prevail[1]. At the last moment he made fresh excuses, but on being clearly made to understand that the Government of India should take possession of the fort and town, both of which the Government had fully reconnoitred, Govind Singh yielded.

Nevertheless, on his arrival at the capital, not withstanding his promise to keep aloof from the malcontents, Govind Singh joined their camp, and for twelve days refused to fulfil the promise which he had made to Sir Henry Lawrence. Sir Henry Lawrence then issued a proclamation that he had broken faith, that no terms would be kept with him, and that any who joined him would be treated as rebels. Govind Singh then made his *Salam* (सलाम) and asked for pardon, but showed such a disposition to throw off his allegiance that Sir Henry Lawrence had to keep him in his camp. Intermediately Colonel George Lawrence made out the Banera accounts, and seeing that his estate was somewhat in debt, arranged that the fine should be rupees twenty thousand, whereas, had it been left to the Maharana, he probably would not have let him off with less than a lakh. Yet notwithstanding his solemn pledges he had not even made an arrangement for payment, and like the other chiefs talked and wrote as if he were oppressed, and as if his case ought to be heard *de novo*. In March 1855, a fine of Rs. 21,000 was fixed to be paid by Govind Singh to the Maharana and the latter promissed to send the investiture to Banera without delay according to usage[2].

1. Foreign, Political Consultation and the Mewar Precis, pp. 142-145. Erskine wrongly puts that 'the submission of the Raja and his subjects obviated the necessity for sending a force to Banera'. He however, puts that as a penalty of his contumacy, Govind Singh was compelled to proceed to Udaipur without receiving the sword of honour, and to ask for pardon, which was granted on payment of a fine and on execution of a written promise that no succession to the estate should be considered valid without the previous consent of the Darbar. *(Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, The Mewar Residency (Text)*, p. 92).
2. Foreign, Political, Consultation, 4 January, 1856, No. 122, N A.I.

In October 1853, Jagat Singh, the Chief of Shahpura died. His successor, Lachhman Singh, a minor of eleven years, proceeded to Udaipur in 1855 to receive sword. At this moment, the Darbar made an illegal demand for investiture fee, which was paid at that time but was returned to him in 1868 on the decision of the Political Agent at Mewar[1].

UPHEAVAL OF 1857—In the beginning of 1857, Mewar was quiet, without any immediate prospect of any disturbance, except that the Government of India warned the Chief of Bhinder to avoid any act of quarrel or breach of peace in the region[2].

In May 1857, the first call for revolt against the British Government came from Meerut. Soon Neemuch and this region also came into its grip. When the Neemuch revolt took place, Captain Showers, Political Agent in Mewar, marched from Udaipur with the Mewar troops and accompanied some British commissioned and non-commissioned officers, pursued the insurgents as far as Jahazpur but with no good results[3]. In the town of Jahazpur, the wives and children of the Sergeants of the Kota contingent took shelter[4].

In January 1858, the Minas attacked a village in Ajmer. They called upon the *Hakim* of Jahazpur for the liberation of the prisoners. Those Minas became more daring when the rebel force from Gwalior approached Jaipur and Tonk. In July, Lt. Walter reported the apathy and indifference of the Mewar *Hakim* of Jahazpur[6].

In May 1858, the ladies of Kota palace reached Mandalgarh on the eve of revolt. Therefore, the Government of India desired that the Chief of Shahpura should send as many Minas, chariots, etc., to Mandalgarh to fight the insurgents. To this the chief did not refuse but delayed to send the forces and before his forces could reach there, the rebels had left the place[6].

A few insurgents were captured in Jahazpur. The Minas of this place attacked the British territory of Ajmer and had stopped all traffic on the highways. The whole country for miles was held in terror.

In July 1858, the famous revolutionary leader Tatiya Tope took up position between the towns of Sanganer and Bhilwara. On 7 August,

1. Foreign, Internal, Secret Proceedings, October, 1903, Nos. 5-7, N.A.I.
2. Foreign Department, Political, Consultation, 9 April, 1858, Nos. 241-271, N.A.I.
3. *ibid.*, 31 December, 1858, Nos. 3146-3147, N.A.I.
4. *ibid.*
5. *ibid.*, 16 December 1859, Nos. 247-258, N.A.I.
6. Foreign Department, Internal, Secret-Proceedings, October 1903, Nos. 5-7, N.A.I.

General Roberts reached Dabla village with his cavalry and a portion of his infantry[1] under Holmes.

Tatiya Tope's infantry and guns had taken up a position in front of Bhilwara town. Their horses, however, were thrown forward on the left, across the river Kothari up to Sanganer, and on the other side of Bhilwara, the whole forming a horse-shoe figure of about a mile and a half, connected by skirmishes. Their elephants and baggage were in the rear on the line by which they must retire if beaten.

General Roberts advanced his infantry, covered by skirmishes a short distance in front, cleared Sanganer of the few revolutionaries who had penetrated within it, forced the revolutionaries' horse across the river Kothari and bringing his guns to the river bank, re-opened on the revolutionaries' right. Under this fire, his infantry played upon by the revolutionaries' batteries, crossed the river, and took up a position on a rising ground, their right on a village, their left on a small tank. The guns were then sent across. Seeing this Tatiya Tope attempted no further resistance; he withdrew his guns and infantry, massing his cavalry on the intervening plane to cover the retreat. He retired unscathed, except by the guns, for General Roberts had no cavalry to send after him. Tatiya recorded "we were at Bhilwara attacked by the English force, and I fled during the night accompanied by my army and guns". Tatiya Tope left the place as he had determined to devote 13th August to a visit to the shrine of Nathdwara[2].

Peace prevailed in the region after the pronouncement of the Queen's Proclamation in November, 1858.

In 1861, Maharana Sarup Singh died. Thakur Khuman Singh of Asind took the most prominent part in the obsequies. When the preparations were completed, Thakur Khuman Singh personally intimated the fact of Maharana's death to the inmates of the *Rawala*, and instigated one slave woman to become Sati. On this act, he was excluded from the Council of Regency of which he was a member and the council chose to banish him from the capital[3]. In November, 1861, Maharana Shambhu Singh was solemnly installed, which was attended by the large body of Mewar nobles except the Chiefs of Salumbar, Bami, Bijolia, Korabar and

1. General Robert's force consisted of the 83rd Foot, a wing of the 72nd Highlanders, wings of the 12th and 13th Bombay Native Infantry, two squadrons 8th Hussars, two of the 1st Bombay Lancers, 300 Biluch Horse, a light field battery, and a siege in train of six pieces. At the end of June 1858, General Roberts laid with this force at Nasirabad.
2. Malleson, Colonel: *Indian Mutiny* of 1857-58, Vol. V (Longmans, Green & Co., Bombay, 1898), pp. 223-225.
3. Foreign Department, Political, A-Proceedings, March, 1862, Nos. 62-65, N.A.I.

Amet. To form a council of Regency, the Political Agent selected the Chauhan Rao of Bedla, the Shaktawat Maharaj of Bhinder, the Kishnawat Rawat of Bhainsrorgarh, the Chundawat of Deogarh, and the Jhala Raj of Gogunda[1].

In 1861–62, the chiefs of Bhainsrorgarh, Bhinder and Shahpura gave much trouble. The chief of Bhainsrorgarh had signed the *Kaulnama* of 1854 but had refused to pay the tribute in the first instance and later on paid it. The chief of Bhinder had not signed the *Kaulnama*. Sir Henry Lawrence recommended that he should be displaced in favour of his next of kin and banished from Rajputana, his fortifications being at the same time razed.

The Maharana complained that the Chiefs of Bhinder had withheld payment of tribute, rendered no service, expelled the customs officers from Bhinder, removed a Durbar *Thana* from the village of Kundya, and extorted revenue from its inhabitants[2]. The Maharana had marched two regiments and two guns against the chief of Bhinder but subsequently withdrew them. The village was then granted by the Maharana, after its confiscation, to a Sindee. The Bhinder chief was warned by the Political Agent not to provoke the Maharana or to act so as to lead to a breach of the peace.

In March 1862, Lachhman Singh received a *Sanad* guaranteeing to him the right of adoption[3]. Later on in the same year General Henry Lawrence, the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana refused to shake hands with the Chief of Shahpura in a Durbar at Udaipur so long as he did not sign the *Kaulnama* of 1854 (which was subsequently cancelled). The Chief signed the *Kaulnama*, and General Lawrence declared that Shahpura should be counted with other Sardars of Mewar[4].

Early in September, 1862, Kesri Singh the Rawat of Salumbar, died childless and without adopting an heir[5]. The Council of Regency prepared a genealogical table of the Salumbar family, and summoned a meeting at Udaipur where the chiefs of Chamund, Bedasur, Korabar, and Bhainsrorgarh unanimously elected Bhopal Singh, the Chief of Bedasur. The Government troops from Deesa, Neemuch and Nasirabad had marched on Salumbar to affect this election[6]. In April 1863, Colonel Eden,

1. Foreign Department, Political, A–Proceedings, January 1862, Nos. 130-131, N.A.I.
2. The village Kundya had belonged to the estate of Lawa, and had been confiscated in 1847 for arrears of tribute.
3. Foreign Department, Political, A-Proceedings, March 1862, Nos. 442-456, N.A.I.
4. Foreign Department, Internal, A-Proceedings, October 1903, Nos. 5–7, N.A.I.
5. Foreign Department, Political, A–Proceedings, November, 1862, No. 4, N.A.I.
6. *ibid.*, Nos. 1-3. N.A.I.

the Political Agent, reported that 'he had been compelled to suspend the Maharaja of Bhinder from his function as Member of the Regency Council on account of his persistent disregard to the interests of the Raj and devotion to those of himself and his family[1].

In October 1869, on the redistribution of the Rajputana Agency, Shahpura was transferred from the control of the Commissioner of Ajmer to the charge of the Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk[2]. In November, Laxman Singh the Shahpura Chief died childless. He was succeeded by Nahar Singh[3]. On the death of Lachhman Singh, it was alleged that he had adopted while on his death bed the son of Thakur of Bishnia, a distant branch of the Shahpura family. The evidence, however, showed that no adoption was really made by the deceased chief, but that the ceremony was performed after his death by the minister Fauj Mal. In these circumstances it was necessary that the recognition of a successor to the deceased chief should be based on the usual principle of selection from among the nearest kins and those best qualified for the administration of the State. The wishes of the Thakurs and the interests of the State pointed to Nahar Singh of Dhanop, a minor, and he was accordingly recognised as Chief of Shahpura (1870-1932 A. D.) by the British Government. The claims of a posthumous son of Kishan Singh of Kheri were disregarded on the ground of his father's prior adoption into a more distant branch of the family[4].

Pretensions were advanced by the Maharana of Udaipur to a right of interference in this succession on the ground that Shahpura was a feudatory of Mewar; but the Maharana was informed that his arguments were untenable, as the pargana of Shahpura was originally a grant from the Emperors of Delhi, and was now held directly by grant from the British Government, the fact that the chief also held estates in Mewar gave the Udaipur State no voice in the succession. The British Government did not interfere in regard to well-known, and defined relations

1. Foreign Department, Political, A-Proceedings, June, 1883, Nos. 180-190, N.A.I.

2. Aitchison, C. U.: *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads relating to the States in Rajputana*, Vol. III (1909), p. 231, Foreign Department, Political, A-Proceedings, October 1869, Nos. 337-338, N.A.I.

3. Nahar Singh, a Sisodia Rajput of the Ranawat sub-clan and an Arya Vedic by religion, was recognised by the British Government on 11 June, 1870. He received the usual *Khillat* from Government as well as the customary presents of horses and elephants from native states. His succession was unsuccessfully disputed by Thakur Ram Singh of Bishnia.

4. Aitchison, C. U.: *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads etc., relating to Rajputana States*, Vol. III (1909), p. 231.

between Udaipur and Shahpura in as far as concerned that portion held by the Raja from the Maharana of Udaipur[1]. Bagor succession case[2] was also settled. In 1869-70, Shahpura suffered from famine. The total land revenue from Phulia and Kachhola estates were estimated as Chittauri Rs. 3,42,526 (the value of Chittauri rupee varied from 12 to 13 annas of British currency).

Since 1837, no copper coin had been coined in the Shahpura Mint. The pice then struck were called Madho Shahi after the reigning chief, and weighed eighteen *Mashas* each. They were in circulation in the capital; but their tender was confined to the sale and purchase of cotton and thread, and the payment of town dues. In all other dealings, and in the villages of the State, Chirawa pice was used[3]. But the Shahpura Mint had only worked at intervals, when the state of the market rendered such advantages. The Shahpura rupee was termed Gyarsandia from the year of the Emperor's reign in which it was first struck. Its circulation as a currency was confined to Shahpura. Its average value was ten and a half *Annas* Imperial currency. Besides, Chittaur rupee was equally current throughout Shahpura. The Gyarsandia had been described as the national currency, and was the one in which the Durbar paid its servants and establishments. The Chittauri rupee, again, was the mercantile medium[4].

In 1870, Lt. W. J. W. Muir, officiating Political Agent Haraoti reported that the 'Mint at Shahpura is to all appearance dying a natural death'. On this the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana recommended to the Government of India its abolition. The Government of India resolved to close the mint[5]. Different historians find different reasons

1. Aitchison, C.U.: *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads etc., relating to Rajputana States*, Vol. III (1909), p. 231.
2. Foreign Department, Political,A-Proceedings, November, 1870, Nos. 98-114, N.A.I. The Minister of the Mewar remarked that Raja Samrath Singh whilst alive had, with the consent of Maharana Sarup Singh, adopted Sohan Singh as his heir. Sagat Singh already enjoyed a land worth Rs. 5,000 out of the estate and it was proposed to supplement his present income with land worth Rs. 7,000 more so as to raise his jagir to Rs. 12,000.
3. Foreign Department, Financial A-Proceedings, November, 1870, Nos. 3-27. The Chirawa Pice was a currency imported from Bhawana of Hansi and Khetri of Jaipur, N.A.I.
4. Foreign, Political, Consultation, 5 April, 1841, Nos. 17-22, N.A.I.
5. Government of India, Financial Department, Resolution No 402 F, dated 6 November, 1870 (confidential). The mint in Shahpura coined silver and copper coins only. The rupee coined there was designated the *Agiara Suni* rupee. Gold was only coined when required by private persons for distribution at weddings and other occasions of rejoinings. The Shahpura *Mohar* contained four to five *Mashas* of gold and from six to seven of alloy, and sold at nine or ten Shahpura, rupee and a seignorage was levied on all silver brought to be coined.

to close the mint. Gahlot is of opinion that the mint was closed as the value of its coin was equal to half a-rupee of British coin[1]. The Government of India in the Political Department found that the political position of this tract could not be held to confer upon it the privilege of coining. Besides Shahpura being contiguous to Ajmer, no difficulty could arise in the circulation of the Government rupee[2].

In 1870, the mint at Bhilwara was closed down[3].

In 1872, the Thakur of Dabla defied the authority of his chief and during the melee provoked by him, two of his people were killed[4]. The Maharana of Udaipur removed Dabla from the subordination of Banera and placed it directly under himself. But it was restored in 1878 to Banera and the quota of troops and tribute payable by Dabla to Banera were also decided. But from 1878 to 1890 the stipulated quota of two *Sawars*, and four footmen had not been furnished by Dabla, nor from 1879 to June 1899 was there any attempt to pay the tribute. Throughout from 1873 to 1890 the so called 'restoration' notwithstanding, the courts of Udaipur persisted in usurping jurisdiction over the civil and criminal cases of Dabla which rightfully belonged to Banera.

In 1874, Maharana Shambhu Singh of Udaipur died and was succeeded by Sajjan Singh of Bagor House. Thakur Sohan Singh of Bagor raised objections to the succession of his nephew Sajjan Singh. He refused to tender his allegiance to the Maharana and continued to set his authority at defiance. The fort of Bagor was besieged by the troops of Udaipur aided by a detachment of the Mewar Bhil Corps. Thakur Sohan Singh surrendered without a shot being fired and was removed as a State prisoner to Varanasi (Benaras) in October 1875[5] but was allowed to return to Udaipur on certain conditions in July 1880[6].

From 1874 to 1880 in the absence of Thakur Sohan Singh his estate was managed by the Maharana. After the return of Thakur Sohan Singh Maharana placed his natural father Maharaj Sagat Singh (Shakti Singh) on

1. Gahlot, Jagdish Singh: *History of Rajputana*, p. 552.
2. Foreign Department, Financial, A-Proceedings, November, 1870, Nos. 3-27, N.A.I.
3. There was a mint at Bhilwara. It is not known when it was first worked but probably in the time of Shah Alam, as the rupee and the old paisa bore his name. The coins were called 'Bhilari', and were current in parts of the Mewar State and were until 1900 largely in circulation in Sirohi, Mandalgarh and Jahazpur.
4. Foreign Department, Political, B-Proceedings, December 1870, No. 73, July 1877, Nos. 87-90, N.A.I.
5. Foreign Department, Political, B-Proceedings, July 1880, Nos. 48-51 A, N.A.I.
6. *ibid.*, Nos. 188-205, N.A.I.

the *Gadi* of Bagor. But the Maharana gave a promise in writing to Sohan Singh that after the death of Sagat Singh, Sohan Singh would succeed to Bagor, in case Sagat Singh died leaving no male issue. Maharana Sajjan Singh died in 1884 and was succeeded by Fateh Singh. Maharaj Sagat Singh died childless in 1889. On Sagat Singh's death his two wives from Jaisalmer and Jodhpur Houses adopted Sohan Singh for the Bagor estate as he was the lineal descendant of Maharaj Sher Singh. But the Maharana neither paid any attention to this adoption nor considered Sohan Singh's claim, but ordered the confiscation of the estate (1889) and made it *Khalsa*[1].

In vain Sohan Singh appealed to the Government of India, the latter observed that the case involved a question of internal policy in a native state and that there existed no reasonable grounds for interference, the matter was left entirely to the authority of the Udaipur Durbar[2].

An agreement for freeing salt from duty of every kind and for abolition of salt manufacture in the Shahpura Chiefship was proposed between Shahpura and the Government of India. The agreement secured for the British Government the abolition of the duty known as *Mapa* or *Bichayat* at the capital and closed the door to the continuance or re-imposition in the future under the disguise of a municipal tax of any duty on salt. The manufacture of saltpetre in British Shahpura (Phulia pargana) was allowed to the bona-fide manufacturers of saltpetre within its limits. Accordingly, six factories two each at Shahpura and Bari Kunichan and one each at Choti Kunichan and Kadi Shaina were opened and the Chief agreed that any fresh works which may at any time be considered necessary shall be opened with the previous knowledge of the Government of India[3].

On 16 March 1882, the final agreement was signed (Appendix II), by the Chief of Shahpura for the suppression of the manufacture of *Khari* salt, the prevention of the import or export of any salt other than that which had paid British duty; and for the removal of all duties thereon. A sum of rupees five thousand as compensation was paid to Shahpura annually[4].

In 1883, the Jagirdars under Shahpura complained against the estate administration, particularly the conduct of two officials requesting

1. Foreign Department, Internal, B-Proceedings, February 1891, Nos. 364-376. The British Government refused to interfere in this internal matter, N.A.I.
2. Foreign Department, Internal, B-Proceedings, February, 1892, Nos. 366-368. Sohan Singh's petition was not forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, N.A.I.
3. Foreign Department, Political, A-Proceedings July, 1881, Nos. 211-218, N.A.I.
4. Aitchison, C. U.: *Treaties, Engagements & Sanads, etc., relating to Rajputana States*, Vol. III (1909), p. 232.

their removal and urged for better treatment to the Jagirdars[1]. In 1884, a new Secretary and *Kamdar* to the Chiefship of Shahpura was employed[2], but he proved utterly failure and his services were suspended in 1890[3].

In 1883, the Chief of Shahpura accused the *Thakurs* of his chiefship of insubordination, and the *Thakurs* complained of the harsh and unjust treatment by their chief, and there were, doubtless, faults on both the sides. The *Thakurs* of Khamore, Thanal and Kanichan Khurd were found aggressive in their manner[4]. After much dispute, the case was settled in 1889, according to which the jagirdars were now required to furnish a certain number of horsemen for two months in each year at Shahpura, and to do such service as could properly be demanded of them. They were bound also to attend on the chief with their following at the *Dashera*, *Holi* and other festivals, and to accompany him and serve him as directed in accordance with ancient usage on all customary occasions both in and out of Shahpura. The amount of tribute payable to the chief was fixed in the case of the older jagirs by an assessment made in A.D. 1848, in that of the newer by *Sanad* dated 16 September, 1889[5].

Rai Bahadur Bishan Swarup and Col. Biddulph had, in concurrence with the chief settled that the jagirdars should serve the chief of Shahpura, with their Sowars according to *Sanads* and *Rekhs*, for four months exclusive of the days from *Holi*, *Gangor* and *Dashera* to *Diwali*, and other occasions mentioned in the reports.

In October, 1888, Ram Nath Singh, Jagirdar of Boland, died without leaving a male issue and without adoption. The village was, therefore, in accordance with the privileges and rights always exercised by the chiefs of Shahpura, resumed. Later on, it was, however, on the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General given back to one Jaswant Singh, in the sixth generation[6].

In the Shahpura Chiefship, it was a general rule from time immemorial that jagirdar's son was not recognised as his successor until the chief bestowed on him a *Saropao* and paid a condolence visit. Till these ceremonies were observed, he was neither allowed to come before the chief nor was addressed officially. The *Thakurs* of Henotiya, Dayans and Nowgong died in 1890 and the Political Agent allowed their sons to attend the Durbar and present *Nazzars* to the chief in his presence without the

1. Foreign Department, B-General-I, January 1883, Nos. 123-126, N.A.I.
2. Foreign Department, A-General-I, August, 1884, Nos. 6-9, N. A. I.
3. *ibid.*, Internal, A-Proceedings, February, 1881, Nos. 132-146, N.A.I.
4. Foreign Department, A-Political-I, January, 1884, Nos. 9-15, N.A.I.
5. *Chiefs and Leading Families in Rajputana*, p. 49.
6. Foreign Department, Internal, A-Proceedings, February, 1891, Nos. 132-146, N.A.I.

observance of the traditional ceremonies and thus put an end to the established rule[1].

During the Chiefship of Nahar Singh of Shahpura (A.D. 1870-1932), many developmental works were carried out. He constructed Naharsagar, a tank in the town and another about four miles north of Shahpura town called Ummedsagar which was named after his son Ummed Singh.

In Bhilwara, a revenue settlement was introduced in 1886 for a term of twenty years and was to be extended for a further period[2]. Likewise a settlement was introduced in Jahazpur in 1892 for a period of thirty years and the annual receipts from the land were said to be about rupees ninety-two thousand[3].

In 1887, the Maharana of Udaipur issued an order dismissing the Afghans in the service of Banera estate and prevented their future employment[4]. This act was unsuccessfully resented by the Banera chief, who regarded it as an act to weaken his power and prestige.

In 1888, the jagirdar of Dabla, Govind Singh, died. His estate was managed by the mother of his minor successor and the grandmother. After some time the Maharana appointed a *Munsarim* or manager for the infant's estate, which was complained by Banera chief as Dabla was under his estate and not under Udaipur. Upon this protest, the Maharana informed him that Dabla was held direct under the Maharana and only the quota of troops and the tribute had been assigned to him. This indeed was strange commentary on the restoration of a jagir to the subordination of Banera in 1878[5].

In May-June, 1893, steps were taken to reorganise and reform the irregular force maintained and paid by the Shahpura Chiefship[6]. These

1. Foreign Department, Internal, A-Proceedings, February, 1891, Nos. 132-146, N.A.I.
2. Erskine, K.D.: *The Rajputana Gazetteer, Vol. II-A, Mewar Residency (Text)*, p. 97. The annual receipts from the land averaged about Rs. 89,000 only. In Bhilwara garnet was found at several places but sulphur was imported from Agra and Bombay. On 16 December, 1893, the Government of India granted a licence to Chaudhri Ram Bux of Agra to export fifty maunds of sulphur from Bombay to Bhilwara. (N.A.I., Foreign, Internal, B-Proceedings, December, 1893, No. 369-374).
3. *ibid.*
4. Foreign Department, Internal, B-Proceedings, May 1891, Nos. 148-151, N.A.I.
5. Foreign Department, Internal, B-Proceedings, May, 1891, Nos. 148-151, N.A.I.
6. Foreign Department, Internal, Secret-Proceedings, September, 1895, Nos- 43-46, N.A.I.

were divided into (i) the armed police; (ii) the general police; and (iii) the chowkidari system[1].

The chief gave his consent to the proposal to form a police force and in November, 1894, the Government of India approved the 'conversion of a petty Native State army into police'[2]. The Shahpura police started functioning with a strength of 114 armed police, 86 general police and 62 chowkidars[3].

In the same year, the Afghan *Wilayatis* (foreigners) were deported from the Rajputana States to Afghanistan, their motherland. Shahpura surrendered one *Wilayati*; other estates in the district surrendered many[4].

In March, 1894, serious differences developed between the Maharana of Udaipur and the Chief of Shahpura[5]. The subject of dispute was that the Chief of Shahpura being a jagirdar of Kachhola estate under Mewar[6], the Maharana stipulated his attendance and personal service. On this issue arguments were advanced from both the sides. The Government of India was reluctant to intervene but suggested to a course that 'the Maharana should of his own accord release his feudatory, qua chief, from a portion of his obligation, qua jagirdar. It will be sufficient if His Highness invites the attendance of the Raja Dhiraj in each alternate year for a period, say, of one month; at the end of which the chief will, as a matter of course, be released, and he will be relieved of attendance altogether in the intervening years. It will be a becoming return for this courtesy on the part of the Maharana if the Raja Dhiraj, on the occasions when he is personally excused, sends one of his family or a high sardar, to represent him'[7]. Both the Maharana and the Chief agreed 'explicitly to accept the solution'[8]. But

1. Foreign Department, Internal, A-Proceedings, November, 1894, Nos. 228-234. At this time the chowkidari system was imperfectly carried out in the capital and villages (both *Khalsa* and jagir) of the Phulia Pargana. It was improved and the pargana was divided into chowkidari circles. N.A.I.
2. *ibid.*
3. Foreign Department, Internal, Secret-Proceedings, September 1894, Nos. 18-44 Prior to this the Shahpura Army consisted of 24 Artillery men and 263 Irregular Cavalry, and 240 Irregular Infantry, N.A.I.
4. Foreign Department, Internal, A-Proceedings, June, 1894, Nos. 83-92, N.A.I.
5. On 17 September, 1894, Maharana Fatch Singh attacked the village of Pancholi on the ground of Raja Dhiraj's non-attendance inspite of orders, and his making incorrect statements.
6. Foreign Department, Internal, A-Proceedings, September, 1898, Nos. 39-57, N.A.I.
7. Foreign Department, Internal, Secret-Proceedings, October, 1903, Nos. 5-7, letter No. 4366 I. A. (Confidential), dated Simla, 19 September, 1903, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department to Mr. A.H. T. Martindale, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, N.A.I.
8. Foreign Department, Internal, A-Proceedings, November 1904, Nos. 61-67, N.A.I.

this was not the end of the dispute. In 1909, again, the Maharana complained against the absence of the chief, and fined him Rs. one lakh[1], out of which in 1911, forty thousand were paid. More troubles arose in the years 1912, 1924 and 1926.

In April, 1897, the Shahpura Chiefship met a heavy expenditure when Ummed Singh, the eldest son of the chief left for London with Sir Pratap Singh and Raja Ajit Singh of Khetri[2]. In October, Nahar Singh placed at the disposal of the British Government fifty serviceable transport camels, which could be sent to Nasirabad, Delhi, Agra or wherever required but the offer was not accepted as the camel drivers were not procurable[3].

The district was visited by severe famine in 1895-96[4]. Relief works were also taken up at Bhilwara, Dariba, Sesoaria, Borai, Jahazpur, Kangni, Amli, Kothri, Barondan, Nandrung, Banera, Rathia, Motipura, Dhantra, Bijolia and other places. The main relief work in Shahpura was the construction of the light earthwork on the proposed Baran-Ajmer-Marwar railway[5] and also on the tanks in Dhanop, Tiswaria, Raipura, Kaj and Karwara. Rao Krishan Singh of Bijolia constructed the Krishnasagar tank during famine. The chief of Shahpura was extremely pleased with the services of Mr. Old, Supervisor, Public Works Department, in connection with the railway work and famine relief, and gifted him a ring and a scarfpin, valued[6] Rs. 430.

J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Famine Commissioner, Mewar reported that the villages in the Banera estate were not so fully cultivated...little interest had been taken by the executive authorities in the condition of this part[7]. In the Jahazpur tahsil, he found the signs of distress slightly more marked. 'The people are not cheerful or resigned and are clearly not well looked after. In some villages they clamoured for employment and relief and towards Jahazpur itself, there were loud complaints that only a portion of the money granted for what isolated works are in progress actually reached the people'[8]. The Famine Commissioner also recommended relief works in Banera villages, and in the hilly country of Jahazpur.

1. Foreign Department, Internal Secret Proceedings, October, 1910, Nos. 1-3, N A.I.
2. *ibid.*, June, 1897, Nos. 244-253, N.A.I.
3. Foreign Department, Internal, A-Proceedings, October, 1897, Nos. 477-78, N.A.I.
4. *ibid.*, B-Proceedings, June, 1896, Nos. 70, 85, 325 and 327, N.A.I.
5. Famine Statement of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency for the month ending 30 November, 1899. The scheme for this Railway was abandoned in 1903.
6. Foreign Department, Internal, B-Proceedings, November 1900, Nos. 71-73, N.A.I.
7. *ibid.*, December, 1899, Nos. 110-111, N.A.I.
8. *ibid.*, A-Proceedings, January, 1900, No. 65, N.A.I.

Besides, the famine conditions, one of the reasons for shortage of food-grains in the district was the imposition of transit duties on imported grains by the jagirdars, which were unlawful. For instance, the shortest route for imported grain to find its way into the Shahpura Chiefship was from Lambia railway station across Banera. The Raja of Banera imposed a tax of 4 annas on every cart that crossed his jurisdiction, and was said to have netted over Rs. 1,200 by this policy in twelve months[1], although the Mewar Durbar had officially abolished all transit duties on grain.

For the first time a telegraph line with one wire was constructed in connection with Famine Relief Works from Bhilwara to Pipli via Lambia[2]. In 1903, the telegraph line was extended to Shahpura and a combined postal and telegraph office was also opened there[3]. The Chief of Shahpura had taken a loan of rupees one lakh for famine purposes[4]. This loan was liquidated by the payment of rupees five thousand during 1902 and, thereafter, by half-yearly payments of rupees five thousand, beginning with the 1st July, 1902[5].

In 1904, the Chief of Shahpura Nahar Singh succeeded in convincing the British Government to drop their proposal to transfer the control of his chiefship from Haraoti and Tonk Agency to Mewar Residency[6]. In his programme to explore the natural wealth of his estate, in December, 1904, he, through the Government of India, granted to Seth Gopi Chand Dhor of Jaipur, mining concessions in respect of garnets in his State for six months[7]. The concessions were further extended for a year[8], as the operation of mines was successful. In December, 1906, he granted an exploration licence in respect of mica to Sheikh Munir-ud-Din of Nolakha of Agra Cantonment for sixteen bighas of lands near Sunarian hillock near Dhikola[9]. In 1910, the Chief granted individual leases for two years in respect of garnets, etc., in the villages of Samelia, Deori, Kothian,

1. Foreign Department, Internal, A-Proceedings, January, 1900, No. 65, N.A.I.
2. Telegraph Despatch No. 131, dated 4 February, 1903, from the Director General of Telegraphs to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.
3. Foreign Department, Internal, B-Proceedings, March 1903, No. 426, N.A.I.
4. *ibid.*, March 1900, Nos. 123-124, N.A.I.
5. *ibid.*, November, 1903, Nos. 238-246, N.A.I
6. *ibid.*, A-Proceedings, November 1904, Nos. 61-67. However, it was ultimately put under Mewar Residency, 1910. N.A.I. Foreign Department Estt. Despatch No. 161 of 17 November, 1910.
7. Foreign Department, Internal, A-Proceedings, January, 1905, Nos. 147-148. Garnet mines worked at 22 villages, N.A.I.
8. *ibid.*, February, 1906, Nos. 49-50 and June, 1906, Nos. 61-62, N.A.I.
9. *ibid.*, B-Proceedings, January, 1907, Nos. 222-223, N.A.I.

Intmaria, Kai and Seoni to Seth Gopi Chand Dhor, Sheikh Niaz Muhammad, Messrs. Rahim Bakhsha Madar Bakhsha and Seth Sardar Mal Dhor, all from Jaipur[1].

In 1908, Nahar Singh the Chief of Shahpura introduced, with the sanction of the Government of India, British currency in place of the Chittauri coins and made it the only legal tender throughout the Phulia pargana[2]. For every 127 genuine Chittauri rupees the Chiefship issued at Shahpura one hundred British rupees.

When the First World War broke out, all the Jagirdars and people of this district offered their services to the British Government. It was stated that 'the martial spirit of many of the Rajput *Thakurs* is now awake, and it seems a pity if no means can be found of turning it into useful channels'[3]. The Chief of Shahpura on behalf of his estate contributed Rs. 5,500 annually[4].

The district was again severely hit by famine in 1915 and the most severely affected area was the Shahpura Chiefship. The Government of India granted a loan of Rs. 75,000 to its Chief for famine relief[5]. In the year 1919, the famine conditions became worse and he was again granted a loan of Rs. 2,00,000 bearing interest at six per cent to be repaid in eight half yearly instalments[6]. During this period, Nahar Sagar Reservoir was repaired and construction of Ummed Sagar tank was taken up.

In 1919, there was a great fall in the exchange value of Udaipur rupee. The normal rate of exchange placed the value of Udaipuri rupee at about 12 annas in British currency[7]. The situation became aggravated by private hoarding and speculation and failure of the Mewar Durbar to keep a sufficient stock of their local currency in the market. In order to check the speculation (known as *Satta*) by traders in the forward values of

1. Foreign Department, Internal, A-Proceedings, May 1910, Nos. 42-43. N.A.I.
2. *ibid.*, January, 1909, Nos. 7-8, After 15 December 1908, Chittauri rupees had the value of silver only in Phulia pargana, N. A. I.
3. Foreign Department, Internal, B-Proceedings, April 1915, Nos. 826-832. A rough scheme for a force of Rajputana Yeomanry was prepared by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. It consisted of, besides many of men to be obtained from each State, the following number of men from Bhilwara District: Shahpura 20, Banera 20, Bedla 20, Bijolia 16, Begun 14, Badnor 15, Bhainsrorgarh 25, Asind 20. The Government of India did not materialise the scheme, N.A.I.
4. Foreign & Political Department, Internal, B-Proceedings, September, 1916, Nos. 256-257, N A.I.
5. Foreign Department, Internal, A-Proceedings, January, 1916, Nos. 1-5, N.A.I.
6. *ibid.*, March, 1919, Nos. 92-97, N.A.I.
7. *ibid.*, B-Proceedings, August, 1919, No. 160, N.A.I.

the two currencies, the ruler prohibited *Satta* in 1918. Apart from speculation, manipulation of the exchange market by the local traders in their own interest also caused the fluctuations in the exchange values of the British and Udaipur rupees.

In 1921, the status of Chiefship was raised to that of a State by the Government of India and the ruler was designated as Raja. The Chief was empowered to frame laws for his State and he exercised full civil and criminal jurisdiction but a person sentenced to death had the right to submit a petition for mercy to the Agent to the Governor General[1].

In 1932, Raja Nahar Singh of Shahpura died and was succeeded by his son Ummed Singh. In 1934, the Mewar ruler commuted the Shahpura jagir contingent into cash payment of Rs. 6,310 annually[2]. But the new chief was aggrieved by the attitude adopted towards him by the Mewar ruler. He wrote a letter in 1936 to the Maharana of Udaipur surrendering back to him the parganas of Kachhola[3], and Pancholi village near Udaipur[4]. The Maharana and the Government of India regarded village Pancholi as part of Kachhola jagir. In November, 1936, the Chief approached the Maharana to commute his personal attendance (*Chakri*) into cash, but the latter declined. The Maharana, however, agreed to receive back the *Mund-katai* jagir of Kachhola with effect from 1936.

In the proposed formation of a Federation of India in 1935, the Shahpura Chief acceded to federate with some reservations regarding taxation, acquisition of land or other property within the State and the Federal Legislature's power of taxation within the State. He approved the draft Instrument of Accession in March 1937[5]. The Mewar State also agreed to acced to federation.

1. Foreign & Political Department, File No. 1-Special 1931, N.A.I.

2. Rajputana Agency Office, Political Branch, File No. 38-P (c) 1937, Vol. I. The Raja was required only to perform one month's attendance every other year as fixed in 1903.

3. Rajputana Agency Office, Political Branch, File No. 38 P (c)/1937, Vol. I. The fief consisted of 74 villages with a population of more than sixteen thousand and a revenue of rupees thirty four thousand. A tribute of rupees three thousand was paid to Mewar Durbar in lieu of his services at Jahazpur.

4. The village Pancholi was granted to Shahpura chief in 1825 A.D. In 1894, Maharana Fateh Singh made an unsuccessful attempt to merge it in Udaipur. In December, 1938, the Maharana again took forcible possession of this jagir village, pending decision before the Government of India. The annual income of this village was Rs. 550 only.

5. Political Department, Federation-I Branch, File No. 363 (18), Federation of 1936. The Federation could, however, not be formed at all, N.A.I.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

A revision of the settlement was carried out (1922) in the area of this district held by the Mewar State. According to new settlement, *Bapi* or occupancy rights were given to tenants, with the result that they were encouraged to construct the wells and improve their holdings. In the Shahpura State, the revenue settlement was carried out[1] during 1917–24 and put into effect in 1924–25. *Begar* or the forced labour with no remuneration or inadequate remuneration was totally abolished in 1935 and provision for compensatory payment was made for services taken for administrative purposes[2]. In 1940, the Raja of Shahpura established a Debt Conciliatary Board for an amicable settlement of the debts of cultivators and others[3].

Police Force was reorganised in the Shahpura chiefship in 1915. In 1931, the Mewar Durbar placed the district of Bhilwara under the charge of an Inspector General of Police and a regular Police Department was organised there.

In 1930, the Mewar ruler empowered the *Mahendraj Sabha* (at Udaipur), the highest judicial authority in Mewar, to deal with the civil and criminal suits, of all the districts in the State (including Bhilwara district). A High Court of Judicature and Record for the disposal of judicial (civil and criminal), appellate and revision work in the Shahpura State was established in 1940.

The Judicial and Executive functions of Courts and officers were separated from February, 1940. Civil, criminal and judicial work had also been taken away from Tahsildars and was done by the *Mahakma Khas*, as the highest judicial court of appeal and revision was transferred to the High Court[4]. In the Mewar territory of Bhilwara district, three posts of District Munsifs, under the District and Sessions Judges at Udaipur and Bhilwara, were created to deal entirely with Civil Justice. They were appointed one each for Bhilwara district, Bhilwara town and Jahazpur district[5].

In 1943, important changes in the powers of the First Class Thikanas, particularly Badnor, Banera, Bedla, Begun, Bhindar, Bhainsrorgarh, Bijolia, were made by the Thikana Court's Act, 1942, and brought them

1. Rajputana Agency Office, Confidential Branch, File No. C/20-1, Vol. I of 1940 (Confidential).
2. *ibid.*
3. Rajputana Agency Office, P. Branch, File No. C-20/I of 1940 Vol, II (Confidential)
4. *ibid.*, Vol I,.
5. Government of Mewar Resolution No. 3768, dated 27 August 1940, Sajjan-Kirti Sudhakar, dated 31 August, 1940.

under strict control. The most outstanding feature of this Act was introduction of the Criminal Procedure Code in the *Thikanas*[1].

Prior to 1940, there were seventeen districts in Mewar. These were reduced to eight and reconstituted each under the charge of a Deputy-Collector[2]. The whole State was divided into two divisions (1) Bhilwara Collector's Division and (2) Udaipur Collector's Division. The Bhilwara Division controlled the then districts of Bhilwara (sub-districts of Bhilwara, Mandal, Hurda and Asind); Chittaur (sub-districts of Chittaurgarh, Kuakhera, Bhadesar, Kanera and Sadri) and Jahazpur (sub-districts of Jahazpur, Kotri, Kachhola and Mandalgarh). In 1944, the districts were further reduced from eight to five viz. Udaipur, Chittaur, Bhilwara, Rajsamand and Bhim. Each districts was put under a Collector[3]. As a consequence of this change, the Collector's Division disappeared, i.e. Bhilwara division disappeared, and the Deputy Collector became incharge of sub-districts instead of districts. The Additional District Magistrates were also appointed in each district in order to relieve the Collectors of the burden of magisterial work.

## AGRARIAN AND POLITICAL MOVEMENTS

In 1897, the farmers of Girdharpura and adjacent villages rose against the Maharana and sent their representatives for redressal of certain grievances which were enquired into. The ruler conceded to remove some of their grievances. This may be termed as the first agrarian agitation in the region. In 1903, the farmers of Bijolia decided to leave their lands and

1. Rajputana Agency Office, P. Branch, File No.C/20/1 of 1940, Vol. III (Confidential).
2. Government of Mewar, Resolution No. 3768, dated 27 August 1940. Sajjan-Kirti-Sudhakar, dated 31 August, 1940. The eight districts were (1) Girwa, (2) Kherwara, (3) Sarara and Magra, (4) Raj Samand, (5) Kapasin, (6) Bhilwara, (7) Chittaur aad (8) Jahazpur.
3. Government of Mewar, Resolution No. 3213, dated 15 January, 1944. Rajputana Agency Office, Confidential Branch, File No. C/20/1 of 1944 (Confidential). The set-up was as under:

| Districts | Sub-districts |
|---|---|
| 1. Udaipur | 1. Girwa, 2. Unthala, 3. Kherwara, 4. Palasia, 5. Jaisamand, 6. Saira, 7. Bhupalsagar, 8. Lasadia. |
| 2. Chittaur | 1. Chittaur, 2. Kuakhera, 3. Bhadesar, 4. Kanera, 5. Kapasin, 6. Rashmi, 7. Chhotisadri. |
| 3. Bhilwara | 1. Bhilwara, 2. Hurda, 3. Mandal, 4. Jahazpur, 5. Kotri, 6. Mandalgarh. |
| 4. Bhim | 1. Bhim, 2. Asind. |
| 5. Raj Samand | 1. Raj Samand, 2. Saharan, 3. Kumbhalgarh, 4. Raipur, 5. Relmagra. |

to migrate to Gwalior as a protest against the Rao of Bijolia who had not agreed to their demand to withdraw the new tax known as *Chanwari*. But when the farmers were actually boarding their carts, the Rao himself came personally and promised to withdraw the tax[1].

In 1909, the Mewar ruler issued a proclamation imposing a ban on all types of national activities. It was stipulated that no person in the State shall print or cause to be printed any newspaper or pamphlet without the permission of the Maharana[2]. A notification of the same intention was also issued by the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura[3].

In 1913, the farmers of Bijolia appealed to the Rao of Bijolia that he should not impose extra tax on them to meet the expenses of one lakh of rupees which he was to pay to Mewar Durbar as *Talwar Bandhai*. The Rao paid no heed to them but when they decided not to plough the land of Bijolia but the *Khalsa* land of Mewar instead, the Rao became a little considerate. In that year no land of Bijolia was cultivated, with the result that the land yielded neither any revenue nor any corn to eat. The situation worsened and the Rao was compelled to withdraw six taxes out of eighty-four. He imprisoned some of the leaders of the agitation while the others were banished from the estate.

The farmers of Bijolia got a powerful leader in Bhup Singh, commonly known as Vijai (Bijai) Singh Pathik. The farmers now protested against the *Begar* and subscriptions for the First World War. At this time, young people like Manikya Lal Verma, joined hands with Pathik in organising the masses. The movement was given extensive publicity by the *Pratap* of Kanpur, *Abhyudaya* of Allahabad, *Bharat-Mitra* of Calcutta and *Maratha* of Poona.

The medium of organising the people was a training centre in a school and a society called *Vidhya Pracharini Sabha*. Pathik trained many strong volunteers through it. There was yet another place, a village Umaji Ka Khera, four kilometres from Bijolia, which was also a centre of their activities.

The Panchayat Board set up by the cultivators at Bairisal village also started organising political activities. It founded *Uparmal Sewa Samiti* whose volunteers were trained to assist the leaders. Pathik also founded a newspaper *Uparmal Ka Danka*[4] through which the news of the activities of Bijolia cultivators reached national leaders.

1. Saxena, Shankar Sahai: *Rajasthan Kesari Vijai Singh Pathik*, pp. 127-128.
2. Foreign Department, Internal-A-Proceedings, February 1910, Nos. 24-30, N.A.I.
3. *ibid.*, March 1910, Nos. 82-87.
4. Saxena, Shankar Sahai: *op.cit.*, p. 151.

In 1918, for the first time, a group of seven persons from Bijolia attended the Thirty-Third Session of the All India Congress held at Delhi[1]. When these delegates returned to Bijolia, they were arrested without warrant.

Further, the cultivators of Bijolia were asked to provide *Begar* for which they never agreed and were, therefore, beaten very badly[2]. When there was no way out to deal with the agitators, a commission consisting of three members[3], Bindu Lal Bhattacharya, Afzal Khan and Amar Singh Ranawat was appointed to examine and report on their grievances. The leaders of the cultivators, Manikya Lal Verma, Sadhu Sita Ram and others were also released. The Commission gave no verdict on the main issue of *Begar* and other taxes. It only helped in the release of all the cultivators but the burden on the farmers remained unmitigated.

In 1918, Shri Mahadev Desai visited Bijolia to enquire into the demands of the agriculturists. He gave a very favourable report to Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi took personal interest in Bijolia movement and expressed his willingness to lead the movement if situation required so[4].

In 1919, Vijai Singh Pathik went to Amritsar to attend the Thirty-fourth Session of the Indian National Congress. There he met Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak to whom he narrated everything regarding the Bijolia agitation. Tilak was highly impressed and moved a Resolution on Bijolia in the Session but it was, however, dropped[5].

Maharana of Mewar was also worried due to this mass agitation. He again appointed a commission consisting of Pandit Rama Kant Malviya, Takht Singh Mehta and Thakur Raj Singh to enquire into the causes of agitation. This step hindered the work of the one-man-commission, headed by Swami Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi, appointed by Rajputana-Madhya Bharat Sabha to look into the Bijolia affairs.

1. Proceedings of the Indian National Congress, Thirty-Third Session, Delhi (1918) The names of *Kisan* delegates were (1) Bal Krishan, (2) B. S. Pathik, (3) Manikya Lal, (4) Chaturbhuj Lal, (5) Laxman Lal, (6) Bal Krishna, (7) Champa Lal. The thirty-fifth session was attended only by B. S. Pathik, Manikya Lal Verma and Chandi Lal.
2. Saxena, Shankar Sahai: *op.cit.*, p. 155. The doctor in Mandalgarh Hospital was ordered not to treat the nationalists.
3. *ibid.*, p. 155.
4. Saxena, Shankar Sahai: *op.cit.*, p. 165.
5. Saxena, Shankar Sahai: *op.cit.*, p. 161. The Resolution was seconded by another veteran leader Kelkar. But it was dropped as Madan Mohan Malviya assured that he would personally insist upon the Maharana of Mewar to grant concession to Bijolia cultivators.

In June 1921, the cultivators in Bijolia refused to pay dues to the Rao except through their Panchayat, which also claimed the right to decide the amount[1]. The movement spread in other parts of the district, viz., Barwa, Antri, Bhainsrorgarh, Begun, Bassi, Parsoli, Khairad, Amargarh and Jahazpur[2]. Simultaneously in Bhilwara, as in other districts of Mewar, the doctrines of Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi were disseminated. The people of Bijolia held meetings in the adjacent district of Bundi State and advocated the use of *Khaddar*, the discontinuation of the use of red twill cloth; stoppage of singing of obscene songs at weddings and abstinence from liquor.

The impact of Bijolia Movement was imminent on the people of Rajputana. The British Government was determined to put it down in co-ordination with the Mewar Government and the Rao of Bijolia. On 5 February, 1922, Mr. Holland, the Agent to the Governor-General, Mr. Ogilive, Secretary to the A.G.G., Mr. Wilkinson, Resident in Mewar, Shri Prabhash Chandra Chatterji and Shri Bihari Lal as representatives of the Mewar Durbar and Kamdar Hira Lal, Fauzdar Tej Singh and Master Zalim Singh as representatives of the Rao met the representatives of the cultivators, Shri Ram Narain Chaudhary, Shri Manikya Lal Verma, Sarpanch Moti Chand and Secretary Narain Patel. Talks continued, until in May an agreement was prepared to which the farmers adhered faithfully and signed it. But the cultivators had not begun to pay arrears or current revenue. All the efforts of the British Government and the officials of the Bijolia *Thikana* failed to persuade them to pay the revenue. On 22nd July, 1922, the Resident in Mewar met the Rao of Bijolia and discussed the situation. The Rao dismissed the *Kamdar* and appointed a new one[4]. By this time the agitation spread to the adjacent district of Bundi State also, where Vijai Singh Pathik and his co-workers led the agitation with greater skill and vigour[5].

In early 1922, the public meetings were declared illegal, but these continued to be held. In these meetings, women armed with *Lathis* were also present to defend themselves from any action by the State police or military force.

1. Home Department, Political Branch, File No. 18, 1921, N.A.I.
2. Saxena, Shankar Sahai: *op.cit.*, p. 175.
3. Home Department, Political Branch, File No. 18 of 1922, for June 1922, N.A.I.
4. *ibid.*, for July 1922, N.A.I.
5. *ibid.*, Vijai Singh Pathik was styled *Mahatmaji*. During this month any arrest could hardly be made, as the women surrounded persons whose arrest was desired and made it very difficult for the police to take action.

Disregard of all State orders and authority, the meetings and agitations became general, and about the end of May, State troops were moved to Dabi, while two Mewar officers came to enquire into the grievances of the people[1]. They remained in the district till the middle of June, but met with no success. After 15 June, the troops were withdrawn from the Barrad village except a small reserve of forty muskets at Dabi[2].

In June 1922, the cultivators of Begun (now in Chittaurgarh district) rose against the Rao and the Thakurs of Rawarda, Semlia and Charchha. Cultivators were arrested, their houses were burnt, cattle taken away, crops crushed and family members beaten with *Lathis*. In Rawarda, two ladies-Ratni Bhilni and Udi Malini (*Mali* or gardener by caste) whose husbands were away from their homes, were beaten mercilessly by hanging them up-side-down. The ladies were got released after a *Dharna* and *Satyagraha* by more than one hundred cultivators at the residence of the Jagirdar[3].

The Rao of Begun now liberalised his policy and considered the demands of the cultivators. This attitude was not appreciated by the Mewar Durbar and the Rao was deposed and the estate was managed by Court of Wards. His agreement with the cultivators was regarded by the British Resident as 'Bolshevik Agreement', and was cancelled[4]. The cultivators refused to pay revenue to British and Mewar authorities who had decided to distrain upon the property of the defaulters[5].

On July 13, 1923, the Mewar Resident and the Manager of Begun estate proceeded to collect unpaid revenue and with this object surrounded the village Semlia Govindpura with State troops. Bands of Dhakars armed mostly with *Lathis* and swords, some with fire arms and accompanied by women with clubs, thereupon attacked the troops, fired some shots during some five or six hours. The troops repelled the attacks and killed one Rupa Dhakar of Jainagar[6].

In August, 1922, Shri Ram Narain Chaudhary preached nationalism in village Kuakhera in Bhainsrorgarh estate. He was ordered by the *Naib*

1. Foreign Department, File No. 74–Political of 1924–25, N.A.I.
2. *ibid.*
3. Saxena, Shankar Sahai: *op.cit.*, p. 208.
4. *ibid.*, p. 209.
5. Home Department, Political Branch, File No. 25 of 1923 for the month of July, 1923, N. A. I.
6. *ibid.*, for the month of July and August 1923. These records contain plentiful evidence of the part played in the agitation by Pathik. Pathik escaped arrest during the agitation but was arrested in September 1923, and was prosecuted both at Udaipur and Bundi. He was jailed in Udaipur and was released in 1928.

*Hakim* to discontinue his lectures. Shri Chaudhary disobeyed the orders and was arrested. His wife Anjana Devi, with some other agitators, visited Amargarh and Bijolia. Shri Bhanwar Lal, a blind goldsmith of Bijolia, who had long been a prominent leader in agitation, was arrested[1]. At this time, Pathik had temporarily won over Nahar Singh, the Chief of Shahpura in favour of the Bhil agitation in Mewar[2].

In December, a few armed men gathered, held public meetings in Shahpura and shouted 'Mahatma Gandhi-*ki-Jai*', 'Pathikji-*ki-Jai*'[3]. Agitation also spread in Jahazpur tahsil[4]. Situation in this region became from bad to worse as the *Hakim* of Jahazpur did not enjoy the confidence of the villagers to the same extent as his predecessors, and despite the orders by Mr. Trench, the Settlement Officer, Mewar, some attempt was made to force a settlement on these villages[5]. However, the agitation could not achieve as much importance as that of Bijolia because Pathik was in jail. On 27 April, 1923, he was forbidden to re-enter Mewar. Vijai Singh Pathik was again arrested in September 1923, and on January 1924 his office of 'Society of Servants of Rajasthan' was searched at Ajmer.

To add fuel to the fire, on 14 September, 1924, an article entitled 'A Sight of the doings of the Shahpura Chief, an accusation of rape and other horrible atrocities' appeared in the *Tarun Rajasthan*[6].

On 18 May, 1927, the members of the Bijolia Panchayat pledged to 'observe the truth and non-violence, to wear khadi, to abstain from intoxicants and to maintain the Panchayat at all costs'[7]. In order to literate girls, they took a pledge each 'to teach three girls to read and write[8]. Pathik again engineered the Bijolia agitation of the tenant-cultivators against high rents. In September-October, 1927, there were unfortunate communal riots in Shahpura.

1. Home Department, Political Branch, File No. 18 of 1922 for the month of August 1922, N.A.I.
2. An article by Vijai Singh Pathik appeared in *Tarun Rajasthan*, Ajmer, dated 16th May, 1923.
3. Home Department, Political Branch, File No. 25 of 1923 for the month of January, 1923, N.A.I.
4. *ibid.*, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India visited Ajmer on 26 January, 1923 and the agitation attracted the attention of Government of India also.
5. Home Department, Political Branch, File No. 25 of 1924 for the month of May 1924, N.A.I.
6. This article was reproduced what purports to be a document produced by Vijai Singh Pathik in his defence in the court at Udaipur where he was under trial at that time.
7. Foreign & Political Department, File No. 421-Political, of 1927, N.A.I.
8. *ibid.*

In 1928, the political movement was put in the hands of Seth Jamna Lal Bajaj[1]. At this time three types of political organisations and workers were active in the district, viz., (1) Rajasthan Sewa Sangh, (2) Congress, (3) Gandhians. There was no co-ordination among them which led to the premature closure of work of the Sewa Sangh. The popular peasants' *Satyagraha* lost its strength when its another powerful leader Manikya Lal Verma was thrice arrested[2] in 1927 and once in 1931. It was at this time that a ruthless campaign of repression by the allied forces of the State and the *Thikana* followed. Workers were arrested and brutally attacked. Even women workers were beaten and their houses were locked. In the history of the freedom movement in the Rajputana States, the Bijolia *Satyagraha* is a big landmark.

The agrarian distress in the Shahpura State could not escape the eyes of the Press. An open letter dated 22 July, 1931 to the Governor-General brought into light the extremely high rent i. e. rupees seventeen per *bigha* for *chahi* land, in Shahpura which led the State peasants to submit representations[3].

In 1938, the Mewar Praja Mandal was set up at Udaipur. Peaceful *Satyagraha* against the Mewar State administration was launched. Later rallies were organised in connection with the Quit India Movement and release of Indian National Army prisoners. A number of organisations were also founded such as *Akal Pidit Seva Sangh*, Udaipur (branch at Bhilwara) (1940); *Harijan Sevak Sangh* (1940); *Bhil Seva Sangh* (1940); *Mahila Ashram*, Bhilwara (1944); *Rajasthan Kalbeliya Sewa Sangh* (1944); Indian National Trade Union Congress, Rajasthan (branch Bhilwara); *Gandhi Mazdoor Sevalaya*, Bhilwara; *Mill Mazdoor Sangh*, Bhilwara; District *Sarvajanik Nirman Sangh*, Bhilwara; *Khan Mazdoor Congress*, Bhilwara; Town Improvement Committee, Bhilwara; Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee, Bhilwara; *Rajasthan Bhil Sewa Mandal*, and *Vimukta Jati Seva Sangh*.

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1. Vijai Singh Pathik was prohibited to enter the Mewar territory and, therefore, could not guide the Bijolia peasants. Seth Jamna Lal Bajaj could not pay personal attention to Bijolia Movement and deputed Shri Hari Bhau Upadhyaya to look after it. The Movement became weak as the new leaders were not acquainted with the pulse of the peasants.
2. Manikya Lal Verma had already been imprisoned in 1919 and 1923. In 1932-33, he was interned at Kumbhalgarh.
3. The letter was written by one Shamsul Ghani Khan and was published in the *Arjun*, Delhi, dated the 1st August, 1931. The rent in adjoining *Chahi* land in Ajmer district was Rs. 5 per *bigha* only.

After Independence, Shahpura along with other States of Rajasthan, namely, Banswara, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Bundi, Kishangarh, Kota, Pratapgarh and Tonk formed a Unit known as Former Rajasthan on 25th March, 1948. In the same year, on April 18, this unit took Udaipur in its fold and was nomenclatured as United State of Rajasthan. Later, on March 30, 1949, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer States also joined it. On May 15, 1949, the Unit was joined by the rulers of the covenanting States of the Matsya Union viz., Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli and later in 1950, by the Sirohi State. The present district, carved out of the erstwhile principalities of Udaipur and Shahpura, since then became an administrative unit of the State.



## APPENDIX I

**Translation of a Sunnud continuing Pergunnah Phoolea to Rajah Juggut Sing Jeo, Chief of Shahpoora, dated 27th June, 1848.**

Whereas the question of fixing the tribute of Pergunnah Phoolea, payable by the Chief of Shahpoora, has been under the consideration of the British Officers for a long time, and from the enquiries which have now been made, it appears that at first Pergunnah Phoolea was granted in Jaghire by a Aurungzeb Alumgeer, King of Delhi, to Rajah Soojan Singh Jeo, the founder of the family of the Chief of Shahpoora; and from that period to the present day the Pergunnah has been in the possession and enjoyment of the descandants of the said Rajah, and Rajah Juggut Singh Jeo, son of the late Rajah Madho Sing Jeo, holds it now as a right of succession to his father: Therefore, the Government, with reference to the foregoing circumstances, has decided that Pergunnah Phoolea shall as before remain in the possession of Rajah Juggut Sing Jeo and his heirs, and has fixed a sum of ten thousand Company's Rupees as its annual tribute, which should be paid annually by the Chief of Shahpoora to the Government. As it is the wish of the British Officers to lay down certain stipulations with regard to the administration of the affairs of the Ilaqa, it has been deemed proper to insert in this Sunnud the following conditions, for future observance, viz:—

1st. That if at any time the customs duties, etc., be abolished in the District of Ajmere, and if the Government wish that the customs duties should also be abolished in Pergunnah Phoolea, the Chief of Shahpoora shall cease to collect any customs duties in that Pergunnah, and in this case the sum of ten thousand rupees, which has been fixed as annual tribute to Government, shall be reduced to two thousand rupees only. If the customs duties shall not be abolished entirely, but only a portion thereof cease to be levied, the annual revenue now fixed shall be reduced in proportion to the loss which may be found to be entailed upon the Chief by the abolition of the duties. It will likewise be understood that the amount which the Government will take as its revenue, shall, on no account, be less than two thousand rupees.

2nd. That all the rules and regulations which are now existing in respect to the civil and criminal cases shall remain in force, but in a criminal case no one shall be liable to punishment which may be deemed unjust and against the established rules, such as is sometimes inflicted in Native States. All cases of heinous crime, involving the punishment of death, or imprisonment for life, shall be reported to the Agent and Commissioner of Ajmere, and disposed of in accordance with his advice.

3rd. That the rights, which the brothers and sons of the Chief, or others, are in the enjoyment of, shall be respected and continued to them, but it is proper for them all to present peshkush, or to render service, &c., as they may, agreeably to the custom of Pergunnah Shahpoora, be required to do, and in no respect to fail in performing the same.

4th. That should at any time the affairs of Pergunnah Phoolea be found mismanaged, the Government shall draw the attention of the Chief of Shahpoora to that circumstance, and direct him to adopt proper measures for the better management thereof. Thereafter, the Government shall, if it be necessary, make such arrangements as may be deemed proper, either through the Chief or without him.

5th. That the Chief of Shahpoora shall, without any excuse on account of calamities, failure of crop &c., pay by two equal instalments, into the Treasury of Government the sum of ten thousand Company's Rupees per annum fixed as above, viz., five thousand rupees in the month of Ughan, and five thousand rupees in the month of Bysakh. The Rajah of Shahpoora, considering this document as a Sunnud for the perpetual grant of Pergunnah Phoolea, should be under obligation to Government. He shall deem the above mentioned conditions as binding on him, and continue to abide by them.

सत्यमेव जयते

## APPENDIX II

### Shahpura Salt Agreement, dated the 16th March, 1882, Ratified the 22nd August, 1882

ARTICLE–1

The Raja Dhiraj of Shahpoora agrees to suppress and absolutely prohibit and prevent the manufacture of salt within any part of the Shahpoora State, whether overtly or under the guise of manufacturing saltpetre or other saline product, and to destroy or erase existing salt works, if any, so that salt there cannot be made. Provided that nothing in this Article shall be held to prohibit the *bonafide* manufacture of saltpetre at the works mentioned in Schedule attached now existing within the Shahpoora State, or the opening at any time, with the previous knowledge of the Political Agent, of such new saltpetre works as the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpoora may consider necessary.

ARTICLE–2

No tax toll, transit duty, or due of any kind whatever shall be levied on salt, whether exported from, or imported into, or sold in, or carried through, the Shahpoora State.

ARTICLE–3

The Raja Dhiraj of Shahpoora agrees to prohibit the importation into, or consumption within, the Shahpoora State of any salt whatever, other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

ARTICLE–4

In consideration of the effective observance by the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpoora of the stipulations in this Agreement the British Government agree to pay to the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpoora, in lieu of import, export, transit and every other charge on salt, the sum of Rupees three thousand annually, and as compensation for the suppression of all the Khari salt works in the State, the sum of rupees two thousand annually.

ARTICLE–5

None of the stipulations set forth in this Agreement shall be modified or annulled without the previous consent of both the contracting parties.

ARTICLE–6

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any treaty now existing between the British Government and the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpoora except in so far as the provisions may be repugnant thereto.

ARTICLE-7

This Agreement is considered to have come into force on the 1st October, 1881.

**List of existing saltpetre in the Shahpoora State.**

| Villages | No. of Works |
|---|---|
| Shahpoora | 2 |
| Kanichan-Bara | 2 |
| Kanichan-Chota | 1 |
| Qadishaina | 1 |

Signature of Raja Dhiraj
Nahar Sing of Shahpoora
(In Hindi)

Sd/-
W. J. W. Muir Major
Political Agent, Harowtee and
Tonk

सत्यमेव जयते

## APPENDIX III

### Sanad dated 16 September, 1889
### Jagirdars of the Phulia Pargana & Raja Dhiraj

The service to be rendered by you for the jagir has already been fixed in time of war by the Sanad granted to your forefathers, and by the *Rekh* and usage of Shahpura, but the service to be performed by you in time of peace has never been fixed and this has led to disputes. I, therefore, now order that the service to be rendered by you in time of peace shall for the future be as follows:—

I. You will serve with horsemen every year for two months at Shahpura and shall do such service as may properly be demanded of you.

II. In addition to the above, you shall attend on me with your *Jamait* at the 'Dussreh', 'Holi', and other festivals and shall accompany me, or serve as directed in accordance with ancient customs on all occasions hitherto customary both in and out of Shahpura.

III. In the event of any service being performed by you in any year out of Shahpura territory for a period exceeding twenty days, such period of service shall be reckoned in lieu of an equal period of the two months fixed annual service above mentioned as far as is possible, but unavoidably exceed two months, no further deductions shall be made.

The above Sanad was prepared under the mediation and consultation of the Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk[1].

1. Foreign Department, Internal, B-Proceedings, October, 1889, Nos. 151-154, N. A. I.

CHAPTER III

# PEOPLE

## POPULATION

According to the Census of 1961, the total population of the Bhilwara district was 8,65,797 of which the males numbered 4,54,253 and the females 4,11,544. The district comprises four sub-divisions and eleven tahsils. The sub-division and tahsil-wise distribution of population is shown in the table below:

| Sub-Division | Tahsil | Population (1961) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males | Females | Total |
| 1. Bhilwara | 1. Bhilwara | 67,838 | 60,718 | 1,28,556 |
| | 2. Mandal | 52,243 | 48,063 | 1,00,306 |
| | 3. Banera | 31,068 | 28,574 | 59,642 |
| | 4. Sahara | 32,341 | 30,245 | 62,586 |
| | 5. Raipur | 23,985 | 22,251 | 46,236 |
| 2. Shahpura | 1. Shahpura | 40,903 | 37,471 | 78,374 |
| | 2. Jahazpur | 45,974 | 40,623 | 86,597 |
| 3. Mandalgarh | 1. Mandalgarh | 47,395 | 42,706 | 90,101 |
| | 2. Kotri | 36,606 | 32,722 | 69,328 |
| 4. Gulabpura | 1. Hurda | 24,473 | 22,004 | 46,477 |
| | 2. Asind | 51,427 | 46,167 | 97,594 |

### Growth of population

There has been a steady growth of population in the area since the Census of 1901. The population more than doubled during the first six decades of the present century as compared to an overall increase of 95.8 per cent for Rajasthan and 85.94 per cent for the whole country over the same period. During the decade 1951-61, there was an increase in the population of the district of 18.84 per cent as against the variation of 26.20 per cent for Rajasthan and 21.50 per cent for India. The variation in population in the district since 1901 is shown in the table given below:

| Census year | Bhilwara District[1] | | Percentage decade variations | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Percentage variation | Rajasthan[2] | India[3] |
| 1901 | 3,52,627 | — | — | — |

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol XIV, Rajasthan, General Population Tables*, Part II-A, p. 97.
2. *ibid.*, p. 95.
3. *Census of India, paper No. 1 of 1962, 1961 Census, Final Population Totals*, p. 9.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 | 4,36,110 | +23.67 | +6.70 | +5.73 |
| 1921 | 4,63,154 | + 6.20 | —6.29 | —0.31 |
| 1931 | 5,30,025 | +14.44 | +14.14 | +11.01 |
| 1941 | 6,32,128 | +19.26 | +18.01 | +14.22 |
| 1951 | 7,28,522 | +15.25 | +15.20 | +13.31 |
| 1961 | 8,65,797 | +18.84 | +26.20 | +21.50 |

It will be seen that during the first decade, there was an increase of 23.67 per cent. The second decade, however, witnessed a much smaller increase of only 6.20 per cent, than the first decade. But in the decades after 1921, there was a steady increase in the population of the district. 14.44 per cent in the period 1921-31, 19.26 per cent in the period 1931-41, 15.25 per cent in 1941-51 and 18.84 per cent in the period 1951-61.

The increase of 23.67 per cent in population during the first decade of the present century was due to improved methods of enumeration, absence of famine and the prosperity experienced during the decade due to the opening of the Railways. The next decade, however, witnessed only a slight increase of 6.20 per cent due to mortality caused by epidemics of influenza, plague, small pox and cholera. The population of Rajasthan decreased by 6.29 per cent, and of the country by 0.31 per cent during the same period. From 1931 to 1951, there has been a steady rise in the population of the district, the rate of increase being almost at par with that of the State. During the period 1951–61, the increase in population was, however, much less than that of the State and the country as a whole.

**Density**

According to the 1961 Census, the district has a density of 214 per square mile (135 in 1941 and 156 in 1951) as against 153 for the State and 373 for the country. It ranks tenth among the districts of Rajasthan in this regard. The population per square mile in rural area (201) is lower than the district average (214). The higher concentration of rural population is in Bhilwara tahsil (248 per square mile). The density of population is 1,333 in the urban area, the figures for individual towns being Bhilwara 2,201, Gangapur 1,259 and Shahpura 561.

The following table shows the density of population per square mile for each tahsil and town of the district according to the 1961 Census[1].

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV; Rajasthan, Part II-A General Population Tables*, p. 31.

| Tahsils/Towns | Total | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|---|
| TAHSILS | | | |
| Asind | 223 | 223 | — |
| Hurda | 195 | 195 | — |
| Shahpura | 194 | 173 | 561 |
| Jahazpur | 205 | 205 | — |
| Raipur | 231 | 231 | — |
| Mandal | 215 | 215 | — |
| Banera | 204 | 204 | — |
| Bhilwara | 348 | 243 | 2,201 |
| Sahara | 249 | 223 | 1,259 |
| Kotri | 193 | 193 | — |
| Mandalgarh | 152 | 152 | — |
| TOWNS | | | |
| Bhilwara | 2,201 | — | 2,201 |
| Shahpura | 561 | — | 561 |
| Gangapur | 1,259 | — | 1,259 |
| Bhilwara district | 214 | 201 | 1,333 |
| Rajasthan State | 153 | 130 | 1,548 |
| India | 373 | — | — |

**Sex Ratio**

According to 1961 Census, the district had 906 females for every 1,000 males. The sex ratio is 909 per 1,000 males in rural areas and 868 in urban areas as against average 913 and 882 respectively for the entire State[1]. The sex ratio in the rural and urban areas of the district for every census year since 1901 is given below[2]:

| Census year | Total | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 920 | 919 | 927 |
| 1911 | 931 | 931 | 944 |
| 1921 | 940 | 939 | 952 |
| 1931 | 943 | 941 | 959 |
| 1941 | 943 | 943 | 943 |
| 1951 | 934 | 835 | 924 |
| 1961 | 906 | 909 | 868 |

The following table shows the number of females per 1,000 males in the towns of the district in 1961[3]:

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables,* p. 90. 2. *ibid.*, p. 91.
3. *Census of India, Paper No. 1 of 1961 Census, Final Population Totals,* pp. 231-35.

| Town | Females per thousand males |
|---|---|
| Bhilwara | 842 |
| Shahpura | 917 |
| Gangapur | 945 |

According to the Census of 1961, the largest number of people (both males and females) were in the age-group of 0–4 years. In fact those under nine years of age accounted for 28.18 per cent of the total population[1]. There were 82 centenarians, 31 males and 51 females, and 8 persons (one male and seven females) above hundred years of age. The various age-groups in the population of the district are shown below[2]:

| | Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|
| All ages | 8,65,797 | 4,54,253 | 4,11,544 |
| 0–4 | 1,25,653 | 64,430 | 61,223 |
| 5–9 | 1,18,292 | 60,971 | 57,321 |
| 10–14 | 94,230 | 52,384 | 41,846 |
| 15–19 | 72,403 | 38,536 | 33,867 |
| 20–24 | 76,266 | 37,896 | 38,370 |
| 25–29 | 76,039 | 39,677 | 36,362 |
| 30–34 | 66,662 | 36,048 | 30,614 |
| 35–44 | 1,02,774 | 54,255 | 48,519 |
| 45–59 | 91,097 | 50,662 | 40,435 |
| 60+ | 41,675 | 19,218 | 22,457 |
| Age not stated | 706 | 176 | 530 |

It would be observed that males predominate in all the age-groups. The details of population in rural and urban areas arranged according to age-groups as also the distribution of the population in accordance with single year age returns are given in Appendix I to III at the end of the chapter.

**Age and civil condition**

According to a sample survey conducted at the time of 1951 Census, early marriages were common in the district. In the rural areas, 2,570 females out of a sample population of 7,994 and 1,213 males out of 8,803 in the age-group of 5–14 were married, excluding 46 males and 54 females widowed or divorced. In the urban areas also 159 females out of 760 and 40 males out of 759 in the same age-group were married excluding three

1. *Census of India, 1961, District Census Handbook, Bhilwara*, p. 210.
2. *ibid.*

females and one male, widowed or divorced. The age group-wise marital condition of the sample population in 1951 for the district as a whole is given below[1]:

| Age-group | Sample population | | Unmarried | | Married | | Divorced or widowed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 5–14 | 9,562 | 8,754 | 8,262 | 5,968 | 1,253 | 2,729 | 47 | 57 |
| 15–24 | 6,307 | 5,963 | 2,291 | 195 | 3,890 | 5,653 | 126 | 115 |
| 25–34 | 6,362 | 6,004 | 448 | 10 | 5,638 | 5,656 | 276 | 338 |
| 35–44 | 5,060 | 4,030 | 215 | 4 | 4,436 | 3,245 | 409 | 781 |
| 45–54 | 2,876 | 2,407 | 111 | — | 2,356 | 1,336 | 409 | 1,071 |
| 55–64 | 1,704 | 1,828 | 77 | 3 | 1,174 | 447 | 453 | 1,378 |
| 65–74 | 626 | 696 | 22 | 2 | 326 | 91 | 278 | 603 |
| 75 & over | 171 | 230 | — | 1 | 65 | 19 | 106 | 210 |
| Age not stated | 51 | 3 | 40 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 3 | — |

According to the Census of 1961, there was no married person below the age of 9. In age-group of 10–14, 24,523 females out of 38,376 and 15,475 males out of 47,638, in rural areas were married excluding 181 widowed, 51 separated or divorced females and 387 widowed and 325 separated or divorced males. In the same age-group, 1,003 males out of 4,746 and 329 females out of 3,479, in urban areas were married excluding 5 widowed and 1 divorced or separated male and 7 widowed females. This showed that among certain sections of society child marriages were still in vogue. The largest number of widowed males (3,110) were in the age-group of 50–54 and largest number of widowed females (7,864) were in the age-group of 60–64, in the rural areas. The largest number of separated or divorced males (325) was, again, in the rural areas and was in the age-groups 10–14 and 25–29. The highest number of separated or divorced females (54) were also in rural areas and in the age-group 30–34. Details about age and marital status according to 1961 Census are given in the Appendix IV at the end of the chapter.

**Rural and urban population**

The 1961 Census showed that 8,02,364 persons (4,20,296 males and 3,82,068 females) or 92.67 per cent of the total population lived in villages and 7.33 per cent constituted the urban population of the district. The population of the district has been predominantly rural in character. Even

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Bhilwara*, Part I, pp. 75–77.

in 1951, the rural population constituted 90.7 per cent and the remaining 9.3 per cent was urban.

The break-up of the percentage of rural and urban population of the district and of Rajasthan State has been given in the following table:

| | | Percentage to total population | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rural | Urban |
| Bhilwara district | 1951[1] | 90.7 | 9.3 |
| | 1961[2] | 92.67 | 7.33 |
| Rajasthan State | 1951[3] | 81.5 | 18.5 |
| | 1961[4] | 83.72 | 16.28 |

**Villages**

In 1961, the number of inhabited villages in the district was 1500[5]. Villages having a population of less than 500 accounted for the largest percentage 29.72 of the total population while the smallest percentage 5.35 of the total population live in villages having a population between 5,000 to 9,999 as is evident from the following table[6]:

| Population range | Percentage of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages | Percentage of population in this class to total population |
|---|---|---|
| Less than 500 | 67.47 | 29.72 |
| 500 to 999 | 19.93 | 25.92 |
| 1,000 to 1,999 | 9.47 | 24.17 |
| 2,000 to 4,999 | 2.73 | 14.84 |
| 5,000 to 9,999 | 0.40 | 5.35 |

It also shows that a majority of villages (67.47 per cent) have a population of less than 500 while only 0.40 per cent villages have a population between 5,000 to 9,999. The classification of villages by population is given as follows[7]:

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Bhilwara*, part I, p. 1.
2. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A. General Population Tables*, p. 15.
3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1959, p. 12.
4. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Papulation Tables*, p. 15.
5. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 118. 6. *ibid.*, p. 106. 7. *ibid.*, p. 107.

| | Less than 499 | 500 to 999 | 1,000 to 1,999 | 2,000 to 4,999 | 5,000 and above |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of villages | 1,012 | 441* | — | 41 | 6 |
| Population | | | | | |
| Males | 1,25,509 | 2,09,957* | — | 62,293 | 22,537 |
| Females | 1,12,933 | 1,91,946* | — | 56,792 | 20,397 |
| Percent share of the total number of villages | 67.47 | 19.93 | 9.47 | 2.73 | 0.40 |
| Percent share of the total population | 29.72 | 25.92 | 24.17 | 14.84 | 5.35 |

In the 1961 Census, the main criterion for classifying a place as a town was that it should have a population of 5,000 and over. There were, however, six places, which have a qualifying population but which otherwise possessed rural characteristics and were, therefore, classified as villages. Details of these villages are given below[1]:

| Name of village | Tahsil | Population (1961) |
|---|---|---|
| Hurda | Hurda | 8,722 |
| Jahazpur+ | Jahazpur | 7,008 |
| Mandal | Mandal | 8,893 |
| Bagor | Mandal | 5,091 |
| Banera+ | Banera | 6,152 |
| Pur+ | Bhilwara | 7,068 |

A table showing for each tahsil, the number of inhabited villages, the total rural population, number of villages according to population category and population in each class of village is given in Appendix V.

**Towns**

As a large percentage of the population of the district is engaged in agriculture, the number of towns, is very small. One of the most difficult problems in presenting comparable demographic data is involved in obtaining rural and urban classification of population. The designation of

* These figures are for the category 500 to 1,999. Separate figures for the constituent categories are not available.

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 61.

+ Places treated as towns in 1951 Census.

areas as rural and urban is so closely bound up with historical, political, cultural and administrative considerations that the process of developing uniform definitions and procedures moves very slowly. At the time of 1901 Census, the Imperial Code of Census Procedure defined a town as:

(a) Every municipality of whatever size,

(b) All civil lines not included within municipal limits,

(c) Every cantonment, and

(d) Every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Superintendent, Census Operations may decide to treat as a town for census purposes.

The same definition continued in 1911. Later in 1921, the numerical limit of 5,000 as set above was relaxed so as to admit certain places having urban characteristics. In 1931, the Provincial Superintendent, Census Operations was authorised to have his discretion to treat any place, not coming within the definition of a town as urban provided it had urban characteristics. In 1951, a town was defined as:

(a) Every municipality,

(b) Every cantonment,

(c) Every place of usually not less than 5,000 inhabitants, and

(d) Any other place which was treated a town for special reasons (possessing urban characteristics) by the Superintendent, Census Operations.

In 1961, all areas which were administered by Municipalities in 1951 and where municipal administration continued to subsist, were included as urban. In 1951, there were seven towns in the district namely, Bhilwara, Shahpura, Gangapur, Gulabpura, Jahazpur, Banera and Pur but the number was reduced to three in 1961. Gulabpura[1], Jahazpur, Banera and Pur were declassified owing to changes in the definition of urban area[2].

The rank of these three towns in 1961 in respect of population in Rajasthan, has been shown in the table below[3]:

| Town | Tahsil | Rank in population in the state |
|---|---|---|
| Bhilwara | Bhilwara | 12 |
| Shahpura | Shahpura | 67 |
| Gangapur | Sahara | 112 |

1. Gulabpura has been enumerated as a hamlet of village Hurda.
2. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 150.
3. *ibid.*, pp. 130-132.

More details about the towns regarding population in 1961, variation since 1901, status, area etc., are given in the Appendix VI at the end of the chapter. The following table shows the category-wise classification of the towns in the district since 1901[1]:

| Towns | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bhilwara | IV | V | V | IV | IV | III | III |
| Shahpura | V | V | V | V | V | IV | IV |
| Gangapur | — | — | — | — | — | V | V |
| Pur | VI | VI | VI | VI | V | V | — |
| Banera | VI | VI | VI | VI | VI | V | — |
| Gulabpura | — | — | — | — | — | VI | — |
| Jahazpur | VI | VI | VI | VI | VI | VI | — |

Thus at the time of the last Census (1961) no town had a population which was below the qualifying number of 5,000, while in 1951 Census, there were two such towns viz. Gulabpura and Jahazpur.

**Migration**

Traditionally, the people of the district were not mobile which fact could be attributed to the prevailing social customs. The caste restrictions did not allow a Hindu to marry outside his caste. He could not eat the meals cooked by the member of any other group. In case of death at some distant place, the funeral ceremonies could not be performed without the family or caste priest. Among the agriculturist classes, the attachment to one's land and village was even more and it was only during famines that they were forced to leave their places and that too temporarily. With the introduction of railways and other means of modern transport, the people are gradually becoming accustomed to the idea of going away from their homes in search of employment.

**Displaced Persons**

According to the 1951 Census, the number of displaced persons was 3,739 out of which 3,686 were from West Pakistan and 53 from East Pakistan. Of these, 12 came in 1946, 3,077 in 1947, 556 in 1948, 86 in 1949

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II–A, General Population Tables*, pp. 127–28 and *Census*, 1951, *Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Bhilwara*, pp. 19-20. The basis of classification is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I | Population | 1,00,000 and above |
| II | ,, | 50,000 to 99,999 |
| III | ,, | 20,000 to 49,999 |
| IV | ,, | 10,000 to 19,999 |
| V | ,, | 5,000 to 9,999 |
| VI | ,, | Less than 5,000 |

and 8 in 1950. The majority of them, 2,173 or 58.1 per cent were traders, 987 or 26.4 per cent earned their livelihood by other occupations. Industrialists ranked third, being 396 or 10.6 per cent. Those engaged in transport were 150 or 4 per cent. Owner cultivators numbered 12 or 0.3 per cent, non-cultivating owners of land 4 or 0.1 per cent, landless cultivators 5 or 0.2 per cent and cultivating labourers 12 or 0.3 per cent[1].

According to 1961 Census, an over whelmingly large part of the population was indigenous, having been born in the place of enumeration or in the district itself. The largest number of those residing in the district who were born outside Rajasthan but within India was from Madhya Pradesh (2,343). Of these, 1,752 lived in rural areas and 590 in urban (one unclassified). The number of people born outside India, but within Asia, was 1,632[2]. Details of the number of people born within the district, state, country etc., are given in the Appendix VII at the end of the chapter.

At the time of 1951 Census, there was not a single non-Indian national in the district. According to 1961 Census, however, there were two (males) non-Indian nationals in the district. One of these was a Pakistan national and the other a Nepalese.

## LANGUAGE

The principal language of the district is Mewari, an offshoot of Marwari which is a dialect of Rajasthani. According to Dr. Grierson's classification, Rajasthani belongs to the Indo-European family, Indo-Aryan Branch, Central Group. At the time of 1951 Census, Mewari was spoken by 6,08,185 persons whereas Rajasthani including all the dialects was spoken by 6,53,607. Hindi was given as their mother tongue by 64,526 persons and Urdu by 4,050 persons. Sindhi was spoken by 3,522 persons and Punjabi by 532.

At the time of 1961 Census, Mewari the principal language of the district was spoken by 5,56,545 persons who constituted 64.28 per cent of the total population. *Khari Boli* or Hindi was the next important language being the mother tongue of 2,09,454 or 24.19 per cent. Kharari was spoken by 60,594 persons or 7 per cent, Rajasthani by 14,168 or 1.63 per cent, Urdu by 13,691 or 1.58 per cent, Sindhi by 2,349 and Punjabi by 1,280.

### Bilingualism

Quite a large number of people in the district speak a language subsidiary to the mother tongue. According to the Census of 1961, there were 14,946 persons who were conversant with more than one language.

1. *Census of India, 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Bhilwara, Part I*, p. 3.
2. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (ii), Migration Tables*, p. 50.

Hindi is understood by all the classes though it is spoken largely among the educated sections of the society, while the knowledge of English is restricted only to a small minority of highly educated people. Details about the mother tongue and bilingualism in each linguistic group are given in the Appendix VIII at the end of the chapter.

## RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL GROUPS

### Religious groups

The principal religious groups of the district are Hindus, Muslims, Jains, Sikhs and Christians. The bulk of the population consists of Hindus, their total number at the time of 1961 Census being 8,11,567 (males 4,25,575 and females 3,85,992). In the same year, Muslims numbered 31,414 (males 18,304 and females 13,110), Jains 21,519 (males 9,683 and females 11,836), Sikhs 899 (males 347 and females 552), Christians 362 (males 330 and females 32) and Budhists 21 (females). The following table shows the number in each religious group and its proportion to the total population of the district in 1951[1] and 1961[2]:

| Religious groups | Persons | | Percentage to total population of the district | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1951 | 1961 | 1951 | 1961 |
| Hindus | 6,85,787 | 8,11,567 | 94.3 | 93.7 |
| Muslims | 25,195 | 31,414 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Jains | 16,266 | 21,519 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| Sikhs | 74 | 899 | less than 0.1 | less than 0.1 |
| Christians | 27 | 362 | less than 0.1 | ,, |
| Budhists | 7 | 21 | ,, | ,, |

### Hindus

The Hindus fall into five principal categories, according to the deity they worship. These deities are Vishnu, Shiva, Surya, Ganesh and Shakti. The followers of Vishnu, Shiva and Shakti predominate numerically.

The Vaishnava population is divided into four broad *Sampradayas* (traditional sects). The Ramanuj *Sampradaya* believes in *Vishisht advaita* (qualified or modified monism) school of philosophy. This *Sampradaya* also includes Ramanandi sect. The temples of Sita Ram, Raghunath, Lakshmi Narain and Narsingh are consecrated by this *Sampradaya*. The Madhav *Sampradaya* believes in *Dvaita* (duality) philosophy. The Vallabh *Sampradaya* believes in *Shuddh advaita* (pure non-duality) and is also known as Vishnuswami *Sampradaya*. It is devoted exclusively to Radha and Krishna.

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Bhilwara, part I*, p. 91.
2. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social and Cultural Tables*, pp. 290-91.

Vallabhacharya expounded this philosophy of pure monism as against Shankracharya's monism and Ramanujacharya's qualified monism. The most prominent center of this sect is at Nathdwara which is the *Gaddi* of the *Tilakayat* or the direct descendant of the eldest line of *Sri Vallabhacharya.* The Nimbarka *Sampradaya* believes in a *Dvaitadvaita* philosophical system (an admixture of monism and duality). The Agarwals are mostly the followers of this sect, Ram Snehis also come within this sect. They have a shrine (Ram Dwara) at Shahpura. Other sects amongst the *Vaishnavas* are *Kabir Panthis* and *Dadu Panthis.* Shaivism is a cult of monism and is sub-divided into many sects. *Gusain, Giri, Puri, Nath* etc., constitute the acknowledged priesthood of Shaivism. The third great sect which shares with Shaivas and Vaishnavas the allegiance of Hindus is that of *Shaktas.* It is based on the worship of *Prakriti* as manifested in one or the other forms of the consort of Shiva, namely Durga, Kali or Parvati.

ARYA SAMAJ—It was founded by Swami Dayanand in 1875. The Swami stayed in Rajasthan for a number of years and had a great following among the people and princes of Rajasthan. *Arya Samaj* propagates the doctrine of the revival of *Vedas* and is opposed to the idol worship. Its most important contribution has been, however, in the social sphere. It organised a country-wide movement against the various social evils which had permeated among the Hindus over the centuries. There are Arya Samaj Mandirs in most of the important towns of the district.

**Religious practices**

HINDUS—Superstitious Hindus of the district, as elsewhere, regard wells, tanks, rivers, trees, etc. as sacred. Thus the great rivers, Ganga, Jamuna etc., are worshiped and the people visit the various pilgrim centres on the banks of these rivers for a purifying bath. The *Pipal* tree *(Ficus religiosa)* is looked upon with reverence. *Tulsi* plant *(Locimum sanctum)* which is found in most orthodox houses, is also worshipped and watered every morning. The blessings of Ganesh are invoked before embarking upon any auspicious venture for he is supposed to be endowed with power to remove all obstacles. The cow is sacred to all Hindus and *Nandi* is frequently sculptured in Shiva's temples. There are also deities whose sphere of benevolent or malevolent activity is limited.

Rituals take the form of religion. Fasts are undertaken regularly on particular days, in some cases with a view to achieving some long standing desire. Some times a *Yajna* is performed in order to procure rain or to stop it, to help the sun or moon, to ward off the evil influences of demon gods Rahu and Ketu who cause their eclipse, to protect oneself against the evil eye, and to propitiate some super-natural powers such as Shitla (the goddess of small pox etc.). There is, as a matter of fact, an

endless system of rituals which a pious Hindu is supposed to undergo throughout his life cycle.

MUSLIMS—Of the two principal sects of the Muhamadens, Shia and Sunni, the later predominate in the district. Both the sects regard Muhammad as the Prophet and the Holi *Quoran* as their revealed book. The principal religious duty enjoined on them is to call prayers (*Namaz*) five times a day. Sunnis perform *Haj* (pilgrimage) at Macca, while Shias go to Karbala.

JAINS—Jainism probably goes back to the 8th century B. C. The name Jainism is derived from *Jina*, a victor, a designation for one who has obtained deliverance. It emerged as a challenge to the Brahmanic order which excluded all but Brahmans from the ascetic fraternities. The tenets of Jain philosophy were recast during the 6th century B. C. by Mahavira (his name was Vardhamana), who was the last of the twenty-four Jain *Tirthankaras*. Like the Buddhists, the Jains are atheists. They deny a creator and believe the world to be eternal. But unlike Buddhists, they regard the soul immortal and it assumes various material forms in different ages according to its actions (*Karma*) until salvation (*Nirvan*) is achieved. Jains abstain from eating any kind of flesh. The more strict among them will not drink water without straining and will not eat after sunset.

Jains are divided into two main sects the *Swetambara* (white clothed) and the *Digambara* (sky clad or naked). The former sect is subdivided into *Mandir Margi*–idol worshippers and *Sadhu Margi*–who do not believe in idol worship but revere their *Gurus* only. The *Sadhu Margis* are further sub-divided into *Bais Sampradaya* and *Tera Panthis*.

SIKHS—Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak who was one of the exponents of the great *Bhakti* movement which had swept over the whole of India during the 15th and 16th centuries. The word *Sikh* means one who learns or a pupil. It had remained more or less a peaceful sect for a long time till the reign of Aurangazeb whose policy of religious persecution converted them into a militant resistance movement. During this crisis, the tenth *Guru* Govind Singh gave the Sikhs a distinct character by prescribing that they should put on five Ks. viz., *Kesh* (the hair), *Kachha* (the short drawers), *Kara* (iron bangle), *Kirpan* (steel knife) and *Kanga* (comb). They could call themselves lions, each suffixing the word Singh to his name. Thus a sacred organisation of the select (*Khalsa*) emerged. Sikhism believes in one god and condemns idolatory. The sacred book of the Sikhs is called the *Adigranth*. At the time of his death, *Guru* Govind Singh abolished the institution of *Guru* and ordained that in future the *Adigranth* would be the *Guru*.

CHRISTIANS—The two principal sects of the Christians are the Roman Catholics and the Protestants. There are very few followers of this religion in the district.

**Social Groups**

The old, time-honoured social classification based largely on traditional occupations and in some cases, on aspects of religion, is still fairly rigid, especially, in the rural areas because of the lack of educational facilities, means of communication and industrialisation all of which help to break down old social barriers. Thus, there are several distinct social groups in the district, the lines of cleavage between these are more clearly marked in rural areas than in areas where the impact of modern civilisation has been felt to a greater degree.

Among the high caste Hindus, the numerically important social groups in the district are : Brahmans, Rajputs, Mahajans, Jats, Kumhars and Dhakads. Forty four castes in Rajasthan have been declared scheduled under Article 341 of the Constitution. In 1951, they numbered 61,393 (males 32,784 and females 28,609) in the district and in 1961 the number rose to 140,157 (males 73,192, females 66,965). The number of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes in the district in 1961 was 81,226 (males 43,069 and females 38,157). Bhils and Minas among the Scheduled Tribes and Chamars and Balais among the Scheduled Castes are numerically important social groups in the district.

A brief account of the important social groups among Hindus in the district is given below:

BRAHMANS—Of the various castes, Brahmans come first on the list of social precedence. The term Brahman is derived from Brahma, the supreme being. During the Vedic period it came to denote one who knew or could repeat the *Vedas* and later on, as the rituals became more complicated, a priest. The main divisions of the Brahmans are: Panch Gaur and Panch Dravids. The Gaurs, Gujaragaurs, Sukhwal, Dahima Parikh, Saraswat, Khandelwal belong to the Panch Gaur division while Audichya, Bhatmewara, Nagar, Dashora, Bara Paliwal, Chobisa, Modh and Shrimali are Panch Dravids. Out of the Panch Gaurs, a few subcastes came nearer to each other and are known as Chanayat (a group of six communities, namely, Adigaur, Gujar Gaur, Dahima (Dadhich), Parikh, Saraswat and Khandelwal).

RAJPUTS—Under the princely rule the Rajputs formed the fighting, landowning and ruling caste. They are said to be the descendants of the Kshatriyas. Tod traces their descent from the Indo-Scythian races. This theory has, however, been disapproved by some other historians. According

to some of them the origin of Rajputs dates from the Saka or the Kushan invasion which began about the middle of the second century B.C. Another school claims that these have descended from the white Huns who destroyed the Gupta Empire in the 5th century A.D. The bards (*Charans*), however, give various clans mythical descent from Sun, Moon and fire. The Sisodias, the Kachwahas, the Rathors and the Bargujars belong to the Solar Line. Of the Lunar line are the Jadons and the Tanwars. The clans which descended from *Agni* (fire) are the Parmars, the Chauhans, the Parihars and the Solankis. The ruling families of the erstwhile State of Mewar and the Chiefship of Shahpura belonged to the Sisodia clan. Some of the prominent sub-clans of the Sisodias are Ranawat, Chundawat, Shaktawat, Sangawat and Kumbhawat. The principal Rathor clans are: Chandel, Kandhlot, Karamsot, Kumpawat, Mertia, Jodha, Bika, Bidawat and Gaharwal. The Hadas and Deodas are important sub-clans among the Chauhans. The Rajputs worship the mother goddess, the sword, the shield and the horse. Till recently the Rajputs considered any occupation other than that of arms or government service derogatory to their dignity. They are finding it rather hard to adjust themselves to the changed circumstances.

MAHAJANS—Mahajan literally means great person. They comprise all the trader communities in the district. Some persons belonging to this community have, however, also held important administrative and military assignments in the erstwhile princely states. More important among the Mahajan clans in the district are Agarwal, Bagherwal, Bijawargi, Chittora, Humad, Khandelwal, Nagar, Bania, Porwal, Oswal, Nagda, Nandwana, Saravgi, Maheshwari and Narsinghpura. Quite a large number of Mahajans are Jains.

BALAIS—The Balais belong to a group of communities which are traditionally associated with leather work. They are also called Bhambis. The community has, however, during the course of recent past, increasingly disassociated itself with its traditional occupation of tanning and curing of hides and skins. Quite a large number of Balais are now engaged in agriculture. Some of them are followers of Lalgir, a versatile saint who founded a religious sect, and call themselves Alakhgirs. All of them are Hindus. They are concentrated in the Mandal tahsil of the district.

JATS—Tod and Cunninghum consider the Jats to be of Indo-Scythian stock. Tod identifies them with the *Getae* of ancient history and is of the opinion that they migrated from Central Asia to India about the time of Cyrus. The date of their settlement in Rajasthan is not certain but they rose to power in the 5th century A.D. The Jats themselves claim to have sprung from the matted hair (*Jata*) of Shiva. They have a natural

aptitude for agriculture. *Jat jahan that* is a common saying which signifies that a village inhabited by the Jats is always likely to be in a prosperous condition. They are mainly *Vaishnavas* and Brahmans officiate at their ceremonials. Their chief deity is Charbhuja and a temple of Charbhuja is almost invariably found in every Jat village. Jats also show great reverence to Tejaji in whose memory a number of fairs are held in the district in the month of *Bhadra* (July-August). Many Jats wear a silver charm of Tejaji round their necks.

GUJARS—Some authorities trace the Gujars to one of the eastern Tartar tribes which entered India about a century before the Christian era. The Gujars themselves usually claim to be descended from Rajputs. They worship Devi, Sitla and Bhairon. At Charbhujaji temple, the priests of the temple are Gujars. The temple of Sawai Bhoj at Asind, a tahsil headquarter in this district is a place of pilgrimage for the Gujars. Like the Jats, they are primarily agriculturists.

DHAKAR—The Dhakars claim that they were originally inhabitants of Ajmer. Formerly they were Brahmans. But during the reign of Raja Bithaldas of Ajmer they were ex-communicated and migrated to Malwa. Hence they are called Malwai Dhakars. From Malwa they migrated to the erstwhile princely State of Mewar. Their hereditary occupation is cultivation and they are good agriculturists. They worship all the Hindu divinities.

BHILS—The Bhils are a pre-Aryan race. There are several legends regarding their origin. The most common is that they have descended from Mahadeo. Bhils of this region, however, claim descent from Rajputs and Gujars. During the medieval period, in the erstwhile princely State of Mewar, at the time of the succession, the new ruler's forehead was marked with blood from the thumb of a Bhil. It was considered to be a mark of Bhil allegiance. This practice was, however, stopped in the 18th century. Besides the *Kuldevi*, they worship Mahadeo and Hanuman. Bhils are, generally, very superstitious. They believe that ghosts wander about and that the spirits of the dead haunt the places where the deceased lived. They are influenced by omens and have great faith in witchcraft. The Bhils are divided into three classes. In the first category are those who reside in the villages and are mostly watchmen. The cultivators among them form the second category. The third consists of the Bhils living in the hilly tracts. They are further sub-divided into a large number of clans. Some call themselves *Unja* or pure Bhils, but they are small in number. Others claim descent from almost every clan of the Rajputs and prefix the name of these clans, e.g. Bhati, Chauhan, Gahlot, Parmar,

Rathor and Solanki. Each clan and each village has its leader or head man, usually termed Gameti (*Gram Pati*).

MINA—They are the aboriginal inhabitants and were formerly the rulers of a large portion of the erstwhile princely State of Jaipur. Tod states that there are 32 distinct clans of Minas of which only one, the Osara, consists of *Asli* or unmixed stock. Very few of them exist now. The other clans consist of Minas of mixed blood who boast of Rajput parentage. Some of the important clans among the Minas are: Osara, Susawat, Pandlot, Dingal, Parihar, Bagri, Nai, Dulot and Sira. They worship Shakti, Jiwan Mata, Devi and Bhairon. They have their own bards who mostly live in the Jaipur district.

Other castes among the Hindus are: Ahir, Bhambi, Bhat, Bolas or Regars, Chamar, Chhipa, Charan, Bavri, Sansi, Dangi, Darji (Tailor), Kumhar, Gadia Luhar and Khati (carpenter).

MUSLIM CASTES—Unlike Hinduism, Islam has no caste distinctions. Strictly speaking all Muslims are held to be equal and may interdine and intermarry. In practice, however, there are two distinct groups among the Muslims namely foreign and native. Sayyad, Shaikh, Mughal and Pathan come in the former category and the latter comprises the Indian converts.

Various castes sprung up among the Muslim community in the course of time according to the profession followed or their previous caste before conversion to Islam, or the part of the country from which they migrated. Some of the important Muslim sub-castes are: Bhisti, Bohra, Chhipa, Dholi, Gahlot, Lohar, Mewati, Rathor, Pinara, Pathan, Mughul, Kheradi, Lakhera and Rangrej.

INTER CASTE RELATIONS—As in other parts of the country, the caste is gradually losing its traditional hold due to the spread of education and the compulsions of economic, social and political forces. But in the rural areas, where points of social contacts are few and progress of education tardy, new progressive ideas are trickling slowly and social barriers and prejudices still persist. In fact, even in the urban areas, marriages outside the social group are contracted very rarely and inter-community marriages are still insignificant.

## SOCIAL LIFE

### Property and inheritance

JOINT FAMILY SYSTEM—Usually the joint family consists of the parents, sons–married and unmarried, and the unmarried daughters. It continues to be a joint family so long as its members find it possible to live together in harmony, but dissensions take place, especially among the females, and the grown-up sons start living apart forsaking the common

kitchen and even the common abode though the property is not usually divided during the lifetime of the father. There are indications that the joint family system is breaking-up in the towns especially amongst the educated classes, industrial labourers and artisans; although it still survives in the rural areas amongst the agricultural classes. The popularity of the *Mitakshra* joint family system, in which *Karta*, the head of the family, has unlimited powers and control over the family income and expenditure, is now on the wane. Among factors responsible for its breakdown, mention may be made of severe economic pressure of the present times and problems of adjustment between members. Moreover, sons of a family no longer invariable follow the ancestral profession as they did in the past, and exigencies of earning a livelihood may compel them to live away from their family, hearth and home. These reasons were too potent to permit the continuance of the inviolability of the joint family system. It had to become lax.

It is not possible to determine the exact situation when a joint family breaks up. Some families continue as joint for several generations, others disintegrate as soon as the head of the family dies or even during his lifetime. Young men, endowed with modern western education, which emphasises individual right as the basis for the development of personality show scant regard for the traditional values of living jointly under one roof and are anxious to separate themselves during the lifetime of their father. In case the father is unable to earn, he may live with one of his sons. If, however, the father lives separately, the sons generally contribute towards the maintenance of the parents.

In the Census operations of 1961, twenty per cent households in the district were selected for the study of the size of the family. Households with 2-3 persons have been classed as small, those with 4-6 as average, those with 7-9 as large, and the ones with 10 and above as very large. The number of households thus classified was as follows:

| Households | Number |
|---|---|
| Total number of households | 35,606 |
| Single member households | 2,677 |
| Small households | 9,186 |
| Average | 15,969 |
| Large | 6,078 |
| Very large | 1,696 |

INHERITANCE—Among all communities, all sons get equal share in the father's property, both moveable and immoveable, after his death. According to custom and even in Hindu law, the daughter was debarred

from inheriting full interest in the father's property even if she happened to be the only issue of her parents. The parents could bequeath to the daughter any amount from the moveable property, but she could not get any share of the immoveable property as it went to the next male heir in order of propinquity. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 now places the daughter in the same order of inheritance as the son, although in practice, the property still generally passes to the male heirs according to custom. The law of promogeniture used to apply amongst the jagirdars and the eldest son got the lion's share, the others getting only subsistence allowance.

ADOPTION—Adoption is recognised among the Hindus, Jains and Muslims. The adopted son enjoys all the rights of a natural son in the adopting father's family and loses all rights in his natural father's house.

SOCIAL CUSTOMS—Different social groups have their own customs and traditions which they observe at different stages of the life cycle. Among Hindus, child birth is the first in this cycle. The birth of a son is a matter of rejoicing. The daughter or sister of the house brings jewellery for the new born on the eve of Holi festival. In return she is given money, jewellery and sweets. *Jarula* ceremony is performed, in most castes, when the son is a couple of years of age. On this occasion, his hair is cut for the first time as an offering to the deity most respected by the caste and a dinner is given to the near relations. Among the Bhils, after the child birth, the mother is not allowed to go out of the house for twelve days, nor is she permitted to do any work.

The marriage customs among all the communities have been described under the heading marriage and morals in this chapter.

Most of the Hindus burn their dead. The exceptions are devotees of Ram Deoji, Sadhus of certain areas and Balais who bury their dead. Among Gujars, if the family can afford, persons above the age of 30 are taken to Pushkar (in Ajmer district) for cremation. Poor people cremate the body of the dead outside the village, near the bank of some river. The Gujars shave the dead (males only) before cremation.

Post-cremation rituals include a twelve day mourning period after which *Tehrawin* or the thirteenth day ceremony is held. Among the Jats, the house is purified on the fifth or sixth day, after the death by sprinkling holy water of the Ganges. On the 12th day the caste people are given a feast of *Lapsi*. Among the Bhils, the *Barah* ceremony is performed on the twelfth day, when porridge of maize, pulse, rice and *Rabdi* are prepared and served to all those present.

## MARRIAGE AND MORALS

POLYGAMY—Formerly polygamy was permissible among the Muslims

as well as Hindus. According to custom and usage, the Rajputs, Jats, Gujars and Bhils frequently had more than one wife living at a time. Polygamy, however, is fast dying out. The effect of various social movements has created a general disinclination to it. Among the Muslims, however, polygamy is allowed under their personal law. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 has abolished polygamy from among the Hindus. According to the Act, the condition that neither party must have spouse living at the time of marriage, is absolute, with the result monogamy among the Hindus is now the rule. Again, the same Act also prescribes 18 years as the age for the bridegroom and 15 years as that for the bride. The breach of the condition relating to age is punishable as an offence. The government employees are debarred from marrying again while the husband or wife is alive. Any breach of this renders, the government servant liable to disciplinary action and severe punishment.

Polyandry is unknown in the district.

MARRIAGE RULES—Hindus are traditionally endogamous in as much as one is expected to marry within one's own caste. They are also exogamous as a Hindu is prohibited from marrying in the circle of those related to him within seven degrees. Civil marriages are contracted under the Special Marriage Act and Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. In this district, however, the privileges of these statutes are very little known and are rarely resorted to.

Muslims are debarred from marrying direct brothers, sisters, uncles and aunts both maternal and paternal.

It must, however, be mentioned that the circle of inter-marriage between castes is now generally widening as caste is losing its rigidity and education is releasing the individual from the bond of tradition and religious taboos. Inter-caste and inter-religion marriages, though not very frequent, nevertheless, point to the tottering social barriers.

MARITAL AGE—Child marriages are no longer common these days in this district. There is a local proverb about the age of marriages. *Tiriya Terah, Purush Atharah* i.e. a girl of 13 and a boy of 18, seems to be the general rule. The fact that child marriages are on the wane is also confirmed by the Census (1961) figures as stated earlier.

DOWRY SYSTEM—As elsewhere, the giving of dowry has been the general practice in the area and it is too early to estimate the effect of the recent legislation banning it. Among the Bhils, however, the dowry is demanded instead of being given and this custom of taking bride price is called *Dapa*.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS—The seasons of marriage among the Hindus

are determined by astrological considerations. As a rule, marriages are avoided during the rainy season, as it is believed that gods are asleep in those months which, therefore, are not propitious for the purpose. *Chaitra*, *Vaisakh*, *Mangsar* and *Magha* are the favoured months for marriages. Among the Rajputs, the festivals of *Janam-Asthami*, *Basant Panchami*, *Radha Asthami*, and *Akha Teej* are also deemed propitious for marriages.

The marriage customs among Brahmans, Rajputs and Mahajans are similar everywhere and need not be described here. Among the Jats at the time of *Sagai* or engagement, a coconut and a rupee, emblems of fertility and wealth, are sent to the house of the bride. There the relations collect and the ceremony is concluded by putting the coconut and the rupee in the lap of the bride. The day for the wedding is then fixed by the bride's parents and the *Barat* which generally consists of 25 to 30 men reaches the village in the evening. At the appointed time, the bridegroom proceeds to the bride's house dressed in red clothes and with a sword in his hand. The village carpenter affixes a frame of wood called *Toran* over the door and the bride-groom strikes this with his sword and enters the house. The *Toran* is a cross-barred frame resembling a wicket, and the custom probably is a relic of the olden days when the victor had the privilege to carry away the womenfolk of the vanquished by right of conquest. An essential ceremony among the Jats as among all the Hindus is known as *Phera*. The bride and bride-groom go round the sacred fire seven times. It is also recognised as one of the essential ceremonies under the Hindu Marriage Act.

A recent feature of these ceremonies is greater display of pomp and show on such occasions than was done in former times. Two decades back only the very rich people used to arrange for *Shamiana*, band, furniture and other decorations but all such ostentations have become a common feature now in marriages, which are very expensive and thus are becoming a varitable burden to the common man.

WIDOW MARRIAGE—Among the Brahmans, Rajputs and Mahajans, widow marriage is not favoured while among all the other Hindu castes, widow marriage is permissible and is called *Nata*, *Natra* or *Karewa*. A man cannot marry his younger brother's widow but may marry the widow of his elder brother. The younger brother has the first claim on the widow's hand but, if he does not marry her, any one in the house may do so. No disability of any kind, attaches to the children of *Nata* marriage. No feast to the brotherhood is given in *Nata* and consequently, this type of marriage is much less expensive than the original one. A widow cannot contract a valid *Nata* marriage except with a man of her own caste, though she is not forced to marry against her own will. Among all castes, a widow

who has no son, retains her deceased husband's property till her death or remarriage. A remarried widow, generally, is socially esteemed lower than other women. Widow marriage is common among the Bhils, the ceremony being called *Natra*.

DIVORCE—Although permitted by law in certain cases, Hindu marriages are not usually dissolved among the high castes. It is prevalent amongst the lower castes.

Muslim law permits divorce.

PLACE OF WOMAN IN SOCIETY—Women have now equal rights with men regarding education, property, franchise, adoption etc. But their position has remained practically unchanged. The provision of educational facilities for girls is bringing about a welcome change but the emancipation of women will take time to be effective on a large scale. At present, few women belonging to the affluent sections of society make efforts for standing on their own legs and becoming economically independent. Among the working classes, women have always worked alongside their men and in a very real sense, enjoy more freedom than their upper class sisters. Nevertheless, they too occupy a subordinate position in the social scale. Bhil women are very strong, agile and industrious. They are courageous and persevering and are proficient in handling bows and arrows.

DRINKING AND DRUG TAKING—Drinking is common among the Rajputs, and some of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Bhils are very fond of drinking and, it is said, their quarrels begin and end in drunken bouts. Among the Rajputs, the taking of opium is still common though not to the former extent. Smoking is very common. Smoke, as a mark of courtesy, is offered to visitors. Villagers are more addicted to tobacco and sometimes old females also smoke or take snuff.

PROSTITUTION—The suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, introduced in 1956, provides for the suppression of brothels and trafficking in women.

## HOME LIFE

HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS—According to the Census of 1961, there are, 1,58,761 houses in the district, 1,50,667 in rural areas and 8,094 in urban areas. The number of persons per occupied census house is 5.45 for the district as a whole, 5.33 for the rural population and 7.84 for the urban. The corresponding figures for Rajasthan State are 6.31 and 6.57 respectively.

A statement about the occupied residential houses in Bhilwara district and Rajasthan State in the 1961 Census is given as follows[1]:

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 20.

| | Bhilwara district | Rajasthan State |
|---|---|---|
| Total population | 8,65,797 | 201,55,602 |
| Total occupied residential houses | 1,58,761 | 3,172,851 |
| Rural population | 8,02,364 | 168,74,124 |
| No. of occupied rural residential houses | 1,50,667 | 26,73,676 |
| Inhabited villages | 1,500 | 32,241 |
| No. of occupied urban residential houses | 8,094 | 4,99,175 |
| No. of towns | 3 | 145 |

The number of occupied houses for each tahsil is as follows[1]:

| S. No. | Tahsil | Total | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Asind | 16,074 | 16,074 | — |
| 2. | Hurda | 8,823 | 8,823 | — |
| 3. | Shahpura | 13,803 | 11,814 | 1,989 |
| 4. | Jahazpur | 15,975 | 15,975 | — |
| 5. | Raipur | 9,116 | 9,116 | — |
| 6. | Mandal | 20,286 | 20,286 | — |
| 7. | Banera | 12,044 | 12,044 | — |
| 8. | Bhilwara | 21,952 | 17,024 | 4,928 |
| 9. | Sahara | 11,750 | 10,573 | 1,177 |
| 10. | Kotri | 12,102 | 12,102 | — |
| 11. | Mandalgarh | 16,836 | 16,836 | — |

The number of occupied houses in the towns of Bhilwara, Shahpura and Gangapur was 4,928, 1,989 and 1,177 respectively[2].

**Houseless and institutional population**

Though the houseless and institutional population has been included in the household population, separate census figures have also been collected for these two classes. A part of the population remains constantly on the move, leading a nomadic life. Special arrangements were made to enumerate such floating population. In 1961 Census, arrangements were also made for the enumeration of population living in such institutions as big hospitals, hostels, welfare houses or charitable institutions. The number of those who were houseless in the district was 2,786 (males 1,606 and females 1,180) while 776 persons (males 755 and females 21) lived in the various institutions.

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 31.
2. *Ibid.*

DWELLINGS—In the towns, houses are mostly built of stones and in some cases of mud and burnt bricks. Some of these have flat mud or lime roofs, supported either on wooden beams or stone slabs while others have sloping roofs of tiles. They are, mostly, low and badly ventilated and usually have the same pattern–a quadrangle with rooms arranged round its sides. The poorer sections of society, in most cases, live in single room tenements. The houses of the affluent classes are, generally, two to three storeyed and are well-built. Some of these houses are built according to modern design and have better amenities. The houses of the artisans and other middle class people usually have a platform or *Chabutri* between the main street and the house. The entrance to the house is through a strong wooden door, having paintings of horses and elephants in the traditional style on both sides of the door. Entering from the street, the first room is called *Pol*. It is generally without furniture and in some cases used as a public room in which case there is a small carpet spread on a platform inside the *Pol*, or as a workshop if the owner of the house is an artisan. The *Pol* leads to a small courtyard or *Chauk* with rooms (*Ovras*) ranged round its sides. These *Ovras* are usually ill-ventilated and used for storing grain and firewood and sometimes as bedrooms for the elderly women of the house. To get to the upper floor there is generally in one corner of the courtyard a staircase. The front room in the upper storey above the *Pol* is called the *Medi* or parlour and is, usually, reserved for guests. There are few other rooms on this floor which are used by the members of the family. Very few of these buildings are well planned and modern sanitary fittings, except in government buildings and in the houses of the more affluent, are almost unknown in the district. Majority of the houses in the towns are, however, electrified.

RURAL HOUSES—As in the towns, in the rural areas also different classes of people have different type of houses according to their social background, financial circumstances and professional requirements. Houses of the Bhils have low roof, scarcely six feet high, mostly thatched and in some cases tiled, supported by four mud walls and a door of bamboo matting.

The houses of Jats, Gujars and Dhakars etc., are of a little different type. On both sides of the main door leading to their houses are big *Chabutras* made of stones, plastered with mud. The main door has strong wooden shutters and it opens into a place called *Pol* and the room in it are mostly used for guests or for keeping the *Charas*, yokes, plough and other implements of agriculture. The walls are mostly of mud and in some cases of stones. The roofs are mostly of tiles, very rarely thatched. There are no windows or apertures in the rooms. Beyond the *Pol* extends

a big courtyard. There is, usually, a cattle shed on one side of the courtyard and on the other a row of rooms mostly with a varandah in front. Apart from the living room, there are rooms used as kitchen and store house. In one corner of the courtyard is a tower of cow-dung cakes and in the other a heap of fuel and a stack of hay protected by thorns.

The houses of Mahajans and Rajputs are a little different. Their general plan is the same as that of a cultivator house, but they have mostly stone walls. They are well kept, more clean and more spacious. But these houses are also badly ventilated. The houses of the poorer classes are similar to those of Bhils. They are also situated on the out skirts of the villages. As rural electrification is still a far cry in this part of the State, most of the villages in the district have no electricity.

FURNITURE—An ordinary household, in the villages as well as in the towns, hardly has any furniture except a few cots. The educated middle classes, especially in the towns, however, keep tables, chairs and sofa sets etc., in their houses. With the spread of education, this type of furniture is gradually becoming more and more popular. In some western minded families, there is a separate room, furnished with chairs and sofa sets, for receiving and entertaining the guests. The room, known as drawing room, is usually tastefully decorated with framed photographs and other decoration pieces. The villagers, besides having a couple of cots in their houses, also build a platform or *Chabutra* of mud by a side wall which serves as a bench. The Bhils and other backward classes have very little furniture, sometimes not even cots, in their houses.

DRESS—The traditional dress of males among the Hindus and Jains consists of a *Dhoti, Angarkha, Pagri* (turban) and *Juti* (shoes). The quality of these articles goes with the status of the individual. The Muslims wear *Kurta, Pajama* (trousers tight below the knee and loose at the waist) and turban or fez cap. These days, however, the educated people among all the communities, and more particularly in the towns, prefer bush shirts or shirts and trousers and usually do not wear any head dress. Woollen coats and suits are worn during the winter by such classes as are under western influence, while others wrap the upper part of their body in woollen shawl.

Among the Hindus and Jains, the traditional female dress, in the towns, consists of *Ghagra* (a coloured skirt or petticoat) worn at the waist, *Kanchli* (a half sleeved bodice) and *Orhni* (a sheet of veil taken over the head and round the body). The Muslim women wear *Pajama*, a longer bodice, more like a shirt and the usual veil. With the spread of education *Sari* is becoming popular among the women, while the unmarried girls prefer *Salwar, Kameez,* frocks or *Kurta* and *Pajamas.*

The villagers put on scanty dress, *Phenta*, *Angi* and *Dhoti* are the main items of male dress. The *Phenta* is generally white, five and a half metres long and about forty centimetres broad. It is wrapped round the head leaving the middle part uncovered. *Angi* is a shirt without collar. Shirts have also recently come into vogue but are worn on festive occasions. *Dhoti* is the loin cloth, four metres in length and ninety centimetres in breadth. It is tucked down to the knees. The females wear *Angi*, *Kapri*, *Ghagra* and *Lugri*. *Angi* is a bodice with or without sleeves. *Kapri* (brassiere) is made of two pieces of cloth joined at the centre to cover the breasts and supported with string at the back, *Ghagra* is a skirt which is suspended from the waist. Village women tuck the lower part of the skirt between the legs, to facilitate a free movement of legs in brisk walk. *Lugri* is used to cover the head and body and is usually red or of chintz and 2.10 to 2.25 metres long, 1.20 to 1.35 metres broad.

Men do not wear their hair long. Some of them have a tuft of hair on the head. They keep small moustaches. Beards are very rare. The Muslims wore beards till some time back, but now this fashion is decreasing even among them. Women keep their hair long and tie them at the back. In the villages, they arrange them usually in three plaits, the two side ones join the main tuft at the back. They part their hair in the middle and usually apply coconut oil twice a month.

ORNAMENTS—In the towns, men usually wear no ornaments except a string-necklace to which amulets are attached. Some classes, however, wear ear-rings or *Murkis*. Women, of course, are very fond of ornaments. In fact some ornaments are deemed absolutely necessary. The material of the ornaments may vary according to the financial circumstances of the family.

People living in the rural areas are very fond of ornaments which are often made of silver, brass, bronze or nickel silver. The males put on silver ear-rings in their ear-lobes, silver *Kadas* on their fore-arms, *Kardhani* on the waist and *Bhujband* and *Kanthi* of black thread on the arm and neck respectively. The females put on silver *Bor* on the forehead *Nathli* in the nose, *Oganias*, *Tonti*, *Dhimma* and *Balia*, in the ears. On the arms, they put on brass armlets known as *Garnia*. Widows put on silver bands known as *Bahivon* or two to four bronze bangles on their fore-arms.

TATTOOING—Village people are fond of tattooing. Men get their names or pictures of flowers, bows and arrows tattooed on their forearms Women get their faces tattooed with small dots on cheeks and two rows of dots on the chin. Sometimes the upper margin of the eye-brows is also tattooed by dots.

FOOD—The higher classes of Hindus, with the exception of Rajputs and certain Brahmans and Kayasthas, are usually vegetarians. The staple food grains used are wheat, barley, gram, maize, *Bajra* and *Jowar* and various pulses. Wheat is generally used only by the richer classes of the community. The peasantry, except on special occasions, employ the coarser grains for their thick cakes or *Rotis*. These are eaten along with *Dal*, *Ghee*, uncooked onions or radishes or chillies. *Rab*, a preparation of maize mixed with butter-milk, is very popular among the villagers and is taken usually with the first meal in the morning. The wealthier people spread *Ghee* upon their wheat cakes or *Chapatis* and eat them with one or more cooked vegetables, *Dal*, *Papad* and pickles. Dairy produce is consumed by all classes. Muslims as a rule are non-vegetarians. On ceremonial occasions such as marriages and on religious festivals, *Gur*, *Sugar* and *Ghee* are added to the food. A preparation much liked by the Jats and other agricultural communities is *Seera* (*Halwa*), which is wheat flour cooked in *Ghee* and mixed with *Gur* or *Sugar*.

Tea is taken by all classes especially during the winter. It is becoming popular even in the remote rural areas. In summer, *Sharbat* and *Thandai* (prepared of *Khas Khas*, almonds, *Somf* and *Pista* etc.) and other soft drinks (lemon, soda and coca-cola etc.) are taken by the well-to-do, while the poorer classes usually take *Chhachh* (butter-milk).

In the towns, generally, only two meals are taken daily, one between 9 and 10 a.m. and the other before 8 p.m. Jains take their meals before sunset. In the rural areas, the agriculturists eat three times a day. The early meal is called *Sirawan* and consists of the food left over from the previous day. The mid-day meal is called *Bhat* or *Rota* and consists of barley or maize bread and green vegetables. The evening meal is similar in content.

**Daily Life**

People in the rural areas, being engaged in agriculture, spend their day in the fields from sunrise to sunset, ploughing, sowing, watering or harvesting. The sleeping hours in rural areas are earlier than those in urban areas. The women folk are busy throughout the year. They get up before the men folk and are engaged in various household duties almost throughout the day except for some time in the after noon. They usually take their meals after serving food to every member of the family. Old people stay at home and spend most of their time gossiping and chewing or smoking tobacco. Formerly very few children were sent to schools, and they either helped their parents in household work or spent their time in playing. But with the establishment of schools in villages, an increasing

number of the children of the school going age remain in schools during the study hours.

In the towns, generally, among the artisans and business classes, the daily routine is the same as prevalent in urban areas elsewhere. The daily routine of government servants and other office goers is similar to those who are in such services, in other parts of the state.

**Communal Life**

FESTIVALS—The principal festivals are *Holi, Dashera, Ram Nawami, Diwali, Gangor* and *Basant Panchami* among the Hindus and the *Muharram, Barawafat* and the two *Ids* among Muslims. The Hindus keep fast on *Ekadashi, Purnamasi, Navaratri* and on certain week days for self discipline or purification or to ward-off the evil influence of stars. The Jains keep fast during the *Paryushan Parva.* The Muslims observe fast during the *Ramzan.* The Bhils celebrate almost all the Hindu festivals but they attach special significance to some of them.

FAIRS—A number of fairs are held in the district. A brief description of some of the important fairs held in the district is given below:

PHOOL-DOL-KA-MELA—The fair is held at Shahpura town from *Chaitra Badi* 1 to *Chaitra Badi* 5 (March-April) every year. It is organised by the followers of Ram Sanehi sect and there is a congregation of about 15,000 people on this occasion.

THANESHWAR MAHADEO-KA-MELA—The fair is held on the confluence of rivers Khari and Mansi near village Phoolia in Shahpura tahsil. It takes place on *Kartik Sudi* 15 (October-November) every year. There is a congregation of about 15,000 people on this occasion. Bijainagar is the nearest railway station and bus stand for the fair.

TEJA-JI-KA-MELA—The religious fair of Tejaji is held at Mandal from *Bhadrapada Sudi* 8 to *Bhadrapada Sudi* 10. The largest congregation is on *Bhadrapada Sudi* 10 which is also known as *Teja Dashmi.* Tejaji a legendary figure is revered by the Jats, particularly. Tejaji fairs are also held at villages Sodar, Hurda and Dantra in Hurda tahsil, at Tahnal in Shahpura tahsil, at Bhilwara in Bhilwara tahsil and at Bijolia in Mandalgarh tahsil.

A list of important fairs held in the district is given in Appendix IX.

AMUSEMENTS—Gymnastic exercises and athletics, *Kabaddi,* cricket, foot-ball and hockey are the principal games in the towns. Chess, cards, and *Chopad* are the indoor games. Hide and seek, kite flying and blindman's buff are also quite popular. The educational institutions provide facilities for various games to their students. On special occasions such as marriages, festivals and fairs, special songs meant for the occasion are sung. Singing

to the accompaniment of harmonium is popular on social occasions in the towns, where dramatic and music clubs have been set-up. Of late the cinema and radio are becoming increasingly popular among the urban people as they provide the cheapest source of entertainment. Radio transistors are now within the reach of a common man.

In the villages, popular games amongst the youngsters are hide and seek, *Gulli-danda* and *Ankh-michoni* (blindman's buff), kite flying and top whirling. Itinerant cinema shows, *Rashdhari* and *Ram Lila Mandalis* occasionally visit some villages and provide entertainment to the people. For elderly people, the recitation of *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* is a religious act as well as a favourite pastime. Youngmen engage themselves in such amusements as require vigour and activity like drum beating, dances and singing.

FOLK SONGS AND DANCES—The popular folk dances in the district are *Gair, Gauri, Ghumar* and *Kathputli* dance. These dances are held on festive occasions like births, marriages and community festivals. The *Gair* and *Gauri* dances are popular among the Bhils. In *Gair* dance, men dance in a ring. The drummer stands or sits in the centre and the dancers go round in a circle with sticks in their hands which they strike alternately against those in front and behind. As the tempo increases, the dancers begin to dance briskly. The *Gair* dance is usually performed during *Holi* festival. In *Gauri* dance, females dance in a semi-circle, their feet moving in unison with the beats of the drum. The left foot is first put forward and the right foot is then moved and placed a pace towards right and the process is repeated in the reverse direction. A turn is then taken at fixed intervals. Some typical gestures are made with hands and movements of body. This dance is known as *Kathakali* dance of the Bhils and depicts various stories of Mahadeo and Parvati.

*Ghumar* dance is popular in all the communities and is usually performed on *Gangaur* fastival and on some auspicious occasions like marriages etc. In this dance two circles are formed. The external one being that of males and the internal one of females. They dance hand in hand. The males begin a song and it is repeated by the females. So singing they move about at a regular speed and at regular intervals.

The *Kathputli* dance is a puppet dance, where the *Kathputli* player holds a string in his hand and manipulates the various movements of the wooden doll or dolls made of cotton pads. He places two cots in a vertical position and ties a curtain horizontally. Behind this curtain another plain curtain is hung up as the back curtain hides the *Kathputliwala* with his hands on the control board of threads guiding the movement of the puppets. His wife sings and plays on the small drum *(Dholak)*. The

stories of the bravery of Amar Singh Rathore and other chieftains are sung by her.

MODE OF GREETINGS—The manner in which people greet each other, when they first meet, reflects their religious and cultural background, more particularly, the religious and sectarian aspect, because, generally, the people use the modes and phraseology for greeting according to their religion or sect. Brahmans and the educated classes usually say *Namaskar*, Rajputs *Jai Ekling Nath*, Oswal Jains *Jai Jinendra*, Jats *Jai Ramji ki* and Bhils *Ram Ram*. Muslims greet by saying *Sallam Alekam* and the greeting is responded in the reverse order. Sometimes they also say *Adab Arz*. The national mode of greeting introduced recently is Jai Hind. Hand shake is fairly popular among the educated and is becoming popular among those who used to greet their friends with folded hands.

SUPERSTITIOUS BELIEFS—People believe in the existence of good as well as bad spirits. They are generally superstitious. A lot of good and bad omens are observed. If a cat crosses the way or some one sneezes at the outset, it means that disappointment will be the result. If, while going out of the house one meets a woman carrying water, it is a good sign. People have faith in astronomy and astrology. At births and deaths, an astrologer, usually the family Brahman, is consulted as to whether it has taken place at an auspicious time. There are certain inauspicious times when certain things are not done.

Some days are considered more auspicious than others. For example, Friday is a very auspicious day so is the second day of the bright half of the month, *Poonam* (the full moon day), *Akha Teej* (third day of the bright half of the month) and *Amli Egyaras*. Monday is not considered favourable. A work begun on Monday is bound to result in failure.

People swear by foodgrains and also in the name of god and other deities to show sincerity and truthfulness. A person sometimes takes an oath placing his hand on the head of his son, indicating that if he told falsehood calamity would fall on the boy in the near future.

MAGIC AND WITCHCRAFT—Magic and witchcraft hold sway on the life of the villagers and more particularly on that of the Bhils. Witchcraft dominates their mind. The idea of *Dakan*, a woman with sinister power, is prevalent among the Bhils and many misfortunes are attributed to her. If a man meets with an accident in the jungle, it is ascribed to her. Sudden illness after returning from forest is believed to be caused by a ghost. Famines, epidemics and other calamities are supposed to be the result of the wrath of *Kalka Mata*. Different kinds of charms, amulets and talisman are employed by the villagers to protect themselves from evil spirits. These are obtained from the *Bhopas*.

**Impact of Social Economic Change**

During the past two decades, the district has witnessed far reaching changes in the political, economic and social spheres. The princely era came to an end in 1949 when the former princely States merged into Rajasthan. With the abolition of the Jagirdari system, the last vestiges of the feudal times disappeared. The new Constitution of India has accorded equal status to every citizen of India regardless of caste, creed and sex distinctions. The former ruling classes are gradually adapting themselves to the democratic way of life. The introduction of democratic decentralisation has brought further diffusion of power among the rural masses. It has created greater awareness among the people about their rights and responsibilities in a free society. Those who hold the charge of administration are no longer looked on with awe nor are they regarded as *Mai-Baap*. The people are giving up their traditional attitude of meek submissiveness towards government officials. They are treated as public servants and not as masters.

The lot of the common man has also improved economically. An average farmer is better off now than he was a few decades back. The Green Revolution has been a boon to the villages. The standard of living has gone up due to the various developmental measures taken by the government. People belonging to the lower classes, who had hitherto remained down-trodden, now get better food and clothing. Better houses are being built both in the rural and urban areas in the healthy and hygienic surroundings. Education is no longer the privilege of the upper echelon of society. Schools are being opened in the remotest part of the district and a very large percentage of the children of school going age can now get proper schooling. Caste barriers are crumbling down under the weight of social and economic forces. The people are gradually acquiring a rational outlook and are getting out of the clutches of superstitious beliefs. Thus, since independence, the district, like other parts of the State, is passing through a transitional period of transformation from traditional to modernity.

## APPENDIX I

**Rural Population of Bhilwara district by age-groups, Census 1**

| Age-groups | Persons | Males |
|---|---|---|
| All Ages | 8,02,364 | 4,20,296 |
| 0–4 | 1,17,181 | 59,990 |
| 5–9 | 1,10,582 | 57,262 |
| 10–14 | 86,005 | 47,638 |
| 15–19 | 66,943 | 35,570 |
| 20–24 | 69,798 | 34,734 |
| 25–29 | 71,070 | 37,074 |
| 30–34 | 61,535 | 32,974 |
| 35–44 | 95,024 | 50,291 |
| 45–59 | 84,858 | 46,821 |
| 60 + | 38,687 | 17,774 |
| Age not stated | 681 | 168 |

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social & Cu* p. 128.

## APPENDIX II

**Urban Population figures of Bhilwara district by age-gr Census 1961[2]**

| Age-groups | Persons | Males |
|---|---|---|
| All Ages | 63,433 | 33,957 |
| 0–4 | 8,472 | 4,440 |
| 5–9 | 7,710 | 3,709 |
| 10–14 | 8,225 | 4,746 |
| 15–19 | 5,460 | 2,966 |
| 20–24 | 6,468 | 3,162 |
| 25–29 | 4,969 | 2,603 |
| 30–34 | 5,127 | 3,074 |
| 35–44 | 7,750 | 3,964 |
| 45–59 | 6.239 | 3,841 |
| 60 + | 2,988 | 1,444 |
| Age not stated | 25 | 8 |

2. *Census of India, 1961, Vol XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social &* p. 112.

## APPENDIX III

**Population by single year age returns, 1961, Bhilwara district[1]**

| Single year age returns | Males | Females | Single year age returns | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| All Ages | 4,54,253 | 4,11,544 | 19 | 3,133 | 2,488 |
| 0 | 13,581 | 13,024 | 20 | 17,644 | 19,596 |
| 1 | 10,858 | 10,738 | 21 | 4,394 | 3,636 |
| 2 | 12,870 | 12,335 | 22 | 7,952 | 8,614 |
| 3 | 13,894 | 13,589 | 23 | 3,995 | 3,377 |
| 4 | 13,227 | 11,537 | 24 | 3,911 | 3,147 |
| 5 | 15,138 | 14,073 | 25 | 23,722 | 22,762 |
| 6 | 12,403 | 12,540 | 26 | 4,733 | 3,483 |
| 7 | 12,411 | 11,910 | 27 | 3,686 | 2,762 |
| 8 | 13,921 | 12,251 | 28 | 5,848 | 6,054 |
| 9 | 7,098 | 6,547 | 29 | 1,688 | 1,301 |
| 10 | 16,126 | 12,930 | 30 | 25,271 | 23,478 |
| 11 | 6,201 | 5,293 | 31 | 1,812 | 1,068 |
| 12 | 14,646 | 10,417 | 32 | 4,915 | 3,665 |
| 13 | 8,626 | 7,298 | 33 | 2,117 | 1,285 |
| 14 | 6,785 | 5,908 | 34 | 1,933 | 1,118 |
| 15 | 13,160 | 10,065 | 35 | 19,665 | 17,925 |
| 16 | 9,005 | 8,132 | 36 | 1,898 | 1,704 |
| 17 | 4,566 | 3,742 | 37 | 1,339 | 1,062 |
| 18 | 8,672 | 9,440 | 38 | 2,181 | 2,369 |

Appendix III (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | 1,084 | 1,050 | 60 | 9,116 | 9,793 |
| 40 | 21,778 | 20,081 | 61 | 322 | 327 |
| 41 | 1,051 | 822 | 62 | 610 | 523 |
| 42 | 2,566 | 1,821 | 63 | 236 | 180 |
| 43 | 1,248 | 858 | 64 | 247 | 190 |
| 44 | 1,445 | 827 | 65 | 2,052 | 2,686 |
| 45 | 14,106 | 13,140 | 66 | 160 | 183 |
| 46 | 1,060 | 744 | 67 | 187 | 110 |
| 47 | 899 | 605 | 68 | 237 | 191 |
| 48 | 1,511 | 1,419 | 69 | 142 | 173 |
| 49 | 743 | 544 | 70 | 2,830 | 4,129 |
| 50 | 18,599 | 15,014 | 71 | 111 | 86 |
| 51 | 909 | 505 | 72 | 194 | 134 |
| 52 | 1,680 | 865 | 73 | 79 | 68 |
| 53 | 947 | 371 | 74 | 71 | 45 |
| 54 | 878 | 420 | 75 | 755 | 1,014 |
| 55 | 6,497 | 5,152 | 76 | 66 | 64 |
| 56 | 818 | 528 | 77 | 56 | 28 |
| 57 | 766 | 335 | 78 | 99 | 61 |
| 58 | 846 | 510 | 79 | 35 | 29 |
| 59 | 403 | 283 | 80 | 984 | 1,637 |

Appendix III (Concld.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 81 | 78 | 28 | 91 | 16 | 10 |
| 82 | 39 | 48 | 92 | 4 | 5 |
| 83 | 21 | 9 | 93 | 8 | 1 |
| 84 | 30 | 21 | 94 | — | 2 |
| 85 | 164 | 225 | 95 | 26 | 54 |
| 86 | 20 | 10 | 96 | 4 | 11 |
| 87 | 4 | 25 | 97 | 2 | 11 |
| 88 | 6 | 13 | 98 | 3 | 9 |
| 89 | 8 | 9 | 99 | 3 | 4 |
| 90 | 161 | 262 | 100 | 31 | 51 |
| | | | Over 100 | 1 | 7 |
| | | | Age not stated | 176 | 530 |

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social and Cultural Tables*, pp. 208-210.

## APPENDIX IV

### Age and marital status, Bhilwara district, Census 1961[1]

| Age-groups | Total population | | | Never married | | Married | | Widowed | | Divorced or separated | | Unclassified status | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| All ages | 8,65,797 | 4,54,253 | 4,11,544 | 1,93,879 | 1,39,253 | 2,38,355 | 2,28,429 | 19,541 | 43,152 | 2,041 | 374 | 437 | 336 |
| 0—9 | 2,43,945 | 1,25,401 | 1,18,544 | 1,25,401 | 1,18,544 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10—14 | 94,230 | 52,384 | 41,446 | 34,967 | 16,697 | 16,478 | 24,852 | 392 | 188 | 326 | 51 | 221 | 58 |
| 15—19 | 72,403 | 38,536 | 33,867 | 16,384 | 2,690 | 21,420 | 30,910 | 442 | 218 | 225 | 27 | 65 | 22 |
| 20—24 | 76,266 | 37,896 | 38,370 | 6,413 | 409 | 30,497 | 37,464 | 715 | 407 | 218 | 31 | 53 | 59 |
| 25—29 | 76,039 | 39,677 | 36,362 | 3,384 | 153 | 34,839 | 35,199 | 1,115 | 934 | 326 | 33 | 13 | 43 |
| 30—34 | 66,662 | 36,048 | 30,614 | 1,900 | 85 | 32,566 | 28,766 | 1,290 | 1,673 | 283 | 58 | 9 | 32 |
| 35—39 | 50,277 | 26,167 | 24,110 | 1,065 | 115 | 23,615 | 21,702 | 1,329 | 2,231 | 140 | 29 | 18 | 33 |
| 40—44 | 52,497 | 28,088 | 24,409 | 1,157 | 41 | 24,539 | 19,912 | 2,197 | 4,399 | 174 | 33 | 21 | 24 |
| 45—49 | 34,771 | 18,319 | 16,452 | 767 | 22 | 15,543 | 12,367 | 1,879 | 4,011 | 124 | 29 | 6 | 23 |
| 50—54 | 40,188 | 23,013 | 17,175 | 872 | 33 | 18,794 | 9,132 | 3,222 | 7,960 | 109 | 33 | 16 | 17 |
| 55—59 | 16,138 | 9,330 | 6,808 | 350 | 86 | 7,430 | 3,455 | 1,510 | 3,236 | 38 | 25 | 2 | 6 |
| 60—64 | 21,545 | 10,531 | 11,014 | 581 | 10 | 7,611 | 2,663 | 2,281 | 8,321 | 55 | 13 | 3 | 7 |
| 65—69 | 6,121 | 2,778 | 3,343 | 173 | 3 | 1,773 | 852 | 823 | 2,480 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 70+ | 14,009 | 5,909 | 8,100 | 314 | 22 | 3,233 | 998 | 2,345 | 7,071 | 14 | 9 | 3 | — |
| Age not stated | 706 | 176 | 530 | 151 | 343 | 17 | 157 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 |

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social and Cultural Tables*, pp. 64-65.

## APPENDIX V

### Villages by population groups, Bhilwara district, 1961[1]

| District/Tahsil | Total No. of inhabited villages | Total rural population | | | Villages with less than 2,000 population | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Males | Females | Less than 200 population | | | 200—499 population | | |
| | | | | | Number | Males | Females | Number | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Bhilwara district | 1,500 | 8,02,364 | 4,20,296 | 3,82,068 | 439 | 25,818 | 23,260 | 573 | 99,691 | 89,673 |
| 1. Asind | 196 | 97,594 | 51,427 | 46,167 | 66 | 3,810 | 3,379 | 75 | 13,345 | 11,897 |
| 2. Hurda | 67 | 46,477 | 24,473 | 22,004 | 11 | 794 | 696 | 29 | 5,078 | 4,677 |
| 3. Shahpura | 118 | 66,209 | 34,557 | 31,652 | 23 | 1,471 | 1,346 | 49 | 8,480 | 7,752 |
| 4. Jahazpur | 169 | 86,597 | 45,974 | 40,623 | 56 | 3,237 | 2,729 | 60 | 10,964 | 9,540 |
| 5. Raipur | 87 | 46,236 | 23,985 | 22,251 | 20 | 1,286 | 1,244 | 37 | 6,498 | 5,849 |
| 6. Mandal | 162 | 1,00,306 | 52,243 | 48,063 | 39 | 2,501 | 2,163 | 65 | 11,392 | 10,555 |
| 7. Banera | 92 | 59,642 | 31,068 | 28,574 | 15 | 699 | 654 | 32 | 5,494 | 5,005 |
| 8. Bhilwara | 123 | 85,057 | 44,221 | 40,836 | 27 | 1,899 | 1,748 | 39 | 6,730 | 5,975 |
| 9. Sahara | 90 | 54,817 | 28,347 | 26,470 | 21 | 1,372 | 1,258 | 34 | 5,747 | 5,275 |
| 10. Kotri | 127 | 69,328 | 36,606 | 32,722 | 27 | 1,752 | 1,606 | 56 | 9,639 | 8,539 |
| 11. Mandalgarh | 269 | 90,101 | 47,395 | 42,706 | 134 | 6,997 | 6,437 | 97 | 16,324 | 14,609 |

## Appendix V (Concld.)

| District/Tahsil | Villages with less than 2,000 population | | | | | | II–Villages with population of 2,000–9,999 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 500–999 | | | 1,000–1,999 | | | 2,000–4,999 | | | 5,000–9,999 | | |
| | | Population | | | Population | | | Population | | | Population | |
| | Number | Males | Females | Number | Males | Females | Number | Males | Females | Number | Males | Females |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| Bhilwara district | 299 | 1,08,486 | 99,500 | 142 | 1,01,471 | 92,446 | 41 | 62,293 | 56,792 | 6 | 22,537 | 20,397 |
| 1. Asind | 31 | 10,990 | 10,095 | 17 | 13,790 | 12,457 | 7 | 9,492 | 8,339 | — | — | — |
| 2. Hurda | 17 | 6,509 | 5,945 | 8 | 5,638 | 5,102 | 1 | 1,711 | 1,605 | 1 | 4,743 | 3,979 |
| 3. Shahpura | 31 | 11,128 | 10,469 | 12 | 9,420 | 8,532 | 3 | 4,058 | 3,553 | — | — | — |
| 4. Jahazpur | 33 | 12,025 | 10,791 | 16 | 11,158 | 9,774 | 3 | 4,916 | 4,455 | 1 | 3,674 | 3,334 |
| 5. Raipur | 17 | 5,762 | 5,440 | 11 | 7,503 | 7,001 | 2 | 2,936 | 2,717 | — | — | — |
| 6. Mandal | 28 | 9,842 | 9,002 | 25 | 16,495 | 15,239 | 3 | 4,688 | 4,445 | 2 | 7,325 | 6,659 |
| 7. Banera | 31 | 11,473 | 10,604 | 12 | 8,474 | 7,810 | 1 | 1,734 | 1,543 | 1 | 3,194 | 2,958 |
| 8. Bhilwara | 34 | 12,275 | 11,246 | 17 | 11,827 | 10,774 | 5 | 7,889 | 7,626 | 1 | 3,601 | 3,467 |
| 9. Sahara | 18 | 6,098 | 5,824 | 12 | 8,281 | 7,735 | 5 | 6,849 | 6,378 | — | — | — |
| 10. Kotri | 34 | 13,506 | 12,114 | 5 | 3,678 | 3,356 | 5 | 8,031 | 7,107 | — | — | — |
| 11. Mandalgarh | 25 | 8,878 | 7,970 | 7 | 5,207 | 4,666 | 6 | 9,989 | 9,024 | — | — | — |

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, pp. 118-119.

## APPENDIX VI

### Variations in population of towns in Bhilwara district since 1901[1]

| Name of town | Status of town | Year | Persons | Decade variation | Percentage decade variation | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Bhilwara | 19.76 sq. miles | 1901 | 10,346 | — | — | 5,448 | 4,898 |
| | 51.18 sq. km. 'M' | 1911 | 8,763 | —1,583 | —15.30 | 4,613 | 4,150 |
| | | 1921 | 9,100 | + 337 | + 3.85 | 4,689 | 4,411 |
| | | 1931 | 10,402 | +1,302 | +14.31 | 5,452 | 4,950 |
| | | 1941 | 15,169 | +4,767 | +45.83 | 8,055 | 7,114 |
| | | 1951 | 29,668 | +14,499 | +95.58 | 15,803 | 13,865 |
| | | 1961 | 43,499 | +13,831 | +46.62 | 23,617 | 19,882 |
| Shahpura | 21.67 sq. miles | 1901 | 8,974 | — | — | 4,707 | 4,267 |
| | 56.12 sq.km. 'M' | 1911 | 7,929 | —1,045 | —11.64 | 4,074 | 3,855 |
| | | 1921 | 8,296 | + 367 | + 4.63 | 4,223 | 4,073 |
| | | 1931 | 9,298 | +1,002 | +12.08 | 4,689 | 4,609 |
| | | 1941 | 9,939 | + 641 | + 6.89 | 5,047 | 4,892 |
| | | 1951 | 11,609 | +1,670 | +16.80 | 5,855 | 5,754 |
| | | 1961 | 12,165 | + 556 | + 4.79 | 6,346 | 3,819 |
| Gangapur* | 6.17 sq. miles | 1951 | 5,057 | — | — | 2,584 | 2,513 |
| | 15.98 sq. km. 'M' | 1961 | 7,769 | +2,672 | +52.42 | 3,994 | 3,775 |

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, pp. 136-144.

* Town treated as such for the first time in 1951 Census which continue as town in 1961 Census is shown with asterisk (*) on its left.

## APPENDIX VII

### Place of Birth

(No.)

| Country/State/where born | Rural/ Urban/ Unclassified | Enumerated in Rural or Urban area of | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
| | | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Total Population | — | 8,65,797 | 4,54,253 | 4,11,544 | 8,02,364 | 4,20,296 | 3,82,068 | 63,433 | 33,957 | 29,476 |
| A. Born in India | R | 8,09,988 | 4,20,660 | 3,89,328 | 7,95,482 | 4,17,410 | 3,78,072 | 14,506 | 3,250 | 11,256 |
| | U | 52,644 | 31,691 | 20,953 | 4,792 | 1,718 | 3,074 | 47,852 | 29,973 | 17,879 |
| | Uncla. | 284 | 80 | 204 | 284 | 80 | 204 | — | — | — |
| I. Born in the State of enumeration | R | 8,07,487 | 4,19,996 | 3,87,491 | 7,93,589 | 4,16,829 | 3,76,760 | 13,898 | 3,167 | 10,731 |
| | U | 50,699 | 30,366 | 20,333 | 4,325 | 1,480 | 2,845 | 46,374 | 28,886 | 17,488 |
| | Uncla. | 281 | 77 | 204 | 281 | 77 | 204 | — | — | — |
| (a) Born in place of enumeration | R | 5,80,017 | 3,90,032 | 1,89,985 | 5,80,017 | 3,90,032 | 1,89,985 | — | — | — |
| | U | 38,467 | 26,372 | 12,095 | — | — | — | 38,467 | 26,372 | 12,095 |
| (b) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration | R | 1,88,040 | 23,340 | 1,64,700 | 1,78,626 | 21,224 | 1,57,402 | 9,414 | 2,116 | 7,298 |
| | U | 6,414 | 1,952 | 4,462 | 2,013 | 663 | 1,350 | 4,401 | 1,289 | 3,112 |
| | Uncla. | 231 | 64 | 167 | 231 | 64 | 167 | — | — | — |

Appendix VII (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (c) Born in other districts of the State | R | 39,430 | 6,624 | 32,806 | 34,946 | 5,573 | 29,373 | 4,484 | 1,051 | 3,433 |
| | U | 5,818 | 2,042 | 3,776 | 2,312 | 817 | 1,495 | 3,506 | 1,225 | 2,281 |
| | Uncla. | 50 | 13 | 37 | 50 | 13 | 37 | — | — | — |
| II. State in India beyond the State of enumeration | R | 2,501 | 664 | 1,837 | 1,893 | 581 | 1,312 | 608 | 83 | 525 |
| | U | 1,945 | 1,325 | 620 | 467 | 238 | 229 | 1,478 | 1,087 | 391 |
| | Uncla. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| (a) Andhra Pradesh | R | 9 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| | U | 7 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 2 | — | — | — |
| (b) Assam | U | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| (c) Bihar | R | 47 | 38 | 9 | 45 | 38 | 7 | 2 | — | 2 |
| | U | 40 | 31 | 9 | 20 | 29 | 9 | 2 | 2 | — |
| (d) Gujarat | R | 61 | 14 | 47 | 49 | 12 | 37 | 12 | 2 | 10 |
| | U | 246 | 228 | 18 | 38 | 15 | 5 | 226 | 213 | 13 |
| (e) Kerala | R | 6 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 | — | — | — |
| | U | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 |

Appendix VII (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (f) Madhya Pradesh | R | 1,752 | 357 | 1,395 | 1,440 | 329 | 1,111 | 312 | 28 | 284 |
| | U | 590 | 283 | 307 | 205 | 78 | 127 | 385 | 205 | 180 |
| | Uncla. | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| (g) Madras | R | 7 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | — |
| | U | 11 | 11 | — | 5 | 5 | — | 6 | 6 | — |
| (h) Maharashtra | R | 43 | 10 | 33 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 30 | 4 | 26 |
| | U | 75 | 17 | 58 | 17 | 5 | 12 | 58 | 12 | 46 |
| (i) Mysore | R | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| | U | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| (j) Orissa | R | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| (k) Punjab | R | 86 | 35 | 51 | 56 | 32 | 24 | 30 | 3 | 27 |
| | U | 493 | 447 | 46 | 34 | 17 | 17 | 459 | 430 | 29 |
| | Uncla. | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| (l) Uttar Pradesh | R | 367 | 184 | 183 | 227 | 143 | 84 | 140 | 41 | 99 |
| | U | 364 | 248 | 116 | 97 | 58 | 39 | 267 | 190 | 77 |
| | Uncla. | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| | | | | 19 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 14 | — | 14 |
| | | | | | | | | 14 | 2 | 12 |

Appendix VII (Concld.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. Countries in Asia beyond India (including U. S. S. R.) | | 1,632 | 1,081 | 551 | 557 | 347 | 210 | 1,075 | 734 | 341 |
| Nepal | | 20 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 10 | — | — | — |
| Pakistan | | 1,612 | 1,071 | 541 | 537 | 337 | 200 | 1,075 | 734 | 341 |
| Unclassifiable | | 1,249 | 741 | 508 | 1,249 | 741 | 508 | — | — | — |

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Patt-II-C* (ii), *Migration Tables*, p. 50.

## APPENDIX VIII

### Mother tongue and bilingualism[1]

| Mother tongue | Total speakers | | Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue | | Subsidiary language |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| ALL LANGUAGES | 4,53,384 | 4,10,768 | 10,212 | 4,734 | — |
| 1. Ajmeri | 56 | 93 | 4 | — | English (M 4) |
| 2. Arabic/Arbi | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 3. Bengali | 161 | 27 | 133 | 11 | Hindi (M 117, F 7) English (M 16, F 4) |
| 4. Bhili | 78 | 58 | — | — | — |
| 5. Bhojpuri | 1 | — | 1 | — | English (M 1) |
| 6. Bihari | 27 | 8 | 2 | — | English (M 2) |
| 7. Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha | 6 | 3 | 3 | — | English (M 3) |
| 8. *Chhekari* | — | 6 | — | 2 | English (F 2) |
| 9. *Dhundhari* | 11 | 93 | 3 | — | English (M 3) |
| 10. Gujarati | 157 | 77 | 67 | 26 | Hindi (M 49, F 25) English (M 16, F 1) Sanskrit (M 1) Urdu (M 1) |
| 11. Harauti | 224 | 392 | 7 | — | English (M 3) Urdu (M 3) Sanskrit (M 1) |
| 12. Jaipuri | 18 | 38 | — | — | — |

Appendix VIII (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13. Khairari | 31,610 | 28,984 | 257 | 15 | English (M 170, F 10) Urdu (M 65, F 5) Sanskrit (M 18) Arabic/Arbi (M 3) Tamil (M 1) |
| 14. Khariboli | 1,14,116 | 95,338 | 3,934 | 2,813 | English (M 3459, F 2757) Urdu (M 281, F 33) Sanskrit (M 83, F 1) Sindhi (M 68, F 3) Arabic/Arbi (M 22, F 13) Gujarati (M 19) Marathi (F 5) Bengali (M 2) Punjabi (F 1) |
| 15. Malayalam | 11 | 3 | 11 | 3 | English (M 9, F 2) Hindi (M 2, F 1) |
| 16. Malvi | 116 | 202 | 8 | 2 | Urdu (M 4) English (M 2, F 1) Gujarati (M 2, F 1) |
| 17. Marathi | 26 | 410 | 12 | 113 | Hindi (M 5, F 92) English (M 7, F 21) |
| 18. Marwari | 2,688 | 408 | 9 | 2 | English (M 4, F 2) Urdu (M 3) Bengali (M 1) Gujarati (M 1) |
| 19. Mewari | 2,83,446 | 2,73,099 | 2,652 | 127 | English (M 2078, F 46) Urdu (M 396, F 55) Sanskrit (M 109 F4) Gujarati (M 48, F 2) Arabic/Arbi (M 14, F 6) Sindhi (M 5, F 4) Persian (F 6) Bengali (F 2) Marathi (M 2) Punjabi (F 2) |

Appendix VIII (Concld.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20. Mewati | 95 | 504 | — | — | — |
| 21. Nepali | 6 | 5 | 5 | 1 | Hindi (M 5, F 1) |
| 22. Persian | 11 | — | — | — | — |
| 23. Punjabi | 681 | 599 | 262 | 306 | Hindi (M 178, F 176), English (M 64, F 116), Urdu (M 9, F 14), Sindhi (M 11) |
| 24. Rajasthani | 10,098 | 4,070 | 136 | 1 | English (M 48, F 1), Sanskrit (M 48), Urdu (M 35), Arabic/Arbi (M 2), Gujarati (M 2), Bengali (M 1) |
| 25. Shekhawati | 18 | 6 | 2 | — | English (M 1), Urdu (M 1) |
| 26. Sindhi | 1,323 | 1,026 | 592 | 244 | Hindi (M 322, F 187), English (M 261, F 49) Urdu (M 8, F 8), Arabic/ Arbi (M 1). |
| 27. Tamil | 12 | — | 12 | — | English (M 12) |
| 28. Telugu | 2 | — | 2 | — | Hindi (M 2) |
| 29. Urdu | 8,381 | 5,310 | 2,098 | 1,068 | Hindi (M 1622, F 963), Arabic/Arbi (M 344, F 27), English (M 126, F 78), Sanskrit (M 5), Persian (M 1) |
| 30. Wagdi | 2 | 7 | — | — | — |

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social and Cultural Tables*, pp. 272–73.

## APPENDIX IX

**List of important fairs held in Bhilwara district[1]**

| Name of the fair | Place | Period | Estimated congregation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | ASIND TAHSIL | | |
| Pabuji | Motras | *Bhadrapada Sudi* 2 | 1,000 |
| Chaturbhujaji | Sangramgarh | ,, ,, ,, | 500 |
| ,, | Sareri | *Agrahayana Sudi* 15 | 3,000 |
| Deoji | Daulatgarh | *Bhadrapada Sudi* 6, 7 | 4,000 |
| Bhairoonji | Patan | *Bhadrapada Sudi* 7 | 1,000 |
| Sawai Bhoj | Sawai Bhoi | *Bhadrapada Sudi* 8 | 1,000 |
| Jaljhulani Ekadashi | Akarsada | ,, ,, 11 | 500 |
| Lakhji | Shambhoogarh | ,, ,, 11 | 300 |
| Bairath Bhairoonji | Badnor | ,, ,, 13 | 1,000 |
| Deviji | Dholi | ,, *Badi* 8 | 500 |
| Jagdishji | Kaliyas | ,, ,, 11 | 500 |
| | HURDA TAHSIL | | |
| Aipalji | Taswariya | *Ashvina Sudi* 2 | 5,000 |
| Gulab Baba | Gulabpura | ,, *Badi* 9 | 2,000 |
| Raghunathji | Rupaheli | ,, *Sudi* 10 | 4,000 |
| Tejaji | Sodar | ,, *Badi* 10 | 1,000 |
| Tejaji | Hurda | *Bhadrapada Badi* 10 | 1,000 |
| Tejaji | Dantra | ,, *Sudi* 10 | 1,000 |
| | SHAHPURA TAHSIL | | |
| Phooldol | Shahpura | *Chaitra Badi* 1-5 | 15,000 |
| Dhanop Mataji | Dhanop | ,, *Sudi* 1-10 | 4,000 |
| Thaneshwar Mahadeo | Phooliya | *Kartika Sudi* 15 | 15,000 |
| Tejaji | Tahnal | *Bhadrapada Sudi* 10 | 2,000 |
| | JAHAZPUR TAHSIL | | |
| Chhod-ka-Mahadeo | Dhor | *Kartika Sudi* 15 | 1,000 |
| | RAIPUR TAHSIL | | |
| Ramdeoji | Sagreo | *Bhadrapada Sudi* 2-4 | 1,000 |
| ,, | Deoriya | *Ashvina Sudi* 2-4 | 45,000 |
| ,, | Raipur | ,, ,, 5-9 | 5,000 |
| Johara Babji | Asaholi | ,, *Badi* 13-14 | 1,000 |
| Nahera | Sagreo | ,, ,, 10-12 | 1,000 |
| Mataji | Jharol | *Chaitra Sudi* 9 | 1,000 |
| Mahadeoji | Suras | *Vaisakha Sudi* 15 | 1,000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | MANDAL TAHSIL | |
| Tejaji | Mandal | *Bhadrapada Sudi* 8–10 | 10,000 |
| | | BHILWARA TAHSIL | |
| Mangrop Mataji | Mangrop | *Vaisakha Sudi* 8 | 1,000 |
| Tejaji | Bhilwara | *Bhadrapada Sudi* 10 | 1,500 |
| Jaljhulani Ekadashi | | ,, ,, 10 | 1,500 |
| Shivratri | Harnai (Bhilwara town) | *Phalguna Badi* 14 | 1,000 |
| | | SAHARA TAHSIL | |
| Chawand Mata | Sahara | *Jyaistha Sudi* 15 | 5,000 |
| Ganga Bai | Gangapur | *Magha Sudi* 15 | 5,000 |
| | | KOTRI TAHSIL | |
| Chaturbhujji | Kotri | *Bhadrapada Sudi* 11 | 10,000 |
| | | MANDALGARH TAHSIL | |
| Parasnathji | Anpara Achleshwar | *Posh Badi* 9 | 5,000 |
| Tejaji | Bijoliya | *Bhadrapada Sudi* 10 | 5,000 |
| Rasmandal | Kachhola | *Kartika Badi* 1 | 2,000 |
| Shivratri | Tiliswa | *Phalguna Badi* 14 | 5,000 |
| Sorat | Sri Bani Mahadeo | *Phalguna Badi* 14 | 10,000 |

1. *Census of India, 1961, District Census Handbook, Bhilwara District*, p. 321.

N. B. The information of the fairs held in tahsil Banera is not available.

# CHAPTER IV

# AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

## GENERAL AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

The area forming Bhilwara district lies in the greener belt of Rajasthan and consists generally of an elevated plateau with cluster of hills in the eastern portion and Aravalli ranges intersecting at several places. These ranges are predominant in the south-east in Mandalgarh tahsil and in the north-east in Jahazpur tahsil. The district receives about 699 mm. of rainfall during a normal year, about 87 per cent of it through the monsoons during July to September. This average decreases as we move from south-east towards the north-east. Moderate temperature, variegated soils of the district and several semi-perennial rivers flowing through the area, make generally favourable conditions for agriculture. Agriculture, thus, occupies an important place in the economy of the district and is the main occupation of the people. At the time of 1961 Census, 4,17,061 persons, constituting 82.38 per cent of the working population and 48.77 per cent of the total population of the district were recorded as engaged in agriculture, either as cultivators (4,06,820 persons) or agricultural labourers (10,241 persons). As against this, in 1901, agriculture and pastures supported 56.5 per cent of the population of the erstwhile Udaipur State[1], of which the major portion of the present Bhilwara district formed a part.

**Land Utilisation**

About 27.9 per cent of the area of the district is devoted to growing of various crops (1969–70). Another 10.6 per cent of the area is occupied by permanent pastures and other grazing land. Fallow land constitutes 10.7 per cent, while forests extend over 1.8 per cent of the total area. Culturable waste land stands at 29.6 per cent of the area of the district. The rest of the 19.4 per cent is not available for cultivation, either because it is barren (15.6 per cent) or has been put to non-agricultural uses (3.8 per cent), such as land under roads, buildings etc.

The area under crops has been going up with the adoption of various schemes aimed at raising agricultural production in the district. During the last decade, this increase has been of the order of about 23 per cent, at the expense of both the culturable waste and fallow lands, the barren area remaining almost unchanged. The forest area has gone up by about 68 per cent during the same period.

1. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. II-A, *The Mewar Residency*, 1908, p. 43.

**Co-operative Farming**

The position of co-operative farming societies in Bhilwara district during the years 1965-66 to 1969-70 can be gauged from the following table[1]:

| Year | Number | Membership | Share capital (Rs.) | Working capital (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1965–66 | 30 | 505 | 1,09,719 | 4,63,254 |
| 1966–67 | 30 | 510 | 1,05,069 | 4,31,326 |
| 1967–68 | 29 | 522 | 95,719 | 4,60,287 |
| 1968–69 | 30 | 536 | 94,869 | 4,50,571 |
| 1969–70 | 25 | 470 | 72,469. | 3,79,847 |

These societies, numbering 25 in 1969-70, were of collective and joint types. Besides these, one tenant farming society was also working and had a membership of 11. Most of the farming societies had been allotted land by the Government, while others had been operating on the pooled land belonging to their members.

**Afforestation**

As already stated, 1.8 per cent of the area of the district (1969-70) is covered by forests, which are mainly confined to the eastern and south-eastern parts of Jahazpur and Mandalgarh tahsils. Nearly 70 per cent of the forest area is categorised as protected, 29 per cent as unprotected and the rest is unclassified. During the Second Five Year Plan period, an expenditure of Rs. 2.62 lakhs was incurred on afforestation, including soil conservation schemes. The income from forests in the district during the years 1962-63 to 1969-70 was as follows[2]:

(Rupees in lakhs)

| Year | Income |
|---|---|
| 1962–63 | 2.49 |
| 1963–64 | 2.08 |
| 1964–65 | 2.71 |
| 1965–66 | 3.04 |
| 1966–67 | 4.40 |
| 1967–68 | 2.72 |
| 1968–69 | 2.74 |
| 1969–70 | 1.78 |

The forest schemes taken up in the district mainly aim at regeneration and conservancy of forests, rehabilitation of degraded forests, development

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bhilwara.
2. Source : Office of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bhilwara.

and maintenance of grazing and pasture lands and of economic plants, soil conservation, management of farm produce, maintenance of farm forestries and grass collection. The Forest Department is maintaining a Forest Nursery, situated at a distance of about 6.5 km. from Bhilwara, to meet the demand of public institutions and local bodies for *Van Mahotsavas.*

Paddocks have been created over 751.4 hectares. Certain schemes have also been taken up as famine relief works. Attempts at rehabilitation of degraded forests in the district except in Mandalgarh range, have resulted in their closing to grazing and construction of dry random rubble stonewall. In some such areas, check dams of dry stone masonry have been constructed to check soil erosion. In plain areas, a ditch fence around the area and contour trenches have been dug for protection and improvement of grass *Birs.* Under the "Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Scheme" and "Freedom From Hunger Campaign" of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, the work of pasture development, rehabilitation of degraded forests and soil conservation in hilly areas is further planned to be taken up.

## IRRIGATION

A total of 1,63,160 hectares of area was receiving irrigation from various sources during the year 1969-70. This worked out to nearly 56 per cent of the net sown area of 291 thousand hectares in that year. The following table indicates the areas irrigated by various sources during the year 1957–58 to 1969–70[1]:

(Hectares)

| Year | Canals | Tanks | Wells and tube wells | Other sources | Total (gross) area irrigated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1957–58* | — | 25,637 | 87,624 | 109 | 1,13,390 |
| 1958–59* | — | 22,980 | 76,138 | 248 | 99,360 |
| 1959–60 | — | 36,196 | 1,00,955 | 138 | 1,37,289 |
| 1960–61 | — | 80,697 | 76,318 | 130 | 1,57,145 |
| 1961–62 | — | 42,151 | 1,05,898 | 112 | 1,48,161 |
| 1962–63 | 2,598 | 18,466 | 1,15,162 | 124 | 1,43,350 |
| 1963–64 | — | 26,692 | 1,07,733 | 108 | 1,34,533 |
| 1964–65 | — | 33,080 | 1,20,972 | 65 | 1,54,117 |
| 1965–66* | — | 19,753 | 85,826 | 402 | 1,05,981 |

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan,* volumes for various years.

* Figures relating to these years show net area irrigated.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1966–67 | — | 37,342 | 1,12,659 | 510 | 1,50,511 |
| 1967–68 | — | 26,957 | 95,529 | 563 | 1,23,049 |
| 1968–69* | — | 35,592 | 87,943 | 626 | 1,24,161 |
| 1969–70[1] | — | 42,352 | 1,20,679 | 129 | 1,63,160 |

**Wells**

Apparently, wells are the most important source of irrigation in the district, providing water to nearly three-fourth of the total irrigated area (1969–70). The water table being not very deep, 5 to 20 metres in most areas, wells exist in all parts of the district. They are used both for drinking water purposes, as well as for irrigating the fields. The number of wells in use in the district in 1968–69 was 68,128, the tahsil-wise distribution of which, as also the number of wells gone out of use, is shown in the following table[2]:

| Tahsil | In use | Out of use | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bhilwara | 8,697 | 3,525 | 12,222 |
| Sahara | 10,342 | 2,622 | 12,963 |
| Mandal | 8,496 | 2,361 | 10,857 |
| Banera | 3,590 | 2,277 | 5,867 |
| Mandalgarh | 6,188 | 1,791 | 7,979 |
| Kotri | 6,085 | 1,904 | 7,989 |
| Shahpura | 5,683 | 2,145 | 7,828 |
| Jahazpur | 7,683 | 1,982 | 9,665 |
| Asind | 7,658 | 2,466 | 10,124 |
| Hurda | 3,706 | 1,096 | 4,802 |
| Total | 68,128 | 22,168 | 90,296 |

Water from the wells is lifted through leather or steel buckets, Persian wheels and pumping sets. Bullocks or male buffaloes are traditionally used to lift water. The leather bucket (*Charas*) consists of a large leather bag of 30 to 40 gallon capacity, fastened to one end of the rope, which passes over a pully over hanging the well. When the bag has been lowered in the well and filled with water, the other end of the rope is attached to a pair of bullocks or buffaloes, who are made to walk a ramp of length approximately equal to the depth of the well. When they have reached the end of the ramp, the bag is drawn to the top of the well and its water is emptied into a trough or sump, generally by a man who stands

*Figures relating to this year show net area irrigated.

1. Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha*, 1970, Bhilwara, p. 39.

by and sometimes by an automatic arrangement. The rope is then detached from the bullocks, who return to the top of the ramp and as the bag is again lowered into the well, the process is repeated.

**Tanks and Bunds**

Besides the wells, the next most important and virtually the only other source of irrigation in the district, lies in tanks and bunds. There are nearly 1,165 tanks in use in the district, 722 owned by the government and 443 private, besides 513 tanks gone out of use. Their water is also used for other purposes including pisciculture, besides irrigating the fields, though the Irrigation Department tanks are used primarily for irrigation. These include Naharsagar and Umaidsagar tanks which were built during the pre-Independence period by Naharsingh, the ruler of erstwhile Shahpura Chiefship. Besides, several bunds, described below, have been built as ambitious irrigation plan works, to utilise the waters of the rivers flowing through the length and breadth of the district:

MAJA BUND—This bund has been built over Kothari river, nearly 8 km. from Mandal town. The work started in 1953-54 and was completed in 1956-57. The total estimated (revised) cost of the project worked out to Rs. 97 lakhs, out of which Rs. 87.62 lakhs had been spent upto the end of the year 1968–69. This project provided irrigation to 8.6 thousand hectares of land, extending over about 57 villages and prominently growing sugar-cane besides fruit gardens.

KHARI BUND—This bund, situated at a distance of about 8 km. from Asind has been built over the Khari river. The construction work of this bund started in the year 1955 and was over by 1957. Rs. 35.34 lakhs had been spent by 1968–69 out of a total estimated (revised) cost of Rs. 37.26 lakhs. 5.1 thousand hectares of land in Asind tahsil in its 34 villages mainly received irrigation water from this source during 1968–69, both for *Kharif* and *Rabi* cultivations.

SARERI BUND—Built over Mansi river, near Sereri railway station, it was started in 1954 and completed in 1957. The total cost, according to revised estimates, worked out to Rs. 39 lakhs, but the actual expenditure till the year 1968–69 had been Rs. 40.56 lakhs. Irrigation was provided to 5.5 thousand hectares from this source in 1968–69.

ARWAR BUND—This bund has also been built to utilise the waters of Mansi river, near Shahpura. The work started in 1954 and was completed in 1959, the irrigation commencing during that very year. It provided irrigation facilities to 2.9 thousand hectares in 1968–69. Revised estimates put the cost of the project at Rs. 50 lakhs, out of which Rs. 45.68 lakhs had been spent till 1968–69. Shahpura Panchayat Samiti, through a scheme of lift irrigation, by installing 16 pumping sets, has brought 405

hectares (1,000 acres) of uncultivated land under the plough by providing it water from this bund.

ATAWARA BUND—This bund has been built near Atawara village in Sahara tahsil. It was completed in 1958 and is designed to irrigate about 300 hactares of land. The expenditure upto 1968–69 came to Rs. 5.02 lakhs, against the estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs.

DEORIYA BUND—Built near the village of same name in Raipur tahsil, the bund was started in 1956–57 and completed during the following year. The estimated cost worked out at Rs. 4.50 lakhs while Rs. 4.43 lakhs had actually been spent till 1968–69.

NAKADI BUND—It has been built over the river of the same name. The work was started in 1956 and completed in 1959, the total cost being Rs. 6.40 lakhs. The irrigated area is about 3.6 thousand hectares.

Other important bunds are Patan in Asind tahsil, Govta in Mandalgarh tahsil, Nawalpura in Mandal tahsil and Jharol, Peethalpura and Arjungarh, all in Raipur tahsil. All these bunds are providing irrigation to a total area of over 1.6 thousand hectares of land.

Three important irrigation works under progress as Plan works are Meja Feeder, Jaitpura and Reetilayasa dams. The estimated costs of these would be Rs. 166 lakhs, Rs. 31 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs respectively[1].

**Irrigated Crops**

Of the total (gross) cultivated area of 369 thousand hectares in 1969–70, 163 thousand hectares or nearly 40 per cent was irrigated, the remaining area depending upon rains. The following table shows the irrigated area under major heads of food crops, sugar-cane, cotton and other miscellaneous crops, during the years 1957–58 to 1969–70[2]:

(Hectares)

| Year | Food crops (other than sugar-cane) | Sugar-cane | Cotton | Others | Total (gross) irrigated area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1957–58 | 1,27,022 | 3,203 | 25,110 | 13,137 | 1,68,472 |
| 1958–59 | 94,375 | 1,165 | 21,445 | 15,477 | 1,32,466 |
| 1959–60 | 1,00,778 | 1,364 | 22,262 | 12,855 | 1,37,289 |
| 1960–61 | 1,17,597 | 2,612 | 23,411 | 13,525 | 1,57,145 |
| 1961–62 | 1,06,644 | 2,095 | 22,135 | 17,287 | 1,48,161 |
| 1962–63 | 1,03,575 | 1,924 | 22,766 | 15,085 | 1,43,350 |
| 1963–64 | 93,226 | 1,321 | 25,163 | 14,823 | 1,34,533 |

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1969, pp. 30–31.
2. *ibid.*, volumes for various years.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1964–65 | 1,11,437 | 1,607 | 27,064 | 14,009 | 1,54,117 |
| 1965–66 | 1,12,488 | 2,648 | 21,331 | 14,257 | 1,50,724 |
| 1966–67 | 1,14,312 | 1,095 | 22,786 | 12,318 | 1,50,511 |
| 1967–68 | 80,406 | 751 | 23,791 | 15,101 | 1,23,049 |
| 1968–69 | 1,39,249 | 1,555 | 24,488 | 16,356 | 1,81,657 |
| 1969–70 | 1,27,935 | 2,061 | 20,566 | 12,598 | 1,63,160 |

The table reveals that the major portion (78.4 per cent in 1969–70) of the irrigated area is covered by food crops (other than sugar-cane). The important irrigated *Kharif* crops are maize, and chillies and to some extent, fruits and vegetables and groundnut, while the *Rabi* crops mainly consist of wheat, barley, gram etc. Sugar-cane, in itself, claimed about 1.3 per cent of the irrigated area in 1969–70. An important irrigated crop grown in the *Kharif* season and claiming 12.4 per cent of the total irrigated area (1969–70), is cotton. Cotton has been claiming more of the irrigated area, due to its popularity as a cash crop. The rest of irrigated area is mainly claimed by fodder crops and oilseeds etc.

## SOIL EROSION AND CONSERVATION

Soils in Bhilwara district are moderately to severely eroded mainly by rivers and nullahs, mostly during the rainy months. Besides, stagnation of water has given rise to the problem of salanity and alkalinity.

The work of soil conservation was initiated in the year 1964–65 when the district was selected for inclusion in the soil conservation scheme. This had been preceded by the setting up of a 404.6 hectare (1,000 acres) demonstration farm. Details about the work done in the district under soil conservation during the years 1966–67 to 1969–70 are shown in the following table[1]:

(Hectares)

| Year | Contour bunding | Reclamation of saline and alkaline soils |
|---|---|---|
| 1966–67 | 2,332 | — |
| 1967–68 | 1,544 | 2.4 |
| 1968–69 | 710 | 0.8 |
| 1969–70 | 5,174 | 10.1 |

In addition to Agriculture Department programmes, 17 works, involving primarily soil conservation work, were taken up as a part of

1. Source : Office of the Soil Conservation Officer, Bhilwara.

famine relief operations during the year 1968–69. These works cost the exchequer Rs. 8.17 lakhs. Soil conservation is also a part of the schemes prepared and administered by the Forest Department, which, as already stated, had constructed dry stone masonry check dams to check soil erosion. The Department has included soil conservation work in hilly areas in its future plans.

## AGRICULTURE

### Soils

Practically all types of soils from sandy, sandy loam to heavier types, exist in the district, varying from tahsil to tahsil and suitable for all types of crops grown in the district. However, these soils can be broadly classed as follows:

1. *Kali* or *Mal* (Clay loam or medium black)—This is the best type of soil, found in the hilly tahsils in the eastern parts of the district. It is retentive of moisture and does not need irrigation, both for *Kharif* as well as for *Rabi* crops which are cultivated in rotation. *Jowar*, groundnut and sometimes cotton as *Kharif* and wheat, gram, linseed and *Methi* as *Rabi* crops are grown in this type of soil

2. *Bhuri* (*Loam*)—This type of soil is found throughout the district. Only *Kharif* crops and particularly, maize, cotton, *Jowar*, *Til*, *Urd* and *Moong*, and sometime sugar-cane when rains are sufficient, are grown in this type of soil.

3. *Bhuri Retri and Retri* (sandy and sandy loam)—*Bhuri Retri* soil contains more of sand and is found mostly near the banks of rivers and nullahs, where erosion is constantly taking place. Important crops of these types of soils, which are inferior to *Bhuri*, are maize, groundnut, *Jowar* and *Til*.

4. *Bhuri Kankari and Kankari* (Loam pebbly and stony)—These types of soils are met with in the hilly areas of the eastern tahsils of the district, wherein maize, *Jowar*, *Til*, *Urd*, *Moong* and some other pulses are grown.

These soils have been classified for settlement purposes into the following categories, determined by the quality of the soils, availability of water for irrigation and location of fields:

1. *Chahi* I, II, III and IV—Well irrigated land
2. *Chahi jav* I, II, III and IV and *Talabi*—Tank irrigated land
3. *Nahri* I, II and III—Canal irrigated land
4. *Peta* I and II—Land in the vicinity of wells and tanks

5. *Khadi* I, II and III—*Barani* land containing natural fertiliser elements
6. *Barani* I, II, III, IV and V—Unirrigated land of *Bhuri Kankari*, *Kankari*, *Bhuri Retri* and *Retri* types
7. *Bir* I and II—Land with sufficient growth of grass for grazing
8. *Banjar* I and II—Cultivable waste land
9. *Gair Mumkin*—Land not available for cultivation and used for non-agricultural purposes e.g., *Abadi* land and land under wells, tanks, roads, rivers and nullahs etc.

**Crops**

The total (gross) cultivated area in 1969–70 was 3,68,792 hectares out of which 2,60,096 hectares were under *Kharif* crops and the remaining 1,08,696 hectares under *Rabi* crops[1]. The area devoted to the growing of food crops, i.e., foodgrains, pulses and fruits and vegetables came to 70.7 per cent of the total cultivated area. Sugar-cane was sown on 0.4 per cent, condiments on 0.9 per cent and oilseeds on 12.9 per cent of the gross area cultivated in that year. Fibre crops i.e. cotton and sunn-hemp occupied 7.8 per cent of the sown area and fodder crops another 6 per cent. The rest of the area was shared by other miscellaneous crops.

The crops, food and non-food, grown in the district can be grouped under two main heads. The primarily rain fed crops, which are sown as *Kharif (Siyalu)* crops are sown in June-July and harvested in October-November while *Rabi* (*Unalu*) or the irrigated crops are sown in mid-September-November and harvested in February-March.

The important *Kharif* crops grown in the district are the following:

MAIZE (*Zea mays L.*)—Maize or the Indian corn is the most important foodgrain crop of the district, occupying the maximum area under any single crop and also from the point of view of total production. In 1969-70, it was sown in 1,23,414 hectares against 86,687 hectares in 1958-59. The total production in 1969–70 was 89,105 tonnes, as against 75,881 tonnes in 1958–59. Due to two years of recurring drought, the production in 1969–70 was less than 60 per cent what it was two years before, inspite of an increase of about 15 per cent in the area under the crop. It is extensively grown in all parts of the district and partly irrigated from wells and tanks particularly in times of drought, when grown on lands near them, but not after the rains have set in. The fields are ploughed thoroughly with a *Desi* plough two or three times to prepare a fine seed bed before

1. Source : Board of Revenue (Land Records), Rajasthan, Ajmer.

the seed is sown in July-August but early maize (*Chari Makka*) is often grown for fodder. The crop takes about two months to ripen. The grain crop is harvested when fully mature i.e. when the sheaths turn brownish and the grain becomes fairly hard and dry. The cobs are picked off, stripped, dried in the sun and beaten with sticks to separate the grain and unripe ones are often roasted and eaten. The green head (*Bhutta* or *Makkiya*) are usually eaten parched and boiled grain is used for preparing bread after grinding it into flour. The usual harvesting period is the end of September to the first week of November.

JOWAR or *Sorghum* (*Sorghum vulgare Pers.*)—*Jowar* or the great millet is the second important *Kharif* foodgrain crop, next to maize, both from the point of view of area occupied and the total production. It is the staple food of the masses and is also grown as a fodder crop. Its chaff, green or dry, is a nutritious cattle fodder. It requires a stiff soil and is ideally suited for cultivation in areas of moderate rainfall. Excessive soil moisture and prolonged drought are both harmful for the crop.

The period of tillage, soil preparation as also the sowing period of *Jowar* are similar to maize. Land is ploughed twice or thrice with a *Desi* plough or worked with harrow blade, producing compact soil at the root zone. The grain crop is sown in the middle of June or July and harvested in November-December, the crop taking four to five months to ripen, while *Chari Jowar* is sown early in April–May and harvested by the end of May or early June. When ripe, the heads are cut off and the stalks (*Karab*) are carefully stacked as fodder for cattle. If owing to insufficient rains, the crop does not thrive, the stalks called *Chiptu* are often cut green and sold, as these bring better price than *Karab*.

*Jowar* was sown on an area of 30,259 hectares in 1969–70 (in 1958–59 it was 16,246 hectares) and the production came to 4,055 tonnes (749 tonnes in 1958–59).

BAJRA (Balrush millet or *Pennisetum typhoidium Pers.*)—It is the third most important cereal crop of the *Kharif* season, next to maize and *Jowar*, both from the area and production stand points. It occupied 566 hectares of area in 1958–59 with an out-turn of 121 tonnes, which increased to 2,019 hectares with a production figure of 374 tonnes in 1969–70. *Bajra* is chiefly used as a bread grain and, mixed with *Moong*, is made into *Khichri* which is highly relished.

The soil preparation, tillage and sowing periods for *Bajra* are akin to maize and *Jowar*. It is sown with the first fall of sufficient rain, between the last week of June and the third week of July. Being a finer grain than *Jowar*, it requires more careful tillage. *Bajra* compares favourably with

*Jowar* as a food crop, but its stalks *(Kharia)* are saltish and consequently sparingly used as a fodder and are used instead for thatching the roofs of the huts. It is grown both as a pure crop but more commonly mixed with *Moth* and *Moong*. It is almost completely rainfed and barely any manuring is applied. It does best when the climate is moderately dry. A timely rainfall in August favours the growth of *Bajra*.

PULSES—*Moong*, *Arhar* and *Urd* are the important *Kharif* pulses grown in the district. These pulses were sown in an area of 10,133 hectares in 1969–70 (as against 4,598 hectares in 1958–59) and the production came to 787 tonnes. The most important of these pulses was *Moong* followed by *Urd* from the point of view of area occupied.

SUGAR-CANE *(Sacharun officinarum L.)*—It is an important cash crop of Bhilwara district. Sugar-cane grown in the district mainly serves as a raw material for the sugar factory at Bhopalsagar in Chittaurgarh district, though it is also used for manufacturing of *Gur* indigenously. Besides, it is used for chewing purposes and its juice, sometimes mixed with lemon juice and ginger, serves as a drink. The area under sugar-cane in 1969–70 was 2,061 hectares as against 1,172 hectares in 1958–59 and the production was 24,204 tonnes, being 23,450 tonnes in 1958–59. It is grown mostly in the deep sandy loam to loam soils of Suwana, Raipur, Sahara, Mandal, Asind, Hurda, Banera, Shahpura and Kotri Panchayat Samiti areas of the district.

Sugar-cane being a semi-aquatic plant requires thorough preparation, good supply of irrigation water and deep and heavy soil, retentive of moisture. Planting is done during the month of February. Frequent waterings are given to maintain soil moisture throughout its growth period, the watering frequency being reduced near the harvest time and completely held off a month before it actually starts. The first hoeing and weeding is given 4 to 6 weeks after planting and again twice after similar intervals. Sugar-cane is a full year crop but the early variety ripens in ten months, the medium variety in 12 months and the late variety in 13 to 14 months.

The harvesting is done by means of a hatchet or an axe, in case of thick varieties or otherwise with sickles.

Efforts at development of sugar-cane in the district resulted in taking up of a scheme during the First and Second Plan periods under which a new variety CO-419 was introduced which gives higher yields of sugar-cane, also containing higher sugar contents.

OILSEEDS—Important oilseed crops of the *Kharif* season, grown in the district, are groundnut *(Archis hypogaea)* and *Til* or sesame *(Sesamum indicum L.)*.

Groundnut occupied an area of 17,245 hectares and 4,103 tonnes of production was registered. The tillage for this crop is done from end-March to end-April and sowing with the first fall of regular rains by the end of June or beginning of July. No irrigation is needed. The harvesting is done during September-October. Sowing and harvesting schedule for sesame is almost similar to groundnut. Area and production of sesame during 1969–70 were 29,237 hectares and 2,134 tonnes respectively.

In order to increase the production of groundnut, which is an important oilseed crop of the district, the use of fertilisers and plant protection measures were adopted during the First and Second Plan periods. During the Third Five Year Plan period, an integrated Oilseeds Development Scheme was taken up. Through special staff, an effort was made to increase the production of groundnut by the introduction of improved varieties, Samarela Pb. I in 1963–64 and AK–12–24 variety in 1964–65. Demonstrations, numbering 146, to popularise improved seeds, the use of fertiliser and plant protection measures for the crop were conducted. These efforts resulted in an increase in the area under groundnut. 214 tonnes of Nitrogeneous and 303 tonnes of Phosphatic fertilisers, besides over 4,842 quintals of improved seeds were distributed between 1962–63 and 1970–71. Plant protection measures on 1,244 hectares of land under groundnut were also adopted.

A centrally sponsored scheme of groundnut development has been adopted in parts of the district viz., Mandalgarh, Jahazpur and Shahpura Panchayat Samiti areas since 1969.

CHILLIES—Chillies or *Mirch* is grown in all parts of district and occupied 1,439 hectares of area in 1969–70, the production being 385 tonnes. It is sown in seed plots and the plants are transplanted after 2 to 4 weeks. They begin to bear fruit after two months or so and if occasionally watered, go on yielding fruit for five to six months. The first yield is much the finest and is usually marketed, the subsequent ones being used by growers in their kitchens. Chillies are eaten both green and ripe by all classes of people and are essential ingredient of their diet.

COTTON (*Gosaypium Sp.*)—Cotton is by far the most important cash crop of the district, occupying 27,216 hectares or 7.4 per cent of the cultivated area in 1969-70 which produced 13,860 bales of cotton (each weighing 180 kg.). Two types of cotton, *Desi* and American are grown in the district. The *Desi* cotton is generally coarse and short-to-medium stapled, while the American variety is fine and medium-to-long stapled. It is grown prominently in the tahsils with loam soils and to some extent in the *Mal* and *Uparmal* areas, where it is sown mixed with *Methi*.

Cotton is a sub-tropical crop and requires a lot of watering during the early stages of its growth and a comparatively dry spell during its flowering and fruitation stages. The time of sowing is middle of May to July, which is preceded by soil preparations in the months of March-April and April-May for the *Desi* and American varieties respectively. The plants are weeded once or twice before they begin to produce flowers in August-September. Cotton is harvested in three to four pickings, as the balls mature, in December-January.

Looking to the importance of cotton as a cash-crop of Bhilwara, efforts were made even by the erstwhile Mewar State Government in the pre-Independence period to grow *Desi* cotton in this tract, which was sought to be improved by the State Department of Agriculture, after the formation of Rajasthan. The Department continued the programme initially as cotton extension and later as package programme. This programme administered by specially appointed cotton experts and taken up under the Five Year Plans, consisted in the introduction of improved varieties of cotton in the area, after testing them at Government Farms. The main variety, which is being sown since the First Plan period is C-Indore-I. The efforts have continued ever since to increase the area under this variety and also the total production with the use of more inputs of fertilisers and a greater use of insecticides. To popularise the findings of research on the crop, various types of demonstrations are organised in the district. These include (i) Composite demonstrations to show the effects of package practices with recommended doses of fertilisers, adoption of plant protection measures as per schedules as also of other improved techniques of cultivation of the crop, (ii) Plant protection demonstrations, conducted to induce the cultivators to adopt pest and disease control measures in cotton crop. These are organised on 2.02 hectare (5-acre) plots on which scheduled plant protection measures are adopted to demonstrate a pest and disease free crop, and (iii) Urea spray demonstrations started in 1969–70, and held in Hurda, Asind and Suwana Panchayat Samitis, to show the good results of new technique of urea application by spray, recommended by the State Agriculture Department. Besides these demonstrations, varietal trials are continuously conducted by the Research Wing of the Cotton Development Programme to test the suitability of various new varieties in the area.

Main achievements of the Cotton Development Programme are shown in the following table[1]:

| Item | Units | 1964–65 | 1965–66 | 1966–67 | 1967–68 | 1968–69 | 1969–70 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Improved seeds distributed | Quintals | 185 | 556 | 1,552 | 2,170 | 3,536 | 3,522 |
| Distribution of chemical fertilisers | Tonnes | 160 | 313 | 453 | 499 | 665 | 582 |
| (i) Nitrogenous | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Phosphatic | ,, | 100 | 120 | 113 | 114 | 233 | 175 |
| Plant Protection work done | Hectares | 452 | 7,459 | 10,394 | 17,223 | 22,184 | 26,023 |
| Improved techniques introduced | | | | | | | |
| (i) Sowing in rows | ,, | — | 582 | 848 | 1,449 | 2,015 | 12,618 |
| (ii) Roguing | ,, | 224 | 1,336 | 1,980 | 4,671 | 5,688 | — |
| Demonstrations held | | | | | | | |
| (i) Composite | No. | 48 | — | 106 | 66 | 47 | 53 |
| (ii) Plant Protection | ,, | 56 | — | 53 | — | — | 10 |
| (iii) Urea Spray | ,, | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |

Wheat, barley and gram are the more important *Rabi* crops of the district, which are described below:

WHEAT (*Triticum Sativum*)—Wheat is the second most important cereal crop of the district, next only to maize. It ranks first among the *Rabi* crops. It occupied 45,231 hectares with an out-turn of 42,943 tonnes in 1969–70 as against 49,180 hectares in 1958–59, which produced 50,160 tonnes. It is prominently sown in the *Mal* areas of Mandalgarh, Shahpura and Jahazpur tahsils and also in areas with sandy loam to loam soils in the rest of the tahsils, more as an irrigated crop, known as *Piwal*. Sometimes it is sown as an unirrigated crop, known as *Sewaj* in rain-flooded, areas called *Ralani*, after the rains have ceased and the water has dried up. Wheat requires careful soil preparation with repeated ploughings, beginning by the third week of September and the fields for *Sewaj* harrowed to prevent evaporation. Sowing, preceded by watering in case of irrigated crop, begins about the middle of October and the seed is sown through a tube attached to the plough or furrowed or broadcast. 2 to 3 waterings in canal irrigated (from dams) areas and 3 to 7 in well irrigated ones are provided, depending on the texture of the soil and the availability of water. The crop is harvested between about the 10th of April, and middle of May. Wheat is reaped with sickles, collected into bundles and, as it is usually very dry when harvested, it can be thrashed almost immediately. The yield of *Sewaj* crop is known as *Katha* and is inferior to the irrigated crop produce. The green ears when roasted are called

*Hola* and are very much relished. The straw, with almost one to one and a half times the yield of the grain, and known as *Khakla*, is used as fodder for cattle.

BARLEY *(Hordeum vulgare)*—Barley is the second most important cereal crop of the *Rabi* season and the third most important food crop of the district, next only to maize and wheat, from the point of view of both the area and production. The crop occupied 35,696 hectares in 1969–70 producing 42,228 tonnes. Generally cool winters and well drained deep loam and sandy loam soils found in most tahsils, except the hilly parts, suit the growth of barley. Tillage, soil preparation and sowing periods and rotation for barley are akin to those for wheat though it requires less water than wheat. It is grown either by itself or mixed with wheat or gram and sometimes even with rape and mustard. The soil preparations last about five weeks between 10th of September and 15th of November, followed immediately by actual sowing. The crop is harvested in March–April.

RABI PULSES—These pulses occupied 15,322 hectares or about 4.2 per cent of the cropped area during 1969–70.

GRAM (*Cicer arietinum*) is the most important of these crops, sown in 14,522 hectares in the year 1969–70 which registered a production of 6,564 tonnes of the pulse. The corresponding figures were 26,701 hectares and 15,951 tonnes in 1958–59. Gram is a winter crop, grown usually alone and sometimes mixed with barley. It requires light loamy soil but is neither irrigated nor weeded. The land is ploughed four times before the seeds are sown in October and is then harrowed once. If rains fall in December and January, a fine crop is almost a certainty. But there is always a danger of frost, and lightning is supposed to be injurious at the time of blossoming of gram. The crop ripens between February and April, and is reaped with a blunt sickle or uprooted.

Other *Rabi* pulses including *Masur*, *Matar*, *Bechani* etc., were sown on 800 hectares in 1969–70 and the production was 474 tonnes.

RABI OILSEEDS—Important oilseeds grown in the *Rabi* season are linseed or *Alsi*, rape and mustard i.e. *Sarson*, *Rai* and *Taramira*. In 1969–70, linseed occupied 744 hectares which produced 186 tonnes, while rape and mustard oilseeds occupied only 19 hectares, the out-turn being 9 tonnes.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—The district also grows a few kinds of fruits and vegetables. Major fruits are citrus, mango and guava while vegetables grown include tomatoes, cucurbits, onions, potatoes, brinjals, lady's fingers etc. The production of fruits has remained confined to gardens

and of vegetables to the vicinity of the towns, wherefrom comes the bulk of the demand for them. Fruits and vegetables were grown on a total of 490 hectares in 1969–70, 297 hectares during the *Kharif* and 193 hectares during the *Rabi* seasons, the area being shared almost equally by fruits and vegetables.

The State Agriculture Department has been trying to encourage the production of fruits and vegetables since the setting up of its district office. This was aimed to be done through the distribution of good quality vegetable seeds and fruit plants, through its field staff and development blocks. Besides the use of fertilisers, plant protection measures are recommended to the cultivators and necessary guidance is provided by the horticulture staff. Loans are also provided to the cultivators for raising new orchards and rejuvenation of old ones. Over 2.65 lakhs of fruit plants and 332 quintals of vegetable seeds were distributed between 1963–64 and 1970–71. Plantation of new orchards was done on 253.5 acres of land and 32 old orchards were rejuvenated during the same period, under the Fruit and Vegetable Development Schemes.

Area and production of major crops in Bhilwara district are given in Appendix I.

**Crop Pattern**

The cropping pattern in the district has registered only a nominal change during the last decade or more. Areas under maize, *Jowar* and *Bajra* have been increasing as more and more area is brought under the plough. The other important cereal crops, wheat and barley have suffered some loss in their total areas, as have gram and some other *Rabi* pulses. Preference of the cultivators for cash crops like cotton, sugar-cane, sunnhemp and chillies is noticeable, which is the result of an increasing demand for them, high prices due to setting up of new industries as also of increased irrigation facilities. Oilseed crops have also been getting more popular due to the same reason.

**Agricultural Implements**

Cultivators in the district still primarily use primitive and indigenous tools and implements due to their conservative outlook and also because the holdings are small. Mechanised farming is still a far cry. However, modern and improved agricultural techniques and implements including tractors (their number in 1966 was 103) are gradually getting popular among progressive and prosperous farmers, mainly through the efforts of the State Agriculture Department which makes them readily available to the cultivators and also demonstrates their use on Government Farms. The improved implements being used now are iron and harrow ploughs,

seed drills, chaff cutters, sprayers and dusters etc. The Department had to struggle hard during the First and Second Plan periods to popularise the adoption of new techniques of cultivation, fertilisers, pesticides and implements as the cultivators did not like to take any risk while adopting them. But in recent years, when good results of these techniques and inputs came to the knowledge of cultivators, these things are being adopted more readily.

Agricultural implements in use in the district at the time of the last three Quinqunnial Livestock Censuses are given in the following table:

(No.)

| S. No. | Implements | 1956[1] | 1961[2] | 1966[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Plough | 1,03,269 | 1,08,988 | 1,11,723 |
| | Wooden | 1,03,169 | 1,08,820 | 1,11,295 |
| | Iron | 100 | 168 | 428 |
| 2. | Carts | 32,476 | 38,333 | 44,371 |
| 3. | Sugarcane Crushers | 491 | 663 | 512 |
| 4. | Electric Pumps for irrigation | 19 | 10 | 139 |
| 5. | Oil Engines for irrigation | 38 | 80 | 408 |
| 6. | Tractors and Power Tillers | 44 | 60 | 103 |
| 7. | *Ghanis* | 1,421 | 1.276 | 1,424 |
| 8. | Persian Wheel or *Rahats* | — | 5 | 6 |
| 9. | Harrow and Cultivators | N.R. | N.R | 45 |
| 10. | Seed Drills | N.R. | N.R. | 91 |
| 11. | Threshers | N.R. | N.R. | 26 |
| 12. | Rottary Chaff Cutters | N.R. | N.R. | 35 |
| 13. | Sprayers and Dusters | N.R. | N.R. | 76 |

The following improved implements were distributed by the State Agriculture Department in the district during the period 1961-62 to 1969-70[4]:

(Number)

| Years | Improved Ploughs | Chaff Cutters | Seed Drills | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1961-62 to 1965-66 (III Plan period) | 1,052 | 168 | 2,632 | 2,798 |
| 1966-67 | 41 | 9 | 137 | 303 |
| 1967-68 | 60 | 16 | 103 | 286 |
| 1968-69 | 55 | 21 | 95 | 164 |
| 1969-70 | 49 | 19 | 173 | 606 |

1. *The Rajasthan Quinquennial Livestock Census Report*, 1956, p. 29.
2. *Report of the Livestock Census of Rajasthan*, 1961, p. 82.
3. *ibid.*, 1966, p. 89.
   N. R. = Not Recorded.
4. Source: Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Bhilwara.

**Seeds**

As an integral part of agricultural development programmes in the district, improved varieties of seeds for different crops have been introduced in the area. Whenever, new improved and high yielding varieties were released by the Agriculture Research Stations and found suitable, the same were tested in the district and recommended for general adoption by the cultivators. So far the following varieties for the major crops of the district have been introduced by the department:

| S.No. | Crop | Varieties introduced | Period of introduction |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Maize | (i) Bassi selected<br>(ii) Malan | Improved varieties during First Five Year Plan, |
| | | (iii) Hybrid Ranjit<br>(iv) Ganga-2, 3, 5 safed | Hybrid varieties during Third Plan period. |
| | | (v) Composite variety-Vikram | 1969–70. |
| 2. | *Jowar* | (i) Hybrid CSH–1 and 2 | 1967–68 |
| | | (ii) Composite variety-Suwarna | 1969–70 |
| 3. | *Bajra* | Hybrid–HB 1 and HB 3 | 1967–68 and 1969–70 respectively |
| 4. | Cotton | (i) C–Indore–1<br>(ii) PST–9, P2, Virnar | First Plan period |
| 5. | Groundnut | AK–12–24 and Samarla<br>Pb–1. | Third Plan period |
| 6. | Sugar-cane | CO–419, 527 | First Plan period |
| 7. | Wheat | (i) C–591<br>(ii) NP–718<br>(iii) RS 31–1<br>(iv) Sonara–64<br>(v) Larma Rojo<br>(vi) Kalyan Sona | Improved varieties during First & Second Plan periods, High yielding maxican varieties 1966–67 |
| | | (vii) S–227 | 1967–68 |
| | | (viii) S–308 & S–307 | 1968–69 |
| | | (ix) Sonalika, Sarbati, Sonara | 1968–69 |
| | | (x) Triple Dwarf | 1969–70 |
| 8. | Barley | (i) RS–17 | Second Plan period |
| | | (ii) RS–6 | Third Plan period |
| 9. | Gram | (i) RS–10 | Second Plan period |

Distributing of seeds of different varieties since 1961–62 has been as follows:

(Quintals)

| Crop and varieties | 1961–62 to 1965–66 | 1966–67 | 1967–68 | 1968–69 | 1969–70 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Kharif* | | | | | |
| 1. Maize (Hybrid varieties Ganga-2,3,5, Vikram) | — | 26.64 | 121.19 | 445.92 | 734.84 |
| 2. *Jowar* (Hybrid varieties CSH-1, 2 Suwarna) | — | — | 5.02 | 22.05 | 123.40 |
| 3. *Bajra* (HB-1, HB-3) | — | — | — | 4.94 | 13.08 |
| 4. Cotton (C-Indore-1, PST-9 P-2 & Virnar) | 4,425 | 935 | 2,665 | 4,128 | 3,212 |
| 5. Groundnut (AK-12, 24 & Samarla) | 3,367 | 1,005 | 172 | 141 | 157 |
| *Rabi* | | | | | |
| 1. Wheat (Mexican High yielding varieties, Sonara-64, Larmo Rojo, Kalyan Sona, S-227, S-308, S-307, Sonalika, Triple Dwarf) | — | 186.66 | 3,158 | 1,921 | 2,572 |
| 2. Wheat (Improved varieties NP-718, C-591, RS 31-1) | 23,260 | 4,569 | 3,124 | 1,370 | 1,823 |
| 3. Barley (RS-17) | 8,120 | 883 | 475 | 443 | 1,368 |
| 4. Gram (RS-10) | 7,680 | 661 | 704 | 461 | 405 |

Good quality seed is considered as an important feature for increasing production of any crop. With this view, the Agriculture Department has introduced improved and high yielding varieties of seeds of different crops from time to time.

In the year 1967–68, a programme for the production of hybrid seeds was started in the district. The work of seed certification under the Seeds Act was started in the district in the year 1969–70. A processing plant was also installed at Seed Multiplication Farm, Arjya for truthful labelling and certification of seeds during the same year.

**Seed Multiplication Farms**

The State Agriculture Department is running three Seed Multiplication Farms in the district, at Arjya, Birdhol and Kalyanpura.

GOVERNMENT SEED MULTIPLICATION FARM, ARJYA—Located on a 39-hectare (96 acre) plot, 4 km. from Bhilwara on Bhilwara-Ajmer road, the farm was set up in 1958. It was transferred to Panchayat Samiti, Bhilwara in November 1959 but again taken over by the Department in 1963. Main details of its working are as follows:

1. Working Machinery
   - (i) Winnowing Thresher –One
   - (ii) Grader –One
   - (iii) Tractor with all implements –One
   - (iv) Pumping sets –Three
2. Varieties of seeds multiplied: Barley: RS-6; *Jowar*–CSH-1
3. Experiments conducted
   - (i) Barley-Wheat co-ordinated trial of 16 varieties
   - (ii) Barley trial of 16 irrigated varieties
   - (iii) Cotton maximisation trial

Production during 1969–70:

| Crop | Area (hectares) | Production (quintals) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Maize | 6.07 | 30.89 |
| 2. *Jowar* | 2.02 | 13.00 |
| 3. *Moong* | 0.81 | 4.25 |
| 4. Barley | 7.28 | 107.00 |

GOVERNMENT SEED MULTIPLICATION FARM, BIRDHOL—It is working in Panchayat Samiti, Kotri on 99.14 hectares (445 acres) of land since 1966 with the following results:

1. Machinery in use
   - (i) Tractor with all implements –One
   - (ii) Pumping set (Diesel) –One

2. Varieties of seed multiplied — *Jowar*–Suwarna, groundnut
3. Experiment conducted — Trial of Vikram variety of maize
4. Production in 1969–70:

| Crop | Area (hectares) | Production (quintals |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Groundnut | 3.64 | 6.5 |
| 2. *Moong* | 4.85 | 10.5 |
| 3. *Urd* | 4.05 | 4.1 |
| 4. *Jowar* | 9.31 | 115.0 |
| 5. *Bajra* | 8.93 | 120.0 |
| 6. Maize | 20.23 | 43.0 |
| 7. *Til* | 19.42 | 26.7 |

GOVERNMENT SEED MULTIPLICATION FARM, KALYANPURA—This farm was set up in 1965, 12.5 km. (8 miles) from Mandalgarh on 40.4 hectares (100 acres). The main details about its working are:

1. Machinery in use:
   (i) Tractor with all implements–One
   (ii) Grader –One
   (iii) Winnower –One
   (iv) Pumping sets –Three
2. Seed varieties multiplied : (1) Wheat–Kalyan Sona; *Jowar*–CSH-1; Cotton–C–Indore 1
3. Experiments conducted:
   (i) Determination of the most economical method of application of nitrogenous fertilisers.
   (ii) Determination of the suitability of local and dwarf varieties of wheat under low and high moisture fertility conditions.
4. Production during 1969–70 :

| Crop | Area (hectares) | Production (quintals) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Maize | 10.52 | 118.0 |
| 2. Cotton | 3.03 | 37.5 |
| 3. *Moong* | 1.01 | 7.5 |
| 4. *Urd* | 2.22 | 11.0 |
| 5. *Til* | 6.07 | 15.0 |
| 6. Wheat | 8.09 | 253.0 |
| 7. Gram | 10.12 | 45.0 |

Besides the above three Government farms, one farm located at village Bhojras is being run by Panchayat Samiti, Hurda.

**Manures and Fertilisers**

The traditional manures used in the district as elsewhere are the dung of cattle, sheep and goats as well as litter and village refuse. Manure is chiefly applied to fields attached to wells and growing wheat, barley, cotton and other cash crops. It is provided either by grazing animals or by raising dung hills commonly outside the village sites.

COMPOST DEVELOPMENT SCHEME—The State Agriculture Department took up during the First Plan period, a Compost Development Scheme in order to explain and demonstrate the preparation of rural compost to the cultivators to improve the quality of compost prepared by them. This scheme also aimed at helping the municipalities in the preparation of good quality compost from night soils and city refuse by scintific methods and popularising it as field manure. The scheme is being administered through the Agriculture Extension Officers attached to the Panchayat Samitis. During the First and Second Plan periods, the work was looked after by Compost Inspectors posted in the blocks but these posts were abolished during the Third Plan period. The main achievements recorded under this scheme since the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan have been as follows:

| Year | Compost pits dug and filled (No.) | Compost prepared (Tons) | Rural compost distributed (Tons) | Night soil compost prepared (Tons) | Night soil compost distributed (Tons) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1961–62 to 1965–66 | 23,698 | 2,35,830 | 2,32,678 | 3,823 | 3,393 |
| 1966–67 | 8,041 | 2,298 | 6,224 | 12 | 12 |
| 1967–68 | 3,410 | 18,160 | 13,781 | 1,053 | 20 |
| 1968–69 | 2,006 | 5,350 | — | — | — |
| 1969–70 | 4,241 | 1,20,745 | — | 320 | 300 |

Besides, loans of Rs. 2 thousand each were given to ten Panchayats in the district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 for the purchase of implements to collect refuse in the villages and to prepare compost scientifically. Similar loans were given to three municipalities for the purchase of vehicles for transportation of city refuse and night soil to the trenching grounds and constructing trenches for preparation of good quality compost. These loans were given to Bhilwara, Shahpura (each receiving Rs. 20,000) and Gangapur municipalities (which got Rs. 32,000). During the year 1969-70, the following quantities of night soil compost was prepared and distributed by these municipalities:

(Tons)

| Municipality | Compost prepared | Compost distributed |
|---|---|---|
| Bhilwara | 235.05 | 152 |
| Shahpura | 200 | 192 |
| Gangapur | 46 | 40 |

FERTILISER APPLICATION PROGRAMME—The use of chemical fertilisers has been introduced in the district by the State Agriculture Department since the First Plan period. During all the Plan periods, a large number of demonstrations have been conducted by the field staff and development blocks to popularise the use of fertilisers. Consequently, the fertiliser consumption has gradually increased in the district. Fertiliser Application Programme is being implemented with the assistance of village level workers, Agriculture Extension Officers, agriculture assistants and other field staff of the Agriculture Department.

The distribution of fertilisers since the Third Plan period is shown in the following table:

(Tonnes)

| Year | Nitrogenous | Phosphatic | Potash |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1961–62 to 1965–66 (III Plan) | 6,481 | 1,101 | — |
| 1966–67 | 2,641 | 510 | 9.25 |
| 1967–68 | 3,016 | 1,280 | 148 |
| 1968–69 | 3,733 | 1,533 | 141 |
| 1969–70 | 5,070 | 2,274 | 167 |

To promote the use of fertilisers, and specially balanced fertilisers, is still an important activity of the State Agriculture Department. Though their consumption has increased many folds during recent years, fertiliser demonstrations are still organised under development schemes for different crops, to bring home to the cultivators the advantages of the use of balanced fertilisers at different stages of growth of crops and by different methods. Research laboratories have also been set up in the State in recent years for soil analysis to ascertain the requirements of the quantities of various fertiliser elements in particular fields and render suitable advise to the cultivators regarding their use.

**Mixed Cropping**

Mixed cropping is generally resorted to by small cultivators having small holdings. Gram and barley, gram and *Sarson*, gram and *Rai*, cotton and *Til*, *Jowar* and groundnut, cotton and groundnut, *Jowar* and

*Urd*, maize and *Chanwala*, cotton and *Tur* and wheat and *Sarson* are the common pairs of crop grown. Leguminous crops are not grown alone, except under exceptional conditions and are grown mixed with the main crops. Mixed sowings are practised to guard against the total failure of crops as also to meet the household requirements. Crops like *Urd*, *Moong* and hemp are generally sown with crops like *Jowar* and maize. The mixture is so arranged that crops do not ripen at the same time but at an interval of about a fortnight or so.

**Crop Rotation**

The following crop rotations are followed in the different areas of the district:

| Zone | Panchayat Samitis | Irrigated or unirrigated | Crop rotations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. *Uparmal* area and *Mal* area (Yellowish brown to brown deep loam to clay loam soils) | Mandalgarh, Shahpura, Jahazpur | (i) Unirrigated: *Kharif* 100% *Rabi* 100% | Maize or *Jowar* or Groundnut or *Til*, where land is not developed and wheat or barley or gram or lineseed. |
| | | (ii) Irrigated | Maize/*Jowar*-Wheat Cotton–*Methi*. |
| 2. Hilly area (Hilly soils) | Asind, Mandal, Raipur, Banera, Jahazpur, Mandalgarh | (i) Unirrigated: *Kharif* 100% | Maize or *Jowar* or *Til* or groundnut or pulses. |
| | | (ii) Irrigated | Maize/*Jowar*-Barley or Wheat. |
| 3. Deep sandy loam soils to loam soil (yellowish brown to brown with saline phase | Suwana, Raipur, Sahara, Mandal, Asind, Hurda Banera, Shahpura, Kotri | (i) Unirrigated: *Kharif* 100% (ii) Irrigated | Maize/*Jowar*/*Bajra*/ Groundnut/*Til* pulses.<br>1. Cotton-Wheat–Maize-Wheat *Jowar*-Barley.<br>2. Cotton + *Methi*–Maize–Wheat–*Jowar*–*Jowar*–Barley. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 3. Cotton–Wheat–*Moong*–Maize–Wheat–*Jowar*–Barley. |
| | | | 4. Sugarcane-*Ratoon* late Wheat/ Maize/*Jowar*. |
| | | | 5. Green Manuring-Wheat/Barley–Cotton-late Wheat. |

The first and the second types of crop rotations are found suitable looking to the soil types and irrigation facilities. Out of the rotations followed in irrigated fields in the third type, the best one are No. 3 and 5 as these include green manuring and leguminous crops which maintain the fertility of soils.

**Crop Diseases and Pests**

The crops in the district suffer from various diseases common also in other parts, which result from causes like extremes of temperature, disproportionate soil moisture, deficiency or excess of plant nutrients and soil acidity or alkanity. *Rabi* crops of wheat and barley mostly suffer from Ear Cockle, Covered Smut ( in barley), Loose Smut and Stem Rusts and Bunt. Plants suffering from Ear Cockle have their leaf blades generally twisted. Infested ears are shorter and remain green longer. The affected grains are transformed into one or more small gills and appear yellow in colour. Grain Smut affects *Jowar* while maize is affected by Brown Spot and Downey Mildew. Cotton suffers from Black Arm, Root Rot, Anthraconose and Wilt, while diseases common to sugar-cane include Mosaic and Red Rot. Gram is infested with Blight Root Rot and Wilt and groundnut with Cellor Rot and *Tikka*. Powdry Mildow, Leaf Curl and Anthraconose are the diseases common to fruits and vegetables.

Smuts are controlled by treating seeds with Agrosan of different strengths depending upon requirements. Rust is generally treated with dusting of plot, where seed has been sown, with finely powdered sulpher at the rate of 16.8 kg. per hectare (15 lbs. per acre). It is controlled by preserving the moisture and growing of resistant varieties. Downey Mildew proves dangerous for the affected crops and the diseased plants have to be rougued out and destroyed by burning. Cotton diseases are controlled by treating the seeds and dressing them with organomercurial fungicides like Agrosan or Caresan at the rate of 1.25 kg. per gm. The general safeguard

undertaken in cotton as in most other crops infested by diseases, are sowing of resistant varieties, late sowing, closer plantations and mixed sowing.

Agricultural pests proving destructive for crops in the district are Stem Borers, Aphides, Termites and Grass Hoppers in wheat and barley. Grass Hoppers attack *Jowar* and maize, the latter becoming also a pray of Stem Borers and Aphides. Cotton suffers from Top Shoot Borers, Stem Borers, Root Borers, Leaf Hoppers, Mealy Bugs, Termites and gram from Pod Borers and Gram Cut Worm. Borers affect vegetables and Hoppers, Termites and Mealy Bug, fruits, particularly mango. Hoppers are treated by D. D. T. spraying and dusting of 10 per cent BHC while for Stem, Root and Top Borers, D. D. T., T. W. P. and Aldrin spraying and BHC dusting prove effective.

Plant protection work under a special scheme was initiated in the district during the First Plan period, simultaneously with the establishment of District Agriculture Office. The object was to provide proper advice and the required pesticides and equipment to the cultivators for the proper protection of their crops.

During the First Plan period, the pesticides were distributed free of cost to the cultivators to promote their use. In 1958-59, subsidy on pesticides was reduced to 75 per cent and subsequently to 50 per cent and then to 37½ per cent. Since 1967-68, however, the role of the Department in this regard is confined to rendering suitable advice and making the pesticides available at full cost except in the areas covered under certain centrally sponsored schemes every year. The increase in the demand for pesticides has enabled the supplementing of supplies by 5 or 6 private firms who have their dealers working in the district. The plant protection equipment is, of course, still being made available to the cultivators by the Department for use, free of cost.

**Departmental Activities**

The District Agriculture Officer with his staff in conjuntion with the Panchayat Samitis, has been active in the district, working towards improving the quality and yeilds of the crops by recommending the use of improved agricultural practices, scientific techniques and implements, better seeds, manures and fertilisers and by helping to eradicate the infestations of crop diseases and pests. The District Agriculture Office conducts experiments and trials as part of research in the fields, to determine and test the suitability of the recommendations before these are conveyed to the cultivators through various demonstrations specially organised for the purpose. During the First and Second Plan periods, Single Factor Demonstrations were conducted by the technical and field staff of the

Department, to popularise the recommended varieties of seeds, fertilisers and improved practices. Since the beginning of the Third Plan, Composite Demonstrations have also been organised besides the Single Factor Demonstrations. Another type of demonstrations started after the Third Plan are National Demonstrations, wherein composite improved practices are demonstrated on a single field in both *Kharif* and *Rabi* seasons. Also organised during this period were Whole Field Demonstrations, which involve preparation of a plan for the total land holding of a cultivator with a view to advising him about the cropping pattern most suited to his economic interests, commensurate with his resources.

The number of demonstrations held during the Third Plan period (1961–62 to 1965–66) and 1966–67 to 1969–70 have been as follows[1]:

(Number)

| Type of demonstrations | Third Plan period | 1966–67 to 1969–70 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Improved Seeds | 801 | 104 |
| 2. Fertilisers | 2,989 | 321 |
| 3. Composite | 1,930 | 159 |

Besides the experiments and demonstrations, the Department has taken up special programmes for the development of cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane and fruits and vegetables and for popularising improved seeds, compost and fertilisers and soil conservation. These have already been discussed in relevant sections above.

Though no district-level crop competition is held, entries for the State-level competitions from the district were forwarded during 1967–68, 1968–69 and 1969–70, the delails of which are as follows[2]:

| Year | Crop | Competitors' village and Panchayat Samiti | Yield (kg. per acre) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1967–68 | Wheat-Kalyan Sona | Bhojpur (Banera) | 3,120 |
| 1968–69 | Wheat-S-227 | Balesaria (Banera) | 2,818 |
| 1969–70 | Wheat-S-227 | Vindhyabhata (Jahazpur) | 2,392 |
| 1969–70 | Wheat-Lal Bahadur | Sanganer (Suwana) | 2,600 |

No agricultural research station has been established in the district.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE—The Agriculture Department grants loans to cultivators for making provision for irrigation, besides subsidies for

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Bhilwara.
2. *ibid.*

improved implements, plant protection equipment, chemical fertilisers and improved seeds. Loans have also been provided for orchard layouts and purchase of tractors. Loans provided by the Development Department during 1968–69, through the Panchayat Samitis amounted to Rs. 5.96 lakhs for seeds etc., as short term loans, Rs. 3.86 lakhs for agricultural implements, pumping sets, etc., as long term loans, besides Rs. 0.16 lakhs provided as *Taccavi* during the year.

Recently, Bhilwara branch of Punjab National Bank, one of the nationalised banks, has started a campaign of providing loans on Government guarantee to small cultivators with 3 to 10 acre holdings. The target of the total amount of such loans for 1970–71 has been fixed at Rs. 1 crore. These loans are being provided for construction of new wells, repair of old wells, construction of pucka *Nalis* (channels) for irrigation purposes, installation of pumping sets and purchase of tractors. They are expected to go a long way in boosting agricultural production.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

### Fodder

Nearly 10 per cent of the area of the district is covered by permanent pastures and other grazing land. Besides, 23,496 hectares of land was devoted to the growing of fodder crops in 1969–70, 13,055 hectares under the cultivation of *Kharif* fodder crops of *Guar, Chari Jowar* and *Chari Bajra,* etc., and another 9,441 hectares under *Rabi* crops of *Chari Methi* and *Rizka* etc. Thus, Bhilwara district grows substantial amount of animal food. The main grasses which grow mixed with nutritive pastoral lagumes in the tropical forests of the district include *Dhaman* and *Kurrah.* Then there is chaff of food crops which caters to the fodder requirements to a considerable extent. But still the district falls short of its requirements of the animal food, particularly during the scarcity years. This happens partly due to soil erosion and indiscriminate grazing and degrading of forests. The Forest Department has been trying to meet the situation and has constructed a dry random rubble stone wall to protect the hilly areas from overgrazing and has also built check dams of dry masonry in some areas to check erosion. In plain areas the protection and improvement of grass *Birs* has been sought to be done through digging of contour trenches. A hybrid Napier plant was set up in Bhilwara Veterinary Hospital compound and 15 private centres were started during the Third Plan to increase growth of green fodder.

### Livestock

The following table shows the livestock population of Bhilwara district at the time of the Livestock Censuses of 1956, 1961 and 1966:

(Number)

| | 1956[1] | 1962[2] | 1966[3] |
|---|---|---|---|
| CATTLE | 7,21,426 | 8,28,090 | 7,74,677 |
| Males over 3 years : | | | |
| Breeding | 149 | 204 | 136 |
| Working | 2,18,268 | 2,44,533 | 2,41,555 |
| Others | 6,593 | 5,773 | 5,243 |
| Females over 3 years: | | | |
| In milk | 57,595 | 74,612 | 65,765 |
| Working | 205 | 970 | 300 |
| Others | 1,91,530 | 2,39,087 | 2,22,311 |
| Young stock 3 years and under | 2,47,086 | 2,62,911 | 2,39,367 |
| BUFFALOES | 1,80,415 | 2,36,691 | 2,36,748 |
| Males over 3 years : | | | |
| Breeding | 403 | 507 | 334 |
| Working | 5,765 | 11,218 | 7,401 |
| Others | 629 | 1,601 | 413 |
| Females over three years : | | | |
| In milk | 33,883 | 42,212 | 40,383 |
| Dry | 45,178 | 59,403 | 63,852 |
| Others | 11,387 | 17,843 | 14,667 |
| Young stock 3 years and under | 83,170 | 1,03,907 | 1,09,698 |
| SHEEP | 5,88,044 | 6,94,042 | 7,35,652 |
| GOATS | 5,28,935 | 4,63,723 | 5,79,328 |
| HORSES AND PONIES | 9,478 | 8,297 | 3,898 |
| MULES | 1 | 13 | 23 |
| DONKEYS | 7,017 | 8,688 | 7,326 |
| CAMELS | 8,540 | 11,785 | 13,812 |
| PIGS | 2,982 | 3,229 | 3,605 |
| Total Livestock | 20,46,838 | 22,56,558 | 23,55,067 |
| POULTRY | | | |
| Fowls | 9,589 | 24,257 | 23,432 |
| Ducks | 137 | 301 | 213 |
| OTHERS | 15 | 60 | 33 |
| Total Poultry | 9,741 | 24,618 | 23,678 |

1. *The Rajasthan Quinquennial Livestock Census Report*, 1956, pp. 23-28.
2. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan*, 1961, pp. 72-80,
3. *ibid.*, 1966, pp. 46-88,

CATTLE—Cattle provide the basic force for traditional type of agriculture, the cow giving milk, a wholesome item of diet by itself and made into ghee, and bullocks serving as beasts of burden. The cattle found in the district mostly belong to Malvi, Gir and Kankrej breeds. The Malvi is a purely draught breed famous for its sturdy, compact and hardy bullocks. They prove good for pulling heavy weights and cultivation in heavy and stony soils. They may be of large size, weighing 315 kg. to 365 kg. or small size with a weight of 225 to 275 kg. The usual colours of this breed are white, silver grey and grey. Gir animals belong to dual purpose breed, cow yielding plentiful milk, 5.5 to 9 kg. per diem on an average and bullocks, though not hardy and a little lethargic, proving quite useful for agricultural operations, particularly for cultivation in light sandy soils. The size and weight of a Gir animal are almost the same as of a Haryana or a Mewat animal, 315 to 410 kg., in case of a fully grown up one. Gir cows are more in demand for dairy purposes. The prevailing colours of this breed are red, black, yellow or spotted. The Kankrej cattle specially introduced in the district by the Animal Husbandry Department is one of the two heaviest breeds of the country. The cow's milk yield is 4.5 to 9 kg. per diem. The bullocks of this breed are specially suited for cultivating heavy soils and pulling heavy loads. The average weight of a Kankrej animal is about 360 to 410 kg. and the prevailing colours black, grey and light grey.

BUFFALOES—The buffaloes found in the district do not belong to any particular breed, though some of the characteristics of Mehsana breed are noticeable in them. They are reared mainly for milk, the yield of which is plentiful and with good fat percentage.

SHEEP AND WOOL—Bhilwara has a sizable sheep population of over 7 lakhs (7.36 lakhs in 1966) with highest concentration per sq. km. in the state. Sheep found in the district mainly belong to the Malpura and Sonadi breeds. Malpura sheep is a well built animal with extremely light brown face, appearing completely white from a distance. It has short ears and medium to long tail. The average body weight of an ewe is 24.9 kg. to 30 kg., and that of a ram 30 to 34 kg. The wool, which is of course and very coarse grades, is got in 2 clips, the yearly average produce being 0.68 to 1.36 kg. The Sonadi, known as the carpet type breed, has a long well built body with white or light brown face, the colour often extending to neck and limbs. Long bare legs, long tail and long ears trailing on the ground while grazing, are its other special characteristics. The body weight of a Sonadi ewe is 25 to 30 kg. and that of a ram 34 to 38.5 kg. This type produces very coarse wool in 2 to 3 clips, 0.8 to 1.36 kg. being the annual average per animal. Marwari sheep, found in the areas of the

district adjoining (erstwhile) Jodhpur division, are blackfaced, stockily built with either medium or short ears. They are hardy, thrifty and disease resistant, with short to medium tails. The body weight of an ewe is 22.7 kg. to 29.5 kg. and of a ram 27.2 kg. to 36.3 kg. The wool quality is medium to coarse, yielded in two clips, 0.9 to 1.8 kg. per year on an average Bhilwara district contributes about 5.7 per cent of the total wool production of Rajasthan. Sheep is also bred for meat and their skin. The Sheep and Wool Department has been running a Sheep and Wool Extension Centre at Bhilwara since February, 1969. It helps to improve the methods of sheep rearing, introduction of scientific methods of shearing of wool and classifying wool and helping the producers out of their marketing problems.

**Fisheries**

The district with its numerous tanks, bunds, both natural and artificial, and rivers, holds out good scope for the development of pisciculture. At present, however, only a few (number in 1969–70 was 35) tanks besides a few rivers, are being used for commercial fisheries. These include the Arwar Bund, Meja bund, Umedsagar, Nakadi dam, Goyta Ghata, Sareri bund, Khari bund, Itunda, Ladki, Deoriya and Jharol tanks and Banas, Berach and Mansi rivers. The varieties of fish found in the district are *Rohu, Kalbasu, Sarsi, Memola, Mahaseer, Puthi, Serin, Narain, Dudhiya, Catla, Singhela, Katena, Sewal, Lanchi, Sighi, Magur* and *Chal.*

The development of fisheries in the district is looked after by an Assistant Fisheries Development Officer, stationed at Bhilwara. His principal activities include collection and preservation of fish seed and artificial breeding of fish. The fish seeds are reared in fish farms till they grow in to what is known as fingerlings, of the size of 4 to 6 inches. These fingerlings are stocked in main dams of the district. The officer concerned is also responsible for contracting out/ the fish production through annual auctions, under authority from the Director of Animal Husbandry Department, Rajasthan. 21,500 fingerlings of major carps were stocked in Sareri dam during the year 1968 under the non-Plan scheme and another 3,000 fingerlings in Soorsagar and Kanchan dam under Plan scheme, under Shahpura Panchayat Samiti. No exotic fish has been stocked in any dam in the district so far.

During the year 1969–70, 14 sources of fish were auctioned and they fetched Rs. 61,780 to the Department.

Besides Applied Nutrition Programme for fish is in progress in Shahpura Panchayat Samiti area. A new Plan scheme has been sanctioned

for the development of Meja dam as a special fisheries project under a Project Officer.

**Poultry**

There is no Government Poultry Farm but private farms are registered by the Animal Husbandry Department. Five such farms were registered in 1967–68, 2 in 1968–69 and 7 in 1969–70. Three of these big farms have been properly organised at Bhilwara, Sahapura and Birdol, wherein W. L. H. and R. I. R. varieties of birds are reared. The Animal Husbandry Department has been encouraging private breeders through subsidies and loans. Subsidies, amounting to Rs. 1,550 and another Rs. 5,000 as loans, were distributed to 8 poultry breeders during the Third Plan period. Besides, 950 improved chickens, 204 birds and 214 hatched eggs were distributed in 1969–70.

**Stock improvement**

Two Artificial Insemination Centres in the district are working in the veterinary hospitals at Bhilwara and Jahazpur both of them opened during the Third Plan period. Four key village centres have been opened in the district at Banera, Kodu Kota, Gurlan and Mangrop under the Key Village Scheme initiated in July, 1970. Five *Goshalas* are working in the district at Bhilwara, Suwana, Gulabpura, Sahapura and Jahazpur which tend calves, sell or supply bulls for breeding and agricultural purposes. Official efforts at improving the cattle breed began during the First Plan period, with giving of a subsidy of Rs. 15 per month to Shri Gopal Goshala, Bhilwara for six calves along with the supply of an improved variety bull during the period. Similarly during the Second Plan period, 109 improved bulls were distributed to various village panchayats for breed improvement. Besides, subsidies for 70 calves were given and 74 bulls belonging to private breeders were registered. During the Third Plan period two subsidies of Rs. 12,900 to Shri Gopal Goshala, Gulabpura and Rs. 2,600 to Shri Gopal Goshala, Bhilwara were given. Improved bulls are kept in veterinary institutions and Panchayat Samitis in the district for stock improvement. Castration of scrub bulls are also done in these institutions.

**Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries**

During the First Plan period, six veterinary institutions were functioning in the district, at Bhilwara, Shahpura, Jahazpur, Gangapur, Hurda and Asind, under the administrative control of the Agriculture Department of which the Animal Husbandry Department was a part. These six institutions, during the five-year period, treated 76,101 animals besides vaccinating 1,27,288 and castrating another 10,510.

During the Second Plan period, a full fledged district office of a separated Animal Husbandry Department was set up. Four veterinary dispensaries were opened at Raipur, Banera, Mandalgarh and Hurda besides a mobile dispensary. There were 3 veterinary hospitals and eight dispensaries in the last year (1960–61) of the Second Plan. All the eleven institutions treated 1,85,637 animals, vaccinated 2,00,425 animals and performed castrations of another 39,837 animals during the period.

At the end of the Third Five Year Plan (1965–66), there were 16 veterinary institutions in all, eight hospitals and eight dispensaries in the district. These institutions treated 3,42,275 animals, besides 77,585 animals treated by the Mobile Dispensary. 78,718 animals were castrated and 4,89,754 vaccinated.

At present (1970–71), there are ten veterinary hospitals run by the Animal Husbandry Department, at Bhilwara, Mandalgarh, Bijolia, Asind, Sahapura, Jahazpur, Gangapur, Hurda, Shakargarh and Gulabpura and four up-graded departmental veterinary dispensaries at Kotri, Pander (Panchayat Samiti, Jahazpur), Hamirgarh and Mandal. There is one mobile dispensary with headquarters at Bhilwara and four minor dispensaries at Karera, Banera, Raipur and Bidnor.

The following table shows the work done by all government veterinary institutions taken together during the years 1966–67 to 1969–70[1]:

(Number)

| Particulars | 1966–67 | 1967–68 | 1968–69 | 1969–70 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VACCINATIONS | | | | |
| At headquarters | 14,307 | 16,633 | 2,375 | 29,046 |
| On tour | 1,447 | 2,680 | 13,759 | 49,595 |
| By Mobile Unit | 45,357 | 51,198 | 49,143 | 74,509 |
| CASTRATIONS | | | | |
| At headquarters | 11,564 | 13,431 | 4,436 | 46,117 |
| On tour | 957 | 1,262 | 1,292 | 6,463 |
| By Mobile Unit | 1,125 | 1,282 | 1,292 | 1,495 |
| TREATMENT | | | | |
| At headqurrters | 32,509 | 35,408 | 56,998 | 58,959 |
| On tour | 9,977 | 10,858 | 25,577 | 11,732 |
| By Mobile Unit | 1,256 | 4,058 | 10,503 | 5,068 |
| MEDICINES SUPPLIED | | | | |
| At headquarters | 10,307 | 10,935 | 10,216 | 10,770 |
| On tour | 6,102 | 6,181 | 13,763 | 5,897 |
| By Mobile Unit | 5,384 | 6,609 | — | 11,317 |

1. Source: Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Bhilwara.

**Livestock Diseases**

The common animal diseases prevalent in the district are Pleuro-pneumonia, Rinderpest (*Mata*) and Haemorrhagic Septraemia. The lesser prevalent diseases are foot and mouth diseases, Surrah, Anthrax and Black Quarter. Before the introduction of modern veterinary facilities (and even now in the more remote areas), herdsmen used to apply certain traditional herbal remedies which are sometines effective in less serious cases. Camels are affected by two diseases locally known as *Kalia* and *Tibersa*, *Kalia* causes the animal to shiver, droop down and die. The indigenous treatment is to slit the ears for blood to come out, reducing the severity of the attack. *Tibersa*, a sort of remittent fever, sometimes lasts as long as three years. Buffaloes are affected by *Jhanja*, a skin disease disappearing in three days, if promptly attended to. *Chari* also attacks the lungs of the buffaloes, terminating fatally within twelve hours if not properly treated.

Goats suffer from *Ghattiya*, a disease of the throat, *Burkiya*, *Pephwia*, an infection of lungs and Rinderpest (*Mata*), proving very fatal and resulting in mortality upto 50 per cent cases. Anthrax sometimes appears in the form of an epidemic among sheep. Other diseases of the sheep are sheep pox, pleuro-pneumonia and parasitical disease.

To control these diseases, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries have been injecting preventive vaccinations and inoculations.

The following table shows the impact of the outbreaks of contagious diseases indicating the number of animals affected and deaths resulting from them during the years 1968–69 and 1969–70:

(Number)

| Disease | Animals affected | | Deaths | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
| Black Quarter | 35 | 16 | 5 | 9 |
| Sheep pox | 40 | 1,216 | 10 | 29 |
| Foot and Mouth diseases | 4,207 | 3,678 | 9 | — |
| Haemorrhagic Septicaemia | 4,275 | 4,216 | 256 | 128 |
| Contagious Pluro-pneumonia | 81 | — | 50 | — |
| Surrah | 1 | — | — | — |
| Anthrax | 207 | 10 | 190 | 4 |
| Others | 4,387 | 2,014 | 265 | 83 |

**Cattle Fairs**

No State level or district level cattle fairs are organised anywhere in the district. However, a number of local cattle fairs, as offshoots of

religious congregations, are held, smaller ones being organised by Panchayats and bigger ones by Panchayat Samitis. Such fairs are held at Bhilwara, Taswaria, Roopaheli, Badnor, Banera, Raipur, Lambia, Sahara and Karera on fixed dates. Small transactions of 100 to 500 animals valueing Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000 take place every year.

## FLOODS AND FAMINES

### Floods

The district is not generally susceptible to floods. The area has not faced such problem of any magnitude in recent years, except in 1968–69 when due to abnormally heavy rainfall concentrated in a short period, some parts of the district were flooded. The tanks overflowed and breaches in 17 dams and damage to most of the constructed canals and some other works also occurred. It was said that nullahs flowed with such intensity as had not been witnessed during the last four decades. Besides the big dams and tanks, 97 smaller tanks belonging to the Panchayat Samitis also got damaged or breached. The repairs to Irrigation Department works cost Rs. 30.67 lakhs.

### Famines

EARLY FAMINES—The first famine in Mewar of which there is any record was a severe famine in 1662[1]. There was not even an inch of rainfall which resulted in unimaginable distress due to absolute non-availability of food. Not only men but animals, fish and even vegetation went the path of extinction. The year 1764 witnessed another severe famine, when, according to Tod, flour and tamarind were equally priced at Rupee one for 1¼ lbs. In 1812–13, the failure of grain crops brought misery to the people but herds of animals found sufficient grass. In 1868–69, the State was severely affected by scarcity again due to deficient rainfall resulting in poor autumn crops in all parts except the south. As there was no store of grain, an unusual scarcity of food was experienced in September and October, 1868. But the Durbar advanced more than Rs. 1 lakh to the grain dealers who brought sufficient food from outside the State and though prices were high, the crisis was soon over. Relief works, however, had to be started to help the affected people and these cost the State nearly Rs. 1.80 lakhs providing employment to 4.20 lakh persons. There were great losses of life both of men and animals.

In 1888, early end of rains brought people to starvation point and relief works were started in hilly tracts to help the Bhils. The famine of 1889–90 was the result of scanty rains in 1889, due to which autumn crops failed and fodder was scarce. This condition coupled with Cholera, which broke out in May 1900, caused

1. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, The Mewar Residency*, p. 60.

heavy mortality, both human and of animals. Relief works and poor houses cost the State nearly Rs. 25 lakhs and provided relief to 34 million units, 27½ million on works and 6½ million gratuitously. The mortality among Bhils was estimated to be of the order of 25 to 30 per cent in Jagir areas due to their reluctance to work on relief works even in the face of certain death. The prices, however, were fairly stable except during a couple of months. The first year of the twentieth century carried with it the bad omen of the closing years of the preceding one. Rains again failed in 1901 and coupled with Plague, caused difficult conditions in over 750 sq. miles of Mewar territory. The State provided relief to nearly 3 million units through works and gratuitously at a cost of about Rs. 2 lakhs. The year 1928 was again a difficult one for some parts of the State facing scarcity conditions due to failure of crops.

RECENT FAMINES—After the formation of Rajasthan and particularly after the initiation of development works, the rigours and frequency of famines in the district, as in other parts of the State, has been considerably reduced. The development of artificial sources of irrigation has reduced the dependence of crops on rains and the development of the means of transport helps in bringing supplies of food and fodder from whatever sources they are available. But still complete or partial failure of rains does present difficult conditions. In the recent past, two years, 1963–64 and 1964–65, have been scarcity ridden, when 127 villages with a population of 80 thousand and 155 villages with 106 thousand residents, in the two years respectively, were affected in the district. Revenue demands of Rs. 8.26 lakhs and Rs. 1.85 lakhs in 1963–64, and 1964–65 respectively were suspended to provide relief to the suffering population. 1965–66 was another bad year, in succession to the two earlier ones, when scarcity conditions due to scanty rainfall resulted in the declaration of famine by the State Government in 603 villages spread over almost all the tahsils of the district, with a population of 3.30 lakhs, the highest number of villages, 132 being in Asind tahsil. The number of animals affected was 6.78 lakhs. The collection of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 12.61 lakhs was suspended by the Government, which also started a number of relief works at a cost of Rs. 13.87 lakhs providing employment to the affected population. The daily employment was highest in the last week of May, 1965. Besides, *Taccavi* loans amounting to Rs. 3.87 lakhs were also provided during the year for the construction of new wells and deepening of old ones and 19 fodder depots were opened in various tahsils. Relief was sought to be provided by other measures like distribution of 52.27 tonnes of milk powder to children and pregnant ladies and opening of fair price shops which distributed 313.5 tonnes of wheat and *Ata*, free of cost.

Another famine followed in 1966–67, and affected 214 villages of the district, 47 in Jahazpur, 44 in Mandalgarh, 30 in Mandal, 28 in Asind, 27 in Kotri, 16 in Bhilwara, 15 in Shahpura and 7 in Banera tahsils. Scarcity was declared in villages in which the failure of crops was to the extent of more than 8 annas in a rupee (50 per cent). Crops near the rivers and tank belts were completely damaged while in other areas the loss amounted to 40 per cent in case of wheat, 70 per cent of barley and 80 per cent of other crops. Relief works in the form of construction of roads and irrigation works were started by the State Government at a direct cost of Rs. 63.62 lakhs, besides Rs. 3 lakhs granted to the Panchayat Samitis for the purpose. Employment on these works during the peak period, May 1966, was of the order of 45,644. Export of foodgrains from the district was restricted and 100 fair price shops were opened to distribute foodgrains at cheaper rates. Four feeding centres for suffering animals were opened in Asind tahsil and a total of 1,444 quintals of fodder distributed throughout the district. Besides biscuits and clothes, 288 tonnes of wheat was distributed free during *Samvat* 2022–23. During the year 1968–69, famine was declared on 14th November, 1968 in 1,328 villages with human and animal populations of 7.40 lakhs and 11.14 lakhs respectively. Land revenue suspension during the year amounted Rs. 21.49 lakhs and relief works, numbering 477 during peak period, employed 1.15 lakh persons, costing the exchequer Rs. 38.26 lakhs. Besides, gratuitous relief was provided to 2,740 old, disabled and infirm persons and *Taccavi* for irrigation purposes amounted to Rs. 4 lakhs.

Scanty winter rains during 1969–70 resulted in famine and scarcity in 635 villages affecting their 4.48 lakh residents. Collection of revenue was suspended to provide relief besides relief works, with emphasis on the completion of irrigation works. A District Relief Advisory Committee headed by the Collector was set up. The number of relief works opened in the district till 12th April, 1970, was 309 which provided employment to 74,953 persons and cost the Government Rs. 221.02 lakhs. Famine *Taccavi* granted during the year upto February 1970 amounted to Rs. 1.73 lakhs. A cash relief of Rs. 10 per family, increased in January, 1970 to Rs. 12.50 per family, was sanctioned for the worst affected areas. A special gratuitous relief was granted to class III and Class IV civil and military pensioners. To remove water scarcity, it was carried by rail-borne tanks, trucks and even on camel carts to remote areas. Fodder depots distributed fodder at subsidised rates and abandoned animals in the affected areas were kept in cattle camps. Fair price shops were also opened and medical facilities were specially provided.

## APPENDIX I

### Area and Production of Principal Crops in Bhilwara district

(Area in hectares)
(Production in tonnes)

| Year | *Bajra* | | *Jowar* | | Maize | | Wheat | | Barley | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area | Production | Area | Production | Area | Production | Area | Produetion | Area | Production |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1958–59 | 566 | 121 | 16,246 | 749 | 86,687 | 75,881 | 49,180 | 50,160 | 48,090 | 55,982 |
| 1959–60 | 526 | 122 | 14,756 | 2,106 | 92,454 | 80,895 | 49,428 | 49,311 | 46,438 | 57,877 |
| 1960–61 | 453 | 88 | 12,840 | 3,654 | 9,932 | 89,940 | 43,304 | 38,611 | 39,215 | 33,580 |
| 1961–62 | 598 | 218 | 17,583 | 3,132 | 1,02,462 | 1,11,509 | 57,419 | 54,830 | 44,752 | 45,945 |
| 1962–63 | 320 | 128 | 12,407 | 2,080 | 1,07,107 | 1,23,766 | 49,194 | 33,248 | 36,903 | 38,300 |
| 1963–64 | 403 | 76 | 18,951 | 1,447 | 1,01,948 | 88,555 | 44,916 | 31,665 | 32,348 | 31,760 |
| 1964–65 | 798 | 194 | 20,994 | 1,810 | 1,03,122 | 11,775 | 49,234 | 43,816 | 33,349 | 31,696 |
| 1965–66 | 840 | 160 | 18,303 | 739 | 1,08,270 | 95,507 | 33,107 | 29,498 | 28,956 | 24,960 |
| 1966–67 | 1,373 | 3 | 26,994 | 4,589 | 1,08,216 | 1,09,731 | 37,708 | 28,545 | 31,352 | 30,411 |
| 1967–68 | 1,581 | 632 | 22,479 | 5,328 | 1,07,910 | 1,54,203 | 44,407 | 36,725 | 36,306 | 38,775 |
| 1968–69 | 1,111 | 111 | 21,334 | 853 | 1,20,418 | 74,900 | 39,677 | 37,058 | 37,293 | 37,479 |
| 1969–70 | 2,019 | 374 | 30,259 | 4,055 | 1,23,414 | 89,105 | 45,231 | 42,943 | 35,696 | 42,228 |

## APPENDIX I (Contd.)

(Area in hectares)
(Production in tonnes)

| Year | Rice | | Small millets | | Gram | | Other *Rabi* Pulses | | *Tur* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area | Production | Area | Production | Area | Production | Area | Production | Area | Production |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 1958–59 | 336 | 208 | 2,647 | 1,050 | 26,701 | 15,951 | 1,119 | 647 | 59 | 15 |
| 1959–60 | 403 | 160 | 3,798 | 1,099 | 31,386 | 15,550 | 1,049 | 783 | 10 | 1 |
| 1960–61 | 338 | 240 | 2,913 | 293 | 16,222 | 6,755 | 666 | 416 | 67 | 101 |
| 1961–62 | 506 | 404 | 3,240 | 564 | 28,789 | 12,326 | 897 | 588 | 6 | 1 |
| 1962–63 | 480 | 469 | 3,091 | 610 | 20,191 | 10,189 | 957 | 501 | 22 | 4 |
| 1963–64 | 260 | 73 | 2,922 | 576 | 22,788 | 6,743 | 1,006 | 566 | 134 | 11 |
| 1964–65 | 213 | 80 | 3,235 | 350 | 15,802 | 5,047 | 917 | 593 | 27 | 2 |
| 1965–66 | 202 | 139 | 16 | 1 | 13,792 | 4,965 | 543 | 199 | 13 | 2 |
| 1966–67 | 115 | 42 | — | — | 18,260 | 4,784 | 585 | 218 | 7 | 1 |
| 1967–68 | 115 | 45 | 67 | 30 | 14,423 | 6,980 | 853 | 404 | 15 | 4 |
| 1968–69 | 110 | 68 | 113 | — | 12,662 | 5,343 | 870 | 567 | 22 | 2 |
| 1969–70 | 132 | 69 | 77 | 13 | 14,522 | 6,564 | 800 | 474 | 8 | 2 |

## APPENDIX I (Contd.)

(Area in hectares)
(Production in tonnes)

| Year | Other *Kharif* Pulses | | Sesamum | | Rape and Mustard | | Linseed | | Groundnut | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area | Production | Area | Production | Area | Production | Area | Production | Area | Production |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| 1958–59 | 4,539 | 1,255 | 36,622 | 3,495 | 73 | 19 | 933 | 189 | 1,746 | 699 |
| 1959–60 | 6,178 | 1,479 | 21,030 | 1,084 | 43 | 11 | 802 | 169 | 2,775 | 1,277 |
| 1960–61 | 3,971 | 812 | 10,361 | 220 | 8 | 3 | 575 | 160 | 5,280 | 2,429 |
| 1961–62 | 3,489 | 888 | 18,086 | 1,349 | 30 | 12 | 823 | 171 | 8,342 | 4,560 |
| 1962–63 | 3,246 | 700 | 18,652 | 1,696 | 15 | 6 | 1,202 | 301 | 16,648 | 8,460 |
| 1963–64 | 3,700 | 598 | 17,724 | 1,189 | 19 | — | 1,412 | 155 | 15,255 | 5,457 |
| 1964–65 | 3,664 | 554 | 23,266 | 2,633 | 6 | 2 | 934 | 158 | 14,148 | 4,522 |
| 1965–66 | 5,825 | 556 | 27,281 | 2,721 | 7 | 2 | 1,159 | 170 | 16,850 | 3,361 |
| 1966–67 | 7,007 | 1,059 | 37,847 | 5,526 | 18 | 4 | 759 | 120 | 17,610 | 4,027 |
| 1967–68 | 9,744 | 3,329 | 38,861 | 5,571 | 33 | 11 | 1,222 | 269 | 31,279 | 13,870 |
| 1968–69 | 9,023 | 358 | 29,167 | 2,654 | 9 | 4 | 972 | 244 | 30,883 | 4,048 |
| 1969–70 | 10,125 | 785 | 29,237 | 2,134 | 10 | 9 | 744 | 186 | 17,245 | 4,103 |

## APPENDIX I (Concluded)

(Area in hectares)
(Production in tonnes)

| Yera | Sugar-cane | | Chillies | | Cotton* | | Tobacco | | Sunnhemp | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area | Production | Area | Production | Area | Production | Area | Production | Area | Production |
| | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 |
| 1958–59 | 1,172 | 23,450 | 883 | 347 | 34,678 | 20,110 | 201 | 57 | 1,947 | 1,854 |
| 1969–60 | 1,350 | 21,571 | 1,497 | 474 | 33,353 | 10,232 | 416 | 94 | 1,973 | 2,036 |
| 1960–61 | 2,613 | 10,682 | 2,036 | 806 | 28,418 | 23,467 | 197 | 60 | 1,351 | 1,394 |
| 1961–62 | 2,095 | 32,807 | 1,071 | 364 | 31,623 | 22,193 | 404 | 131 | 1,312 | 1,484 |
| 1962–63 | 1,924 | 37,694 | 1,240 | 622 | 29,990 | 25,172 | 245 | 87 | 1,251 | 1,848 |
| 1963–64 | 1,322 | 30,216 | 1,541 | 588 | 31,644 | 33,139 | 272 | 71 | 1,562 | 1,501 |
| 1964–65 | 1,607 | 49,200 | 1,634 | 981 | 34,322 | 21,635 | 422 | 137 | 1,781 | 1,596 |
| 1965–66 | 2,651 | 67,328 | 1,380 | 540 | 29,510 | 17,702 | 302 | 74 | 1,481 | 239 |
| 1966–67 | 1,096 | 15,265 | 1,322 | 516 | 29,722 | 28,934 | 352 | 97 | 1,099 | 202 |
| 1967–68 | 751 | 8,614 | 3,034 | 1,528 | 30,157 | 22,897 | 336 | 127 | 1,509 | 635 |
| 1968–69 | 1,555 | 11,151 | 957 | 346 | 32,404 | 21,303 | 337 | 82 | 1,441 | 196 |
| 1969–70 | 2,061 | 24,204 | 1,439 | 385 | 27,216 | 13,860 | 381 | 63 | 1,782 | 322 |

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

* Production of Cotton and Sunnhemp in bales of 180 kg. and 191 kg. each respectively.

CHAPTER V

# INDUSTRIES

## OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

Industry, in the strict sense of the word, is of comparatively recent origin in Bhilwara district. Being a part of erstwhile Mewar State and Shahpura State, its fortunes were irrevocably linked with those of these States as a whole. Growth of industrialisation was very slow due to the policy of laissez-faire followed by the Princes in this field and also their being temperamentally indifferent to industries, perhaps, because of their feudal legacy. Transport and communication facilities were inadequate and custom barriers prohibitive. State action to accelerate economic growth in initial years was lacking. Existence of a large number of Jagirdars left very little savings with the masses which could be utilised for capital formation. Outside capital was equally unwilling for local investment.

The picture was however, not altogether so depressing. The Princes patronised and encouraged various handicrafts in their States. Beautiful lacquered tables of Shahpura were noted for their fame[1]. Excellent wooden toys, in imitation of Banaras toys, were manufactured at Bhilwara[2] and Shahpura[3]. Local *Lakheras* and *Manihars* prepared bracelets and bangles of *Lac*, expansively coloured and gilt. Scattered all over the district in almost every village were several cottage industries which included hand weaving of cotton cloth, pottery, carpentry, tanning and leather work and tie and dye[4]. Bhilwara was also noted for the excellence and durability of its tinned utensils which were largely exported[5].

Mewar Durbar established a cotton ginning factory at Bhilwara in 1880. As it worked at a loss, it was first sold to the Mofussil Company of Bombay for Rs. 40,000 in 1887 but in 1898, the entire property was bought back by the Darbar after a press had been added. In 1900, 15,386 bales of cotton and 630 of wool were pressed, each bale representing 400 lbs. In 1901, only 10,081 bales of cotton and 180 of wool were pressed, and in 1904, the out-turn fell to 3,297 bales of cotton only. The average yearly out-turn was about 12,000 bales of cotton and wool equalling about 2,140 tons. During the working season some six hundred hands, mostly

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, 1908, p. 315.
2. *Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. III, 1880, p. 42.
3. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, p. 315.
4. Mathur, H. M.: *Industrial economy of a developing region*, 1968, p. 66.
5. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteer, Mewar Residency*, Vol. II-A, 1908, p. 55.

belonging to the neighbourhood, were employed daily and their wages varied from two to five annas per day[1].

Large scale industrialisation received considerable stimulus during the Second World War. In 1938, Mewar Textile Mills was established at Bhilwara on account of the pioneering efforts of a far sighted *Munim* of M/s Umed Mal Abhaya Mal of Ajmer. It started working with a paid-up capital of Rs. 6 lakhs, 7,000 spindles, 250 looms producing 22 lakh lbs. of cloth and 25 lakh lbs. of yarn[2]. Another cotton textile mill known as Mahadeo Cotton Mills Ltd., was started at Bhilwara in 1941 but it withdrew from production in 1949[3].

After the integration of States in Rajasthan in 1949, Bhilwara town and its peripheri gradually started appearing on the industrial map of Rajasthan although the plans were conceived for the whole district. During the First Five Year Plan, due to power shortage, much attention was not paid to the establishment of large scale industry but sufficient encouragement was given to the development of small scale and cottage industries and handicrafts. During the Second Plan period, the sum of Rs. 6.86 lakhs and during the Third Plan period, Rs. 1.76 lakhs were spent on the development of large and medium scale industries in Bhilwara district.

## POWER

Availability of cheap, adequate and regular power is a *Sine-quanon* for industrial growth contributing to the economic prosperity and well being of the area.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER—The district does not possess any big river which can be harnessed for multipurpose projects. Hence there is no production of hydro-electric power within the district. It is being received from Chambal Project (Gandhisagar).

THERMAL POWER—A diesal power house was started at Shahpura in 1935 and at Bhilwara in 1948. The installed capacity of diesal station at Bhilwara in 1955–56 was 147 KW. It increased to 1,180 KW. in 1961–62 and in 1969–70 was 3,040 KW. With the generating capacity of 2,100 KW. Shahpura power house had the installed capacity of 80 KW in 1955–56. Its installed capacity in 1969–70 was 100 KW and is reported to be out of order.

The electric charges prevailing in the district are 0.37 paise per KWH plus a surcharge of 10 per cent for domestic consumption limited to a minimum charge of Rs. 2.00 per month. Industrial consumption is charged at 13.5 paise per KWH plus surcharge of 15 per cent and a rebate

1. Erskine, K. D.: *op.cit.*, p. 55.
2. Mathur, H. M.: *op.cit.*, pp. 115–116.
3. *Journal of the Rajasthan Institute of Historical Research*, Oct-Dec., 1967, p. 38.

of 1. paisa per unit for timely payment. Charges for agricultural consumption are 0.13 paise per KWH plus 10 per cent surcharge. Agricultural consumption is exempt from electricity duty which is 0.05 paise per KWH for domestic consumption and 0.01 paise per KWH for industrial consumption. There is a rebate for timely payment of 3 paise per unit on domestic consumption, and 1 paisa per unit for agricultural consumption.

Generation of electricity in the Bhilwara district in 1959, 1960, 1961 and from 1964–65 to 1969–70 is given in the table below[1]:

| Year | Bhilwara | Shahpura |
|---|---|---|
| | Electricity generated diesel (Million KWH) | Electricity generated diesel (Million KWH) |
| 1959 | 0.36 | 0.05 |
| 1960 | 1.19 | 0.07 |
| 1961 | 1.71 | 0.21 |
| 1964–65 | 0.786 | 0.198 |
| 1965–66 | 4.365 | — |
| 1966–67 | 4.007 | — |
| 1967–68 | 2.279 | — |
| 1968–69 | 0.826 | — |
| 1969–70 | 0.008 | — |

Electricity consumption in Bhilwara division from 1961–62 to 1969–70 is given categorywise in Appendix I.

Thus in twenty years, the consumption of electricity rose from negligible figure to 90.376 million KWH in 1969–70. Consumption of electricity for irrigation and agriculture was negligible in 1961–62 but, it steadily rose to 2.872 million KWH in 1969–70. This is indicative of the growing consciousness among the agriculturists about the utility of electricity for irrigation through wells. Electricity consumption per capita in the district is 23 KWH. This figure, when compared with Rajasthan, is $\frac{3}{4}$ of Rajasthan per capita consumption. The table below gives the statistics about consumers of electricity in various categories:

(No.)

| S.No. | Category | No. of consumers | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1950–51 | 61–62 | 65–66 | 66–67 | 67–68 | 68–69 | 69–70 |
| 1. | Agriculture | Nil | 13 | 185 | 304 | 420 | 655 | 932 |
| 2. | Industries | Nil | 221 | 323 | 292 | 322 | 479 | 597 |
| 3. | Domestic | Nil | 1,708 | 4,055 | 4,529 | 5,133 | 6,215 | 7,380 |

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan,* 1958 on-wards.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | Waterworks | Nil | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 10 |
| 5. | Street-light | Nil | 10 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 31 | 50 |
| | Total : | — | 1,954 | 4,591 | 5,153 | 5,905 | 7,387 | 8,969 |

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION—In 1948, only two localities were electrified, namely Bhilwara and Shahpura. In the First Plan, one locality viz., Bhilwara was electrified. During the Second Plan period, no further electrification was done. In the Third Plan, 30 new localities were electrified. 115 localities have been electrified in the district upto 1969–70. A list of the localities electrified upto 1969–70 along with tahsil, Panchayat Samiti and the date of electrification, is given in Appendix II

During the Second Plan period, Rs. 7.59 lakhs were spent on electrification in the district.

## MINING

### Minerals

On account of its mineral production, this district occupies a special place in the industrial map of Rajasthan. Important minerals found in ample quantities in the district are mica, fluorite, garnet, beryl, soap stone, asbestos, china clay, building stones and iron ore.

MICA—The district stands second in India in the production of Mica. Mica is found all over the district but is available in large quantities around Mandal, Gangapur, Raipur, Asind Shahpura, Jahazpur and Banera. Prominent mines are at Gangapur and Mandal. About 70 per cent of the total production of mica in the State is obtained from this district. Mica with its low thermal conductivity and high dielectric strength, toughness, flexibility, resistence and comparatively high heat resistence, is mostly used in electrical insulation industry. Presently, the Bhopal Mining Works, Bhilwara is manufacturing insulation bricks. These are used by Rurkela, Bhilai and Durgapur steel plants and by oil refineries. The utilisation of waste mica for the manufacturing of insulation bricks has established an outlet for accumulating mica scrap, which is expected to conserve a substantial amount of foreign exchange by dispensing with the import of vermienlite diatomite and other types of insulation material[1]. Production of crude mica in the district was 4,443 tonnes in 1965, 4,654 tonnes in 1966, 3,620 tonnes in 1967, 3,730 tonnes in 1968 and 3,269 tonnes in 1969. The fall in production is due to depleted deposits.

1. *Indian Mineral Year Book*, 1962, p. 442.

FLUORITE—Fluorite is available in the district in Asind tahsil. It is used by steel plants and glass factories[1].

ASBESTOS—It is found near Sojatgarh in the district. Asbestos mines are situated at the distance of 56 km. from Bhilwara railway station. After cleaning, it is sent to Bombay and Calcutta[2].

SOAPSTONE—Two important mines of soapstone are in Chayanpura and Kankariya villages in Jahazpur Panchayat Samiti. Its production in Bhilwara was 23,579 tonnes in 1965, 26,587 tonnes in 1966, 23,665 tonnes in 1967, 25,739 tonnes in 1968 and 26,444 tonnes in 1969[3]. It is used for making D.D.T. powder, cosmetics, pesticides etc. There is a factory near Bhilwara railway station for crushing it into powder.

GARNET—Garnet is found near Kamalpura, Saladiya, Deveriya, Kandpura, Sangwa and Banera villages[4].

LIME STONE—It is available near Jahazpur, Karoli, Kangod and Durgapur. Limestone available here has high percentage of magnesia, therefore, it cannot be used for making cement[5].

CHINA CLAY—These mines are found in Mangrop village in Jahazpur tahsil and are 150 feet deep[6].

BUILDING STONE—Stone slabs of Bijolia in Mandalgarh tahsil are famous in Rajasthan for construction of building. Slabs are of white, red and grey colour[7].

The tables below give the production of minerals and the labour engaged in the Bhilwara district in 1957, 1960 and from 1965 to 1969[8]:

PRODUCTION OF MINERALS

| S.No. | Minerals | Production during the year in tonnes | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1957 | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
| 1. | Crude mica | 4,593 | 4,552 | 4,443 | 4,654 | 3,620 | 3,730 | 3,269 |
| 2. | Soapstone | 12,203 | 13,304 | 23,579 | 26,587 | 23,665 | 25,739 | 26,444 |
| 3. | Asbestos | 358 | 444 | 478 | 853 | 325 | 328 | 188 |
| 4. | Sand stones | 50,525 | 1,73,333 | 2,75,525 | 2,20,728 | 2,78,084 | 3,28,464 | 3,39,844 |

1. *Industrial Potentiality Survey of Bhilwara District*, Directorate of Industries and Supplies, 1968, p. 8.
2. *ibid.*
3. Source : Office of the Mining Engineer, Bhilwara.
4. *Industrial Potentiality Survey of Bhilwara District*, Directorate of Industries and Supplies, p. 8.
5. *ibid.* 6. *ibid.* 7. *ibid.*, p. 9.
8. Source : Office of Mining Engineer, Bhilwara.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | White clay | 205 | 270 | 345 | 1,198 | 1,555 | 2,469 | 1,633 |
| 6. | Garnet | 10 | 11 | 15 | 45 | 75 | 104 | 54 |
| 7. | Beryl | 330 Kg. | 414 Kg. | 670 Kg. | 315 Kg. | 2,751 Kg. | 260 Kg. | 50 Kg. |

LABOUR ENGAGED (No.)

| S.No. | Minerals | 1957 | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Crude mica | 6,749 | 7,447 | 20,626 | 23,128 | 22,523 | 21,727 | 20,828 |
| 2. | Soapstone | 1,000 | 1,707 | 4,525 | 6,000 | 7,003 | 8,040 | 8,780 |
| 3. | Asbestos | 51 | 59 | 89 | 70 | 73 | 75 | 79 |
| 4. | White clay | 429 | 431 | 353 | 360 | 260 | 259 | 240 |
| 5. | Garnet | 44 | 54 | 55 | 55 | 67 | 65 | 62 |
| 6. | Beryl | 30 | 35 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 25 |

An analysis of the above shows that mica is the biggest sufferer due to depleted deposits. The table below indicates the revenue of the Government from these mines during the last five years[1]:

(Rs. '000)

| Minerals | 1965-66 | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mica | 258.2 | 284.5 | 298.8 | 305.9 | 265.0 |
| Garnet | 2.4 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 5.3 | 1.9 |
| Beryl | 6.2 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 2.0 | — |
| Soapstone | 81.6 | 102.7 | 15.3 | 63.6 | 104.9 |
| Asbestos | 0.4 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 1.1 | — |
| China clay | 2.8 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 5.4 | 0.5 |
| Building stone | 405.0 | 832.0 | 800.0 | 844.0 | 896.0 |
| Banjari | — | — | — | — | 3.6 |

## INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES

### Large Scale Industries

Bhilwara is one of the important industrial towns of Rajasthan. Upto July 1970, there were five large scale industries in Bhilwara district, out of which four were in Bhilwara town itself[2]. Their description is given below:

M/S MEWAR TEXTILE MILLS LTD., BHILWARA—This mill started

1. Source : Office of the Mining Engineer, Bhilwara.
2. *Industrialisation in Rajasthan, Growth, Potential and Prospect*, Directorate of Industries and Supplies, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 45.

functioning in 1938. Its authorised capital is Rs. 50 lakhs. Its sanctioned capacity is 14,156 spindles and 976 looms[1]. These spindles and looms are working in 3 shifts, producing 45 thousand metre cloth per day. There is a separate hosiery department which produces 150 dozen underwears per day under the name of Metex. The average number of workers employed in this mill is 1,795 (on 31.12.1970).

M/s Rajasthan Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Bhilwara—This mill started production on 21st November, 1962. Its sanctioned capacity is 27,020 spindles and has been recommended for 6,600 additional spindles and 100 looms[2]. The average number of workers employed is 937 (on 31.12.1970). It is producing six thousand kilogram thread daily. Terelyne thread is also being manufactured.

M/s Bhopal Mining Works Ltd., Bhilwara—It was the first factory in India to manufacture mica insulated bricks in 1958. The sanctioned capacity of this factory is 80,000 pieces of Mica insulated bricks per annum. The manufacture of these bricks has resulted in saving in foreign exchange. The average number of labourers employed daily is 106 (on 31.12.1970).

M/s Rajasthan Vanaspati Products Private Ltd., Bhilwara—This factory was inaugurated in 1967 and was the first of its kind in Rajasthan. Its sanctioned capacity is 100 tonnes of vanaspati per day and crushing 20,000 tonnes of cotton seed for cotton seed oil[3]. The average number of workers employed daily is 266 (as on 31.12.1970).

M/s Rajasthan Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Gulabpura—Its sanctioned capacity is 25,000 spindles. The daily labour employed on an average is 127 (as on 31.12.1970).

**Small Scale Industries**

Excluding the above five large scale industries, there are 110 small scale industries listed in the list of registered factories in the district for the year ending 31.12.1970 issued by the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Jaipur. They are as follows:

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1. *Industrialisation in Rajasthan, Growth, Potential and Prospect,* Directorate of Industries and Supplies, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 45.
2. *Industrialisation in Rajasthan, op. cit.,* p. 46.
3. *ibid.,* p. 50.

| Category | Number | Average daily number of workers employed |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Processes allied to agriculture, cotton ginning & bailing | 40 | 769 |
| 2. Wool bailing and pressing | 2 | 63 |
| 3. Flour Mills | 2 | 37 |
| 4. Cotton Mills | 8 (1 closed) | 158 |
| 5. Cardage, rope and twine industries | 1 | 9 |
| 6. Saw Mills | 35 (4 closed) | 104 |
| 7. Joinery & General Wood working | 1 | 5 |
| 8. Letter Press and Lithography & printing and book binding | 9 (1 closed) | 32 |
| 9. Stone pressing & Crushing | 1 | 93 |
| 10. Asbestos products | 1 | 9 |
| 11. Mica factory | 5 (1 closed) | 140 |
| 12. Tube making & wire products | 1 | 15 |
| 13. Metal containers & steel trunks | 1 | 16 |
| 14. Others | 1 | 10 |
| 15. Plastic articles | 1 | 9 |
| 16. Electric light & power | 1 | 17 |

A list of registered factories for the year ending 31.12.1970 issued by the Chief Inspector of Factories & Boilers, Rajasthan, Jaipur is at Appendix III.

**Cottage Industries**

There are some traditional cottage industries which are mostly located in the rural areas. These are carried on along traditional lines, hereditary skill being passed on from generation to generation. The main cottage industries consist of smithy, pottery, weaving, leather tanning and shoe making, oil extraction and bangle making etc. Many of the cottage workers have formed co-operative societies to put their crafts on a stronger and lasting footing.

SMITHY—Blacksmithy is one of the important cottage or village industry of the district. Almost every big village has *Lohar* family with a forge who attends to the making and repairing of iron implements of the agriculturists. The number of families reported to be engaged in this profession is 1,862[1].

1. *Industrial Potentiality Survey of Bhilwara District*, Directorate of Industries and Supplies, 1968, p. 16.

SILVER SMITHY—Gold and silver smithy is the profession of a particular class of people known as *Sunars*. A goldsmith is commonly found in every big village, though the craft is in a primitive stage in the district. The number of families reported to be engaged in the profession is 1,770[1].

POTTERY—Pottery is one of the most important and ancient village industries in the district and particularly every big village has its own potter or *Kumhar* who employs the traditional technique in making a large variety of vessels required for domestic use. Both men and women of the family work at it and sometimes outside labour is also employed. The equipment consists of no more than the traditional potter's wheel. Any local clay forms the raw material for the work. The article is shaped on the potter's wheel. The main articles produced are water vessels called *Matkis*. There is a great demand for these in the summer season when they are used for storing water. Besides *Matki* which is an article of daily use, flower pots and clay toys for which demand is occasional are also produced. It is reported that 2,069 families of potters are engaged in this profession in the district[2].

WEAVING—This is a full time industry carried on through out the year. Generally the entire family is occupied in it. Weaving is usually done by men while women carry out the subsidiary processes like sorting, winding, sizing etc. There are 4,086 families engaged in this profession in the district[3].

LEATHER TANNING AND SHOE MAKING—Leather tanning is carried on as hereditary profession. Tanners live usually near the source of water supply as they need plenty of water for their work. The raw material required are raw hide, *Babul* or wattle bark (*Hirda*) and lime. The tools used are two or three lime pits, three watering tanks, chisels, awls and wooden blocks for processes like cleaning, liming, deliming etc. The markets for these hides is generally local. The tanners also prepare leather waterlifts for agriculturists. According to the survey conducted by the Small Industries Service Institute, a keen desire to modernise the tanning process and of making new style footwear has been noticed among the artisans. 4,500 families are engaged in leather tanning and 885 families in the manufacture of footwear in the district[4].

OIL SEED PRESSING—In former times, oil seed pressing was an ubiquitous occupation, almost every big village having its own oilmen. The industry is, however, declining. The oilman still use the old type of *Ghani*

1. *Industrial Potentiality Survey of Bhilwara District*, Directorate of Industries and Supplies, 1968, p. 16.
2. *ibid.* 3. *ibid.* 4. *ibid.*, p. 16.

consisting of a wooden mortar or a stone mortar (inside line and a wooden *lat* (a large pestle) worked by a bullock. The the *Ghanis* and operates it. The oil and cake are sold mostly lo shops maintained by the owners. Sometimes, they crush individual customers for a charge. There are 1,625 familie this industry in the district[1].

BANGLE MAKING—This is also one of the traditional c tries in the district. According to the survey conducted Industries Service Institute, Jaipur in 1959 the annual dema bangles in the district was estimated at Rs. 45,000 to 50,000.

The table below gives the Panchayat Samiti-wise st the families engaged in various cottage industries in the distric

| S. No. | Name of Panchayat Samiti | Carpenter | Silver-smith | Potter | Weaver | Tanner | Shoe-maker |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Shahpura | 30 | 40 | 300 | 350 | 150 | 25 |
| 2. | Sahara | 7 | 65 | 109 | 806 | 420 | 50 |
| 3. | Mandalgarh | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | 1,000 | 1,500 | — |
| 4. | Mandal | 150 | 400 | 250 | 300 | 1,000 | — |
| 5. | Hurda | 100 | — | 300 | 350 | 150 | 15 |
| 6. | Kotri | 60 | 275 | 100 | 80 | — | 300 |
| 7. | Jahazpur | — | 300 | 300 | 300 | 500 | 30 |
| 8. | Banera | 30 | — | 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 9. | Suwana | 410 | 350 | 400 | 650 | 400 | 350 |
| 10. | Asind | 60 | 125 | 60 | 150 | 200 | 15 |
| 11. | Raipur | 15 | 15 | — | — | 80 | — |

**Industrial co-operatives**

There were 118 industrial co-operative societies at 1965–66. This number declined to 105 at the end of 1969–70 industrial co-operatives, 28 were that of *Bunkars*, 75 other t and one each of ginning and pressing and spinning mills. about their working is given as follows[3]:

| Items | Type of industrial co-ope Bhilwara (1969–70 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Ginning & pressing | *Bunkar* | Other t *Bunkar* |
| No. of co-operatives | 1 | 28 | 75 |

1. *Industrial Potentiality Survey of Bhilwara District*, Directorate of Supplies, 1968, p. 16.
2. *ibid.*
3. Source: Office of Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rajasthan, Jaipu

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Membership (Nos.) | 159 | 956 | 2,096 | 2,954 |
| Share capital (Rs. '000) | 39.7 | 43.9 | 139.4 | 1,344.8 |
| Working capital (Rs. '000) | 74.4 | 425.3 | 584.7 | 1,351.9 |
| Profit and loss (Rs. '000) | +5.9 | +7.2 | —14.9 | —32.4 |
| Sales (Rs. '000) | N.A. | 225.0 | 555.3 | N.A. |
| Purchases (Rs. '000) | — | 361.7 | 453.5 | N.A. |

**Industrial Estate**

An industrial estate was started in Bhilwara town in 1960 and has since been completed. It is built on twenty acres of land and Rs. 12 lakhs have been spent in its development and construction of sheds. There are 40 sheds comprising categories A, B and C; the built area is 492, 600 and 900 square feet respectively. The covered area of the sheds is about 1,300 square feet. In the administrative block of the estate, there are branches of Banks and a Post Office also. Rajasthan Government gives rebate in rent of sheds for the first three years to industrialists establishing their industry in this estate. The rebate in rent in different years is as follows[1]:

(Rs.)

| Type of sheds | I year | II year | III year | Standard rent |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Class | 130 | 147 | 174 | 180 |
| B Class | 75 | 92 | 109 | 125 |
| C Class | 60 | 91 | 122 | 153 |

Power and water supply are provided at the estate. In 1968, the allotment of sheds to various industries, was as given in the table below[2]:

| S.No. | Type | Number | Investment (Rs.) | Employed persons (No.) | Annual Production (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Waste cotton spinning | 3 | 8,00,000 | 90 | 5,00,000 |
| 2. | Surgical and hospital equipments | 1 | 50,000 | 6 | 90,000 |
| 3. | Cotton hosiery | 2 | 50,000 | 30 | 3,00,000 |
| 4. | Brass utensils | 2 | 85,000 | 20 | 10,00,000 |
| 5. | Seat and metal works | 4 | 60,000 | 24 | 4,00,000 |
| 6. | General engineering | 2 | 50,000 | 9 | 10,00,000 |
| 7. | Oil mill | 1 | 35,000 | 16 | 5,00,000 |

1. Source : Office of Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. *Industrial Potentiality Survey of Bhilwara District*, Dircetorate of Industries and Supplies, 1968. p. 12.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | Sizing factory | 1 | 7,00,000 | 12 | 60,00,000 |
| 9. | Power loom | 3 | 75,000 | 30 | 2,00,000 |
| 10. | Packing rope etc. | 1 | 1,00,000 | 15 | 50,000 |

**Industrial area**

An area of about 60 acres near the industrial estate at Bhilwara has been declared as industrial area.

**Industrial potential**

The Bhilwara district has ample industrial potential. On the basis of raw materials available the following industries can be developed[1]:

1. Agro-based industries :

( i ) SURGICAL COTTON—The district produces 13,860 bales of 180 kg. each cotton (1969–70) which can be utilised for preparing surgical cotton.

( ii ) CATTLE AND CHICKEN FEED—There are 23,55,067 animals and 23,678 poultry birds in the district (1966 Livestock census figures). Raw material like cotton seed is also available here.

( iii ) GUR KHANDSARI—Production of sugarcane in Bhilwara district is 24,204 tonnes (1969–70), which is used in village for making *Gur*. The production of sugarcane will increase if mechanised units are established here for the manufacture of Khandsari.

( iv ) GLUE AND GELATINE—For making glue and gelatine 1,25,000 quintal bones of cattle available every year in the district, can be used.

( v ) GLAZED POTTERY—In Mangrop village of Jahazpur tahsil china clay is found which can be used for making glazed pottery.

( vi ) OIL EXTRACTION—Production of oil seeds in Bhilwara district in 1969–70 was 6,338 tonnes. There is scope for oil crushing industry.

2 Forest based :

( i ) BIDI MAKING—In the forests of Bhilwara district, *Tendu* leaves which are used for *Bidi* making, are available in ample quantities.

( ii ) CASING AND CAPPING—There are large number of *Sagwan* trees in the forests of the district which can be used in making cases and capping.

1. *Industrial Potentiality Survey of Bhilwara District* Directorate of Industries and Supplies, 1968, pp. 18-20.

The following industries can be developed in the district on the basis of demand:

1. Agro-based:

POULTRY FARMING—This can be developed to cater to the demand for eggs.

2. Industry based:

( i ) PLASTIC GOODS—Plastic goods are fast replacing metal goods such as buckets, tins, tumblers, plates, toys etc. Industrial unit for making these can be started in the district ( ii ) Steel furniture and rolling shutters (iii) *Niwar* looms (iv) Footwear (v) Canvas travelling bags (vi) Engineering works and iron foundry (vii) Readymade garments (viii) Agricultural implements (ix) Asbestos cement pipes.

Apart from these, raw material is available in the district for rope making, wool making and for preparing soap from inedible oils. These industries can be undertaken under the aegis of Khadi Gramodyog. Rope making is practised at present as a cottage industry. There is scope for mechanised units.

**State assistance**

The assistance given to industries by the State before the merger was only nominal. Since the formation of Rajasthan and with the commencement of the Second Five Year Plan, a number of facilities for the development of industry, in the form of financial assistance by grant of loans and subsidies and availability of cheap power, have been provided. During the Second Five Year Plan, the rate of power per unit was reduced to 9 paise per unit for existing and proposed textile, ceramic, glass, cement, engineering, sugar, metal industries based on minerals and any other industry approved by the Government. In respect of small scale industries consuming power less than 10,000 units, the rate was reduced from 19 paise to 12 paise per unit. Land at concessional rates in the declared industrial areas were made available by the government. Import facilities were also provided to the small scale industries by grant of import licences for raw materials, machinery and spare parts.

Loans sanctioned to industries in Bhilwara district by the Rajasthan Financial Corporation since 1965-66 were as follows[1]:

| Year | No. of industries | Loans sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---|---|---|
| 1965-66 | 1 | 14.00 |

1. Source: Office of Secretary, Rajasthan Financial Corporation, Jaipur.

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 1966–67 | 2 | 16.00 |
| 1967–68 | 2 | 8.09 |
| 1968–69 | 2 | 2.46 |
| 1969–70 | 6 | 1.47 |

Some further concessions were announced to new industries on 15.8.1970. Henceforth all new industrial units which obtain industrial licences from the Government of India or get themselves registered with the State Directorate of Industries after the 15th of August, 1970 will be given a cash refund of the Central Sales Tax leviable on their finished products for a period of 5 years. This concession would also be available to those units for which industrial licences or the certificates of registration may have been obtained before the 15th of August, 1970 but which start actual civil works for setting up the plant after the 15th of August, 1970. Similarly, the existing industrial units would also be eligible to avail of this concession provided, they expand their actual installed capacities as on 15th August, 1970. However, this concession would be available in respect of the additional production resulting from expansion in the installed capacity.

The cash refund would be treated as an interest-free loan. The amount of cash refund given in a particular year would be recovered after a period of seven years i. e. in the eighth year. This concession would be available to those industrial units which get established by 31.3.1974 i.e. by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

PARTICIPATION IN EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL—The State Government have decided in principle, that subject to the availability of funds, the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation (A Government of Rajasthan Undertaking) would henceforth, participate in the equity share capital of the new companies after scrutinising their economic and technical viability. The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation had already taken a decision to participate in the preference share capital of the new units. Henceforth, the Corporation would also participate in the equity share capital.

**Trade Unions**

Upto 1964, there was 6 registered trade unions in the district. A list of trade unions registered after 1964 is given in the following table[1]:

1. Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Jaipur.

| S.No. | Name | Date of registration | Membership (No.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Electricity Board Employees Union, Bhilwara | 1.10.1965 | 165 |
| 2. | Rashtriya Nal Karamchari Sangh, Bhilwara | 8.11.1965 | 18 |
| 3. | Khanij Udhyog Workers Union, Bhilwara | 19.12.1968 | 48 |
| 4. | Bharatiya Sooti Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bhilwara | 29.2.1968 | 100 |
| 5. | Rashtriya Nal Karamchari Union, Bhilwara | 18.3.1968 | 14 |
| 6. | Bhartiya Khan Mazdoor Sangh, Bhilwara | 15.6.1968 | 25 |
| 7. | Vyavasayik Karamchari Sangh, Bhilwara | 31.10.1968 | 30 |
| 8. | Mudran Karamchari Sangh, Bhilwara | 9.1.1969 | 30 |
| 9. | Chikitsa Evam Swasthya Karamchari Union, Bhilwara | 10.4.1969 | 150 |

The main purpose of these trade unions is to promote the welfare of their members.

**Industrial Relations**

The industrial relations have been cordial in general. Most of the disputes related to the increase in wages, leave, fixation, outstanding dues and general service conditions. The number of strikes, persons involved in them and man-days lost from 1965 onwards are given in the following table[1]:

Strikes in Bhilwara district

| Year | Name of the industry in which strike held | No. of strikes | Persons involved | Mandays lost |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1965 | Mica, textiles, soap stone and municipalities | 7 | 1,289 | 5,317 |
| 1966 | Textiles, construction, metal industries, mica, soap stone & engineering | 10 | 3,007 | 19,407 |
| 1967 | Mica, construction & textiles | 6 | 3,339 | 27,238 |
| 1968 | Municipalities, soap stone & textiles | 4 | 1,529 | 1,853 |
| 1969 | Textile & municipalities | 3 | 2,076 | 2,160 |

**Labour Laws & Labour Welfare**

The scheduled employments governed by the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 have the following minimum rates of wages for the three categories of workers (the details are given in chapter IX):

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Skilled | Rs. 125 P.M. |
| 2. Semi-skilled | Rs. 100 P.M. |
| 3. Un-skilled | Rs. 85 P.M. |

All labour laws in force in the state of Rajasthan are applicable to Bhilwara district also. A list of labour laws in force as also an account of labour welfare measures in the district is available in chapter XVII.

1. Source: Office of the Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner, Bhilwara.

## APPENDIX I

### Consumption of Electricity in Bhilwara Division from 1961–62 to 1969–70[1]

(Milling kwh.)

| Year | Domestic | | Commercial | | Industrial | | Public lighting | Public water works | Irrigation & dewatering | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Heat & power | Lights & Fans | Heat & power | Lights & Fans | Medium & low voltage | High voltage | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1961–62* | — | 0.40 | — | 0.09 | 0.81 | — | 0.08 | — | — | — | 1.38 |
| 1962–63* | — | 0.44 | — | 0.10 | 1.16 | — | 0.08 | 0.04 | — | — | 1.82 |
| 1963–64* | 0.02 | 0.28 | 0.05 | 0.33 | — | 3.75 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.01 | — | 4.59 |
| 1964–65 | 0.002 | 0.800 | 0.163 | 0.812 | 2.431 | 3.131 | 0.343 | 0.263 | 0.118 | 0.007 | 8.160 |
| 1965–66 | 0.017 | 0.748 | 0.108 | 0.850 | 2.162 | 2.360 | 0.278 | 0.380 | 0.554 | — | 7.457 |
| 1966–67 | 0.021 | 0.779 | 0.109 | 0.872 | 1.998 | 1.354 | 0.248 | 0.484 | 0.751 | — | 6.616 |
| 1967–68 | 0.028 | 0.947 | 0.134 | 1.021 | 2.257 | 16.249 | 0.302 | 0.558 | 1.073 | — | 22.569 |
| 1968–69 | 0.048 | 1.232 | 0.200 | 1.217 | 3.438 | 29.098 | 0.434 | 0.647 | 1.873 | — | 38.187 |
| 1969–70 | 0.5 | 1.466 | 0.236 | 1.396 | 4.815 | 38.293 | 0.533 | 0.707 | 2.872 | — | 90.376 |

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1958 onwards.

* Source: Office of the Executive Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Bhilwara.

## APPENDIX II

**List of localities electrified upto 31.3.1970 in Bhilwara district[1]**

| S.No. | Name of the locality | Tahsil | Panchayat Samiti | Date of electrification |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mandal | Mandal with Majnas | Mandal | 25.11.61 |
| 2. | Shahpura | Shahpura | Shahpura | 1935 |
| 3. | Gulabpura | Hurda | Hurda | 24.1.62 |
| 4. | Pur | Bhilwara | Suwana | 26.1.62 |
| 5. | Sanganer | ,, | ,, | 18.4.62 |
| 6. | Suwana | ,, | ,, | 26.1.62 |
| 7. | Hurda | Hurda | Hurda | 15.2.62 |
| 8. | Bhilwara | Bhilwara | Bhilwara | 1948 |
| 9. | Banera with Bajnas | Banera | Banera | 1.1.64 |
| 10. | Jahazpur | Jahazpur | Jahazpur | 29.3.64 |
| 11. | Gangapur | Gangapur | Sahara | 29.3.64 |
| 12. | Malen | Bhilwara | Bhilwara | 29.3.64 |
| 13. | Meja | Mandal | Mandal | 27.2.69 |
| 14. | Sahada | Gangapur | Sahara | 1.1.65 |
| 15. | Dhor | ,, | ,, | 26.1.65 |
| 16. | Gudha Chouriya | Mandal | Mandal | 1.3.65 |
| 17. | Sewa Sadan | Bhilwara | Bhilwara | 22.3.65 |
| 18. | Arni with Majras | Shahpura | Shahpura | 27.3.65 |
| 19. | Dhani Bhavsagar | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 20. | Kalinjan | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 21. | Arjiya | Bhilwara | Suwana | 3.3.65 |
| 22. | Umed Sagar | Shahpura | Shahpura | 27.3.65 |
| 23. | Odon ka Khera | Bhilwara | Suwana | 22.11.65 |
| 24. | Harni Kalan | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 25. | Sabulpura | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 26. | Bholi | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 27. | Kacholia | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 28. | Mangrop | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 29. | Kabra | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 30. | Hamirgarh | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 31. | Sakria | Gangapur | Sahara | ,, |
| 32. | Gurdan with Majra (Gurlon) | Bhilwara | Suwana | 26.1.66 |
| 33. | Karohi Kalan & Khurd | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 34. | Bhunas | Gangapur | Sahara | ,, |

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35. | Lakhola with Majra | Gangapur | Sahara | 26.1.66 |
| 36. | Pachoria Khera | ,, | ,, | 30.4.66 |
| 37. | Potlan with Majra | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 38. | Suniana with Majra | ,, | ,, | 30.6.66 |
| 39. | Jalampura | Jahazpur | Jahazpur | 10.11.66 |
| 40. | Pander | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 41. | Sangas | Sahara | Sahara | 1.2.67 |
| 42. | Amli | Bhilwara | Suwana | 16.2.67 |
| 43. | Mahendargarh with Majra | Gangapur | Sahara | 15.3.67 |
| 44. | Dari | Bhilwara | Suwana | 16.3.67 |
| 45. | Bijolian Kalan | Mandalgarh | Mandalgarh | 31.3.67 |
| 46. | Swaroop Ganj | Bhilwara | Suwana | 16.2.67 |
| 47. | Kotyan | Hurda | Hurda | 11.2.67 |
| 48. | Kotri | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 49. | Agucha including Magaras | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 50. | Atun | Bhilwara | Suwana | 28.11.68 |
| 51. | Rajola | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 52. | Devli | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 53. | Sayla | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 54. | Sawaipur | Kotri | Kotri | 16.12.68 |
| 55. | Kalu Khera | Mandal | Mandal | 18.12.68 |
| 56. | Mali Khera (Asind Road) | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 57. | Bhadali Khera | ,, | ,, | 30.1.69 |
| 58. | Chabri Khera | Banera | Banera | ,, |
| 59. | Mandalgarh | Mandalgarh | Mandalgarh | 23.2.69 |
| 60. | Bigod | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 61. | Ladpura | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 62. | Suras | Mandal | Mandal | 27.2.69 |
| 63. | Meja | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 64. | Mali Khera Urf Rajpura | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 65. | Kotri | Kotri | Kotri | 15.3.69 |
| 66. | Raila | Banera | Banera | ,, |
| 67. | Rampuria (Raipura) | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 68. | Lambia | ,, | ,, | 30.3.69 |
| 69. | Balesaria | ,, | ,, | ,, |

APPENDX II (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70. | Kanoli | Bhilwara | Suwana | 31.3.69 |
| 71. | Kumria Khera | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 72. | Borda (Bohara) | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 73. | Natheriyas | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 74. | Bhaisa-Khundal | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 75. | Kherabad | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 76. | Akola | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 77. | Amerawasi | ,, | ,, | 28.2.69 |
| 78. | Kuchelwara Kalan | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 79. | Bagore | Mandal | Mandal | 5.4.69 |
| 80. | Baran | Banera | Banera | 20.4.69 |
| 81. | Tenka | Mandal | Mandal | 23.5.69 |
| 82. | Makadia | Gangapur | Sahara | 28.5.69 |
| 83. | Eklingpura | Mandal | Mandal | 14.7.69 |
| 84. | Arniawas | Shahpura | Shahpura | 21.7.69 |
| 85. | Anandipura | Hurda | Hurda | 1.8.69 |
| 86. | Laxmipura | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 87. | Kodukota | Bhilwara | Suwana | 16.10.69 |
| 88. | Mahendi | Gangapur | Sahara | 17.1.70 |
| 89. | Asind | Asind | Asind | 20.1.70 |
| 90. | Nimbhada (Moreka) | ,, | ,, | 8.2.70 |
| 91. | Sareri | ,, | ,, | 10.2.70 |
| 92. | Keria | Mandal | Mandal | 19.2.70 |
| 93. | Doulatgarh | Asind | Asind | ,, |
| 94. | Bhagmanpura | Mandal | Mandal | ,, |
| 95. | Kalyanpura | Bhilwara | Suwana | ,, |
| 96. | Tharoda | Mandalgarh | Mandalgarh | 15.2.70 |
| 97. | Nayagaon | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 98. | Mejawas | Gangapur | Sahara | 28.2.70 |
| 99. | Paltias | Bhilwara | Suwana | ,, |
| 100. | Dudia | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 101. | Gudarmala | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 102. | Mahua Khund | Banera | Banera | 13.3.70 |
| 103. | Danba | Mandal | Mandal | 14.3.70 |
| 104. | Ganeshpura | ,, | ,, | 20.3.70 |
| 105. | Kajlidia | Banera | Banera | 25.3.70 |
| 106. | Sivrati | Gangapur | Sahara | 27.3.70 |

APPENDIX II (Concld.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 107. | Tikar | Jahazpur | Jahazpur | 9.2.70 |
| 108. | Itunda | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 109. | Kuradia | ,, | ,, | 27.2.70 |
| 110. | Pansod | ,, | ,, | 30.6.70 |
| 111. | Malola | Bhilwara | — | ,, |
| 112. | Uncha | Jahazpur | ,, | 23.7.70 |
| 113. | Dholi Khera | Bhilwara | Suwana | 30.9.70 |
| 114. | Bijolia Khurd | Mandalgarh | Mandalgarh | 30.11.70 |
| 115. | Domti | Mandalgarh | Mandalgarh | 30.11.70 |

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Bhilwara.



## APPENDIX III

**List of registered factories for the year ending 31.12.1970[1]**
(excluding large scale industries)

| S.No. | Name and address of factories | Average daily number of workers employed |
|---|---|---|
| | **Process allied to agriculture, cotton ginning and bailing** | |
| 1. | Shri Mahadeo Cotton Mills, Ginning & Pressing Section, Bhilwara | 75 |
| 2. | Dangi Brothers Ginning & Small Scale Industries, Bhopalganj, Bhilwara | 16 |
| 3. | Bijay Traders Cotton Ginning Factory and Oil Mills, Gulabpura | 32 |
| 4. | Rathi Industries, Paroti, District Bhilwara | 5 |
| 5. | Shri Ekling Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factory, Gangapur | 142 |
| 6. | Kissan Virhat Bahu Dhandhi Sahkari Samiti, Bigod (Bhilwara) | 20 |
| 7. | Hiran Cotton Ginning Factory, Gangapur | 15 |
| 8. | Shri Laxmi Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factory, Gangapur (Bhilwara) | 7 |
| 9. | Baldev Cotton Ginning Factory, Gangapur, District Bhilwara | 20 |
| 10. | Raila Industries Corporation Ltd., Bapu Nagar, Raila Road, Bhilwara | 52 |
| 11. | Shri Mahalaxmi Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factory, Post Asind, District Bhilwara | 149 |
| 12. | Bhagwati Oil & Ginning Factory, Banera, District Bhilwara | 8 |
| 13. | Nathu Lal Shankar Lal Rathi, Ginning Factory, Shahpura, District Bhilwara | 38 |
| 14. | Mahavir Ginning Factory, Bhagwanpura, District Bhilwara | 7 |
| 15. | Shri Ganesh Cotton Ginning Factory, Bagori, District Bhilwara | 30 |
| 16. | Shri Krishna Cotton & Ginning & Pressing Factory, Industrial Area, Bhilwara | 50 |

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 17. | Ambe Ginning Factory, c/o Moti Lal Mohanlal Kabra, Basera, Tahsil Shahpura, Bhilwara | 9 |
| 18. | Manihar Industries Shahpura, District Bhilwara | 23 |
| 19. | Ramchandra & Sons Cotton Ginning Factory, Gulabpura (Bhilwara) | Closed |
| 20. | Shri Ganesh Cotton Ginning Factory, Hamirgarh, Bhilwara | ,, |
| 21. | Laxmi Ginning Factory, Bhagwanpura | 9 |
| 22. | Mahavir Cotton Ginning Factory, Gangrar | 5 |
| 23. | Bhainroo Lal Kailash Ginning Factory, Brahmano-ki-Sareri, Bhilwara | 8 |
| 24. | Shri Jagdish Anand Shanker Giri Ginning Factory, Shambhugarh, District Bhilwara | 3 |
| 25. | Nathu Lal Bansi Lal Ginning & Saw Factory, Hamirgarh | 2 |
| 26. | Satya Narain Ginning Factory & Ara Factory, Bhadu | 7 |
| 27. | Mahavir Ginning Factory, Dhanop, Tahsil Shahpura | 3 |
| 28. | Jain Ginning Factory, Agucha, via Gulabpura | 1 |
| 29. | Mahavir Ginning Factory, Agucha, via Gulabpura | 3 |
| 30. | Shri Nath Ginning Factory, kachhikalan, Tahsil Shahpura | 6 |
| 31. | Durga Ginning Factory, Phulia Kalan | 3 |
| 32. | Ganesh Ginning Factory, Gangapur, District Bhilwara | 5 |
| 33. | Sohan Lal Roop Lal Bohara Ginning Factory, Hamirgarh | 2 |
| 34. | Shri Ganesh Ginning Factory, outside Phuliagate, Shahpura | 7 |
| 35. | Shri Madan Laghu Industries, P. O. Gulabpura, Tahsil Hurda, District Bhilwara | 5 |
| 36. | Mahesh Ginning Factory, Phuliakalan | Closed |
| 37. | Jai Ajai Trading Co., Bhagwanpura | ,, |
| 38. | Kanwalias Railway Station | ,, |
| 39. | Rajmal Surana Ginning Factory, Hamirgarh | ,, |
| 40. | District Argiculture Officer, Ginning Machine, Krishi Bhawan, Bhilwara | 2 (Govt.) |
| **Wool bailing and pressing** | | |
| 1. | Shri Laxmi Spinning Mills, Industrial Estate, Bhilwara | 48 |
| 2. | Birla Cotton Factory, Mandal, District Bhilwara | 15 |
| **Flour mills** | | |
| 1. | Ganesh Oil Mills, Asind, District Bhilwara | 33 |
| 2. | Vinod Oil Mills & Industries Works, Gulabpura | 4 |

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| **Cotton mills** | | |
| 1. | Sarla Textiles, C/I, Industrial Estate, Bhilwara | 7 |
| 2. | Sarla Weaving Corporation, C/I, Industrial Estate, Bhilwara | 7 |
| 3. | Kamla Spinning Factory, A/S Industrial Estate, Bhilwara | 17 |
| 4. | Ajai Vijai Spinning Mills, Industrial Estate, Bhilwara | 15 |
| 5. | Sutrakar Hath Kargha Vastra Utpadak Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Industrial Area, Shed No. B/24, Pratapnagar, Bhilwara | 16 |
| 6. | Shri Mahadeo Cotton Mills, Bhilwara | 65 |
| 7. | Shri Ganesh Spinning Mills, Industrial Area, Bhilwara | 31 |
| 8. | M. R. Textile Industries, Plot No. 6 and 7, Industrial Estate, Bhilwara | Closed |
| **Cardage, rope and twine industries** | | |
| 1. | Rajasthan Sizing Factory, Bhilwara | 9 |
| **Saw mills** | | |
| 1. | S. Tikam Singh Manjeet Singh Furniture Mfg. Co., Bhilwara | 5 |
| 2. | Bhagwan Das Ram Chand Ara Machine, Gulabpura | 2 |
| 3. | Roop Singh Nizamuddin Ara Machine, near Panchayat Samiti, Asind, Bhilwara | 2 |
| 4. | Natra Saw Mills and Furniture Works, Bhilwara | 4 |
| 5. | Satya Narain Ara Machine, Mohalla Kumaharon-Ka, Kalindri Gate, Shahpura, Bhilwara | 3 |
| 6. | Jai Hind Ara Machine, Ward No. 6, Junawas, Bhilwara | 4 |
| 7. | Kanjan Singh Dilip Singh Ara Machine, Bhilwara | 3 |
| 8. | Shanker Small Industries, near Pratap Talkies, Bhopal Ganj, Bhilwara | 1 |
| 9. | Dali Chand s/o Rikhab Das Ara Machine & Ginning Factory, Koshithal, Bhilwara | 2 |
| 10. | Charbhuja Flour and Saw Mills, Brahmano-ki-Sareri, Asind, Bhilwara | 4 |
| 11. | Shri Bajrang Ara Machine, Kapasin, Bhilwara | 3 |
| 12. | Karan Singh Malakraj Saw Mill, Mandalgarh | 2 |
| 13. | Shafi Mohd. Ara Machine, Bijolia, Bhilwara | 2 |
| 14. | Nanda s/o Mangilal Suthar Ara Machine, P. O. Mandal, Bhilwara | 3 |

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 15. | Mohan Singh Rajendra Singh Ginning & Ara Mills, Bigod, Bhilwara | 9 |
| 16. | Vishwakarma Saw Mills, Hamirgarh, Bhilwara | 2 |
| 17. | Shri Badri Lal Suthar Saw Mills, Surana, Bhilwara | 4 |
| 18. | Vishnoi Furniture and Flour Mills, Pur, Bhilwara | 2 |
| 19. | Shri Kastoor Chand Tak Ginning Flour Mills, Raipur, District Bhilwara | Closed |
| 20. | Janta Ara Machine, Bhopalganj, Bhilwara | 4 |
| 21. | Mahavir Flour & Ara Machine, Dhanina, Tahsil Mandal Bhilwara | 3 |
| 22. | Vishnu Saw Machine, Bhilwara | 4 |
| 23. | Satya Narain Saw Machine, Hamirgarh, Bhilwara | 3 |
| 24. | Shri Shabbir Hussain Nazir Hussain Ara Machine, Post Bigod, Bhilwara | 3 |
| 25. | Chotu Lal Baldev Ram Ara Machine, Kalindri Darwaza, Jahazpur Road, Shahpura, Bhilwara | 2 |
| 26. | Shri Mahalaxmi Saw Mills, near old Post Office, Bhilwara | 3 |
| 27. | Laxmi Saw Factory, Hamirgarh, Bhilwara | 3 |
| 28. | Bajrang Saw Mills, Bhadada Bagh, Bhilwara | 4 |
| 29. | Noor Mohammad Ara Machine, P. O. Bigod | 4 |
| 30. | Shri Jagdish Furniture Mart, Ward No. 16, Bhadada Bagh, Bhilwara | 6 |
| 31. | Chunni Lal Ara Machine, Potla, Tahsil Sahara, Bhilwara | 2 |
| 32 | Pratap Ara & Ginning Factory, Pur, Bhilwara | 6 |
| 33. | Laxmi Narain s/o Moti ji Luhar Ara Machine, Dak Bungalow Road, Gangapur, Bhilwara | Closed |
| 34. | Jai Ajai Laghu Udyog Sadan, Surana, Bhilwara | Closed |
| 35. | Mangi Ram Luhar Ara Machine, Ward No. 10, Bhupalganj, Bhilwara | Closed |
| **Joinery and general wood working** | | |
| 1. | Arvind Saw Mills, Bhadada Garden, Ward No. 8, Bhupalganj | 5 |
| **Letter press & lithography, printing & book binding** | | |
| 1. | Janta Printing Press, Bhatto-Ki-*Dharamshala*, Bhilwara | 5 |
| 2. | Rajkamal Printing Press, Bhopalganj, Bhilwara | 2 |
| 3. | Sarswati Printing Press, Bhopalganj | 6 |
| 4. | Sharda Printing Press, Bhopalganj, Bhilwara | 8 |

APPENDIX III (Concld.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 5. | Shikar Printing Press, Bhopalganj | 1 |
| 6. | Gopal Printing Press, near Government Gate, Bhilwara | 3 |
| 7. | Bhilwara Printing Press, Bhilwara | 3 |
| 8. | Mahavir Printing Press, Bhopalganj, Bhilwara | 4 |
| 9. | Mitra Printing Press, Bhopalganj, Bhilwara | Closed |
| **Stone pressing and crushing** | | |
| 1. | The Udaipur Minerals Development Syndicate Ltd., Bhilwara | 93 |
| **Asbestos products** | | |
| 1. | Mansinghka Export Company, Asbestos Factory, Pusa Niwas, Bhilwara | 9 |
| **Mica factory** | | |
| 1. | R. B. Seth Mool Chand Nemi Chand Ltd., Mandal, District Bhilwara | 30 |
| 2. | Duduwala Cutting & Sorting Factory, near Railway Station, Bhilwara | 32 |
| 3. | Bhupal Mining Works, Bhilwara | 59 |
| 4. | Seth Pusa Lal Mansinghka Mica Factory, Bhilwara | 19 |
| 5. | Satya Narain Nathani, 19/20, Gandhi Nagar, Bhilwara | Closed |
| **Tube making & wire products** | | |
| 1. | Bhilwara Moti Metal Industries, Industrial Estate, Bhilwara | 15 |
| **Metal containers & steel trunks** | | |
| 1. | Bhilwara Rajasthan Metal Works, Harijan Basti, Bhilwara | 16 |
| **Others** | | |
| 1. | Seth Pusa Lal Mansinghka Pvt. Ltd., Workshop, Pusa Niwas, Bhilwara | 10 |
| **Plastic articles** | | |
| 1. | Jhanwar Plastic Industries, Udyog Bhawan, Industrial Area, Bhilwara | 9 |
| **Electric light & power** | | |
| 1. | Assistant Engineer, Waterworks, City Sub-Division, Public Health Engineering Department, Labour Colony, Gangapur Road, Bhilwara | 17 |

1. Source : Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

CHAPTER VI

# BANKING TRADE AND COMMERCE

## BANKING AND FINANCE

### History of indigenous banking

Bhilwara was one of the chief commercial marts of the erstwhile Mewar State. There emerged an indigenous system of banking to cater to the specific needs of the market town. The need for disposal of the agricultural surplus and exchange of articles from rural to urban centres and vice versa stimulated the growth of a class which may be termed as middlemen. If the raw material was costly, the cost of production beyond his means and the payment long delayed, the small craftsman required some such person to invest and wait for the money. The growth of luxury trades and of industries which served larger markets necessitated a party between the primary producer and the craftsmen. These kinds of trading and financing activities were responsible for the growing importance of the middlemen who were known as *Bohras*, *Nagarseths*, *Sharafs*, *Baniyas* etc. The development of this kind of a trading class represented indigenous banking for credit purposes. These bankers exercised widespread influence in the life of the community and performed multifarious activities. They advanced loans to the agriculturists for purchase of seeds, payment of land revenue or rent, purchase of carts and cattle and purchase of land. Since each State issued its own currency and there were scores of coins with different names, weights and standards of fineness, many of the middlemen became money changers to tell the relative value of these coins and to change foreign ones for native currency. These money changers became money lenders and in course of time, they became fledgling bankers. Referring to those in Udaipur State Mankavi and Bhagya Sunder mention that they changed money and purchased and sold bullion[1]. They also lent money for social ceremonies such as birth, marriage and death. Interest charged, in most cases, varied from 10 to 30 per cent. From a document of v. s. 1729 (1672 A.D.), it is seen that one Ghanshyama of Udaipur borrowed Rs. 13 from Chowdhry Noka at the rate of one *Dukda* (about 5 paise) for a rupee per month[2]. Loans secured by ornaments, land or other property carried the lowest rate of interest. Loans given without security carried a much higher rate of interest.

1. Sharma, G. N.: *Social Life in Medieval Rajasthan*, 1968, p. 338.
2. A document, 3rd of bright half of *Phalguna*, V. S. 1729 (Vidhyapeeth Collections Udaipur).

Continuous warfare and chaos that resulted from the break-up of the Mughal empire and devastating Maratha raids in Udaipur State, seriously checked the activities of these indigenous bankers. Thus when Captain Tod arrived as Political Agent to former Udaipur State in 1818, there was no wealth. Foreign merchants and bankers had abandoned the country, money was scarce and want of faith and credit had increased the interest on loans to a ruinous extent[1]. The first thing Tod did was to invite merchants and bankers to establish connections in the chief towns of Mewar with the result that soon Bhilwara rose from ruins and within a few months contained 1,200 houses, half of which were occupied by foreign merchants[2].

Towards the end of 19th century, the political condition had settled down and a progressive trend was noticeable both in agriculture and cottage and small scale industry. The *Mahajans* had become popular both with the cultivators and the cottage workers.

Modern banking is of recent origin in the Bhilwara district. During 1939-40, the Shahpura State Bank was started[3]. According to the Census of 1951, 791 persons were engaged in money lending, banking and other financial business of which 20 were females. Money lending alone engaged 749 persons. This number was considerably reduced when Census of 1961 recorded only 172 money lenders (including indigenous bankers) of which 28 were in urban area.

**Indebtedness**

Writing about loans to agriculturists, Erskine[4] has written: "the Darbar occasionally advances money to agriculturists to enable them to construct or improve wells and tanks and to purchase seed and cattle and these loans are either free of interest or at a rate of six per cent per annum, but the monopoly of supplying money to the cultivators is as a rule, in the hands of the *Bohra* or professional money lender (usually a *Mahajan*), who charges interest at the rate of 12 to 24 per cent. These loans are repaid either in cash or in kind". The debts are taken for the following purposes:

**I. Agricultural purposes**

1. SHORT TERM—For purchase of seed, manure and fodder, payment of wages, land revenue and rent, and other current expenses.

2. MEDIUM TERM—For purchase of livestock, building and other

1. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteer, Mewar Residency, Vol. II-A*, pp. 55-56.
2. *ibid.*
3. Mathur, H. M.: *Industrial economy of a developing region*, p. 88.
4. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteer, Mewar Residency Vol. II-A*, 1908, p. 45.

land improvements, repair of wells and other irrigation equipment, agricultural implements, machinery and transport equipment, farm houses and cattle sheds, laying of new orchards etc.

3. LONG TERM—For purchase of land, reclamation of land, construction of wells and irrigation facilities and other capital expenditure etc.

**II. Non-farm business purposes:**

1. SHORT TERM—For repairs of production equipment, transport equipment and furniture and fixtures.

2. LONG TERM—For purchase of production and transport equipment and furniture and fixtures.

**III. Consumption purposes:**

1. SHORT TERM—For purchase of domestic utensils, cloth, medical treatment expenses, meeting educational expenses and other expenditures.

2. LONG TERM—For purchase, construction and repairs of residential and other houses, for performing death ceremony, marriage and other ceremonies, for litigation expenses.

**IV. Repayment of old debts**

**V. Other purposes**

Statistics about loans advanced by co-operative societies and the amount recovered during the last five years is given in the table below[1]:

(Rs. 000)

| Year | Loan advanced | Recovered |
|---|---|---|
| 1965–66 | 1,638 | 1,306 |
| 1966–67 | 1,459 | 1,112 |
| 1967–68 | 3,154 | 2,437 |
| 1968–69 | 5,307 | 3,435 |
| 1969–70 | 5,708 | 4,615 |

**General credit facilities**

The other credit institutions in the district at present may be broadly classified under the following groups:

(i) Joint Stock Banks (ii) Co-operative Credit Societies (iii) Financial Corporation (iv) Government

**Joint Stock Banks**

The first bank to open its branch in the district was the Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. In the 40's, the Punjab National Bank and the Bank of

1. Source: Office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Jaipur also came to the district. The 50's saw the addition of only one more bank namely the Central Co-operative Bank. In the 60's, the Land Mortgage Bank came in the field along with the Central Bank. At present the position is as under:

(No.)

| S. No. | Name of Bank | District headquarter | Other places |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. | 1 | 4 |
| 2. | Punjab National Bank | 1 | — |
| 3. | Land Mortgage Bank | 1 | 2 |
| 4. | Central Bank of India | 1 | — |
| 5. | Central Co-operative Bank | 1 | 6 |
| 6. | State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur | 2 | 9 |

All tahsil headquarters excepting Raipur and Sahada have been covered by branches.

1. THE BANK OF RAJASTHAN LTD.—The 5 branches of this bank in Bhilwara district are situated at Bhilwara, Gulabpura, Bijolia, Hamirgarh and Kachhola. The details about these branches are given below:

(Rs. in '000)

| Location and name of branch | Date of opening | 1968 | | 1969 | | 1970 | | 1971 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Depo-sits | Adva-nces | Depo-sits | Adva-nces | Depo-sits | Adva-nces | Depo-sits | Adva-nces |
| Bhilwara | 7.5.43 | 2,905 | 7,228 | 2,696 | 7,516 | 3,052 | 9,132 | 3,284 | 12,304 |
| Bijolia | 6.8.69 | not opened | | 101 | 2 | 117 | 21 | 252 | 11 |
| Hamirgarh | 4.7.69 | ,, | ,, | 41 | 10 | 52 | 14 | 96 | 165 |
| Gulabpura | 21.12.43 | 336 | 560 | 458 | 84 | 532 | 357 | 585 | 455 |
| Kachhola | 20.10.69 | not opened | | 7 | — | 18 | — | 20 | 2 |

The facilities provided by this bank are accepting of deposits, lending to the customers, collection of bills, issuing and encashing of drafts, issuing letters of credit and guarantees, safe deposits and locker facility at Bhilwara and other usual banking services. It also grants loans and advances against pledges, and hypothecation. Many of the industries situated in Bhilwara zone are being benefited by this bank. Chief among the industries are Rajasthan Textile Mills, Bhilwara, Mahadeo Cotton Mills, Bhilwara, Mansinghka Export Company, Bhilwara and General Trading Company, Bhilwara.

THE STATE BANK OF BIKANER AND JAIPUR—This bank has 11 branches in the district. Following table gives the date of opening of these branches, and deposits and advances made by these branches from 1968 to 1970.[1]

1. Source: Head office of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Jaipur.

(Rs. in lakhs)

| S.No. | Name of the branch (in Bhilwara district) | Date of opening of the branch | 1968 (31.12.68) | | 1969 (31.12.69) | | 1970 (31.12.70) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Deposits | Advances | Deposits | Advances | Deposits | Advances |
| 1. | Bhilwara I.E. | 31.8.70 | — | — | — | — | 0.12 | 0.84 |
| 2. | Bhilwara | 28.8.46 | 22.61 | 55.20 | 39.26 | 86.87 | 43.59 | 123.37 |
| 3. | Shahpura | 29.7.63 | 5.46 | 0.71 | 7.11 | 0.61 | 7.97 | 0.10 |
| 4. | Gangapur | 28.2.66 | 2.77 | 0.12 | 3.66 | 0.29 | 4.80 | 0.96 |
| 5. | Asind | 10.2.67 | 1.42 | 0.13 | 2.43 | 0.58 | 3.40 | 0.68 |
| 6. | Mandalgarh | 25.2.67 | 1.30 | 0.07 | 1.68 | 0.23 | 2.12 | 0.40 |
| 7. | Jahazpur | 30.4.68 | 1.94 | — | 3.15 | 0.11 | 4.87 | 0.11 |
| 8. | Mandal | 30.5.68 | 0.72 | — | 2.23 | 0.42 | 3.31 | 0.34 |
| 9. | Kotri | 30.5.69 | — | — | 0.10 | 0.01 | 0.50 | 0.22 |
| 10. | Banera | 16.2.70 | — | — | — | — | 1.03 | 0.03 |
| 11. | Hurda | 30.4.70 | — | — | — | — | 0.58 | 0.03 |

This bank provides the usual banking facilities and also gives loans to agriculturists.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, BHILWARA—This bank was established on 31.3.1953 mainly to cater to the needs of primary agricultural societies. The details about this bank are given in table below[1]:

| S.No. | Particulars | 1965-66 | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Membership (No.) | 590 | 593 | 597 | 487 | 443 |
| 2. | Share capital (Rs. in '000) | 1,099 | 1,125 | 1,169 | 1,364 | 1,683 |
| 3. | Working capital(Rs. in '000) | 6,286 | 7,247 | 7,346 | 10,220 | 11,150 |
| 4. | Loans (Rs. in '000) | 909 | 628 | 2,580 | 6,215 | 5,453 |
| | (i) Repaid | 1,225 | 771 | 2,721 | 3,766 | 5,138 |
| | (ii) Balance | 3,550 | 3,407 | 3,266 | 5,711 | 6,030 |
| 5. | Advances to societies (Rs. in '000) | 1,740 | 1,433 | 3,840 | 6,530 | 6,450 |
| | (i) Recoveries | 1,454 | 1,315 | 2,780 | 4,677 | 5,168 |
| | (ii) Balance | 4,456 | 4,573 | 5,633 | 7,485 | 8,768 |
| 6. | Profit or loss (Rs. in '000) | +58 | +8 | +.062 | +30 | +87 |

PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE BANK, BHILWARA—This bank is functioning in the district since 17.2.1960. It extends loans against the mortgage of

1. Source: Office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

land to the cultivators for various agricultural purposes and also for purchase of tractors. Details are given in table below[1]:

| S.No. | Particulars | 1965-66 | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Membership (No.) | 1,041 | 1,211 | 1,784 | 2,419 | 2,959 |
| 2. | Share capital (Rs. in '000) | 37 | 46 | 71 | 107 | 153 |
| 3. | Working capital (Rs.in'000) | 573 | 706 | 1,067 | 1,644 | 2,183 |
| 4. | Loans (Rs. in '000) | 256 | 171 | 389 | 652 | 658 |
| | (i) Repaid | 21 | 46 | 53 | 111 | 166 |
| | (ii) Balance | 533 | 658 | 993 | 1,534 | 2,026 |
| 5. | Advances (Rs. in '000) | 235 | 166 | 391 | 592 | 598 |
| | (i) Recoveries | 21 | 35 | 53 | 72 | 139 |
| | (ii) Balance | 485 | 616 | 956 | 1,475 | 1,934 |
| 6. | Profit or loss (Rs. in '000) | +3 | +3 | +6 | +9 | +13 |

EFFECT OF NATIONALISATION OF BANKS—The policy of banks for advancing loans was security oriented prior to nationalisation. After nationalisation on 30.6.1969, their policy is now purpose oriented. Now a nationalised bank sees the purpose for which the loan advanced by it would be utilised i.e. whether or not it is for the broader national interest. The result is that nationalised banks have started assisting the agriculturists, transport operators, entrepreneur schemes and conventional industries in a big way. Both the number and amount of loans to these parties have increased manifold.

सत्यमेव जयते

**Co-operative Credit Societies**

Co-operation is a form of organisation in which persons of like interest associate themselves for the purpose of promotion of their economic interests. Before integration, the co-operative movement started in this district with twelve agricultural credit societies registered in Sahada, district Bhilwara, eight of which were registered on 31.10.1923, two on 12.3.1930 and one each on 3.8.1942 and 19.4.1943 respectively. There were seven non-agricultural credit societies in Sahada, the first five of which were registered in 1946. The movement made slow progress upto the year 1951-52.

The movement continued to make steady progress during the First Five Year Plan period and at the end of 1956-57, the total number of co-operative societies stood at 194 with a membership of 14,374. Their share capital was Rs. 5.39 lakhs and working capital was Rs. 26.66 lakhs. The amount of loan advanced was Rs. 14.54 lakhs, recoveries made

1. Source: Office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Rs. 4.64 lakhs and loans due Rs. 16.70 lakhs. Out of 194, there were 125 agricultural credit societies with a membership of 9,278, two agricultural non-credit societies, membership 32, 7 non-agricultural credit societies, membership 456, 55 non-agricultural non-credit societies, membership 3,947 and 5 others.

At the end of 1960–61, when the Second Five Year Plan was completed, the number of co-operative societies increased to 614 with total membership of 43,264. The share capital of these societies amounted to Rs. 21.64 lakhs and working capital Rs. 118.65 lakhs. They had advanced loans worth Rs. 58.80 lakhs and recoveries made were of Rs. 39.71 lakhs. Loan worth Rs 75.55 lakhs were due.

Total number of co-operative societies and their break-up as at the end of 1st, 2nd and third Five Year Plan and thence onwards is given in tables below[1]:

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Year | No. of societies | Member-ship (No.) | Share capital | Working capital | Loan advanced | Recove-ries made | Loan due |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1956–57 | 194 | 14,374 | 5.39 | 26.66 | 14.54 | 4.64 | 16.70 |
| 1960–61 | 614 | 43,264 | 21.64 | 118.65 | 58.80 | 39.71 | 75 55 |
| 1965–66 | 803 | 63,005 | 31.08 | 162.42 | 46.24 | 37.25 | 95.82 |
| 1966–67 | 811 | 66,942 | 42.26 | 186 85 | 35.18 | 32.87 | 102.72 |
| 1967–68 | 815 | 69,577 | 45.05 | 217.58 | 82.30 | 80.28 | 124.74 |
| 1968–69 | 703 | 71,587 | 52.43 | 277.82 | 139.66 | 119.10 | 175.07 |
| 1969–70 | 672 | 77,371 | 64.68 | 313.38 | 151.69 | 173.15 | 201.57 |

| Year | Agricultural credit societies | | Agricultural non-credit societies | | Non-agricultural credit societies | | Non-agricultural non-credit societies | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Members (No.) | Number | Mem-bers (No.) | Number | Mem-bers (No.) | Number | Mem-bers (No.) |
| 1956–57 | 125 | 9,278 | 2 | 32 | 7 | 456 | 55 | 3,947 |
| 1960–61 | 393 | 33,082 | 26 | 712 | 11 | 844 | 160 | 6,347 |
| 1965–66 | 488 | 46,441 | 54 | 1,052 | 13 | 690 | 190 | 8,856 |
| 1966–67 | 488 | 47,234 | 51 | 1,001 | 14 | 788 | 101 | 12,935 |
| 1967–68 | 483 | 48,624 | 49 | 1,007 | 15 | 791 | 189 | 12,031 |
| 1968–69 | 369 | 49,821 | 50 | 1,637 | 16 | 813 | 189 | 11,864 |
| 1969–70 | 283 | 47,852 | 43 | 874 | 17 | 935 | 179 | 11,897 |

It will be seen from the tables above that progress has been somewhat static from 1965–66 and in fact, there has been a declining trend in

1. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, 1958 onwards.

1968–69 and 1969–70. The table below gives further detailed break-up of co-operative societies as on 30.6.1970, in the Bhilwara district[1]:

(Rs. in lakhs)

| S.No. | Type of societies | No. of societies | Member ship (No.) | Share capital | Working capital | Advances | Profit & loss difference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. | 1 | 443 | 16.83 | 111.50 | 123.65 | +4.99 |
| 2. | Agricultural credit | 283 | 47,852 | 21.79 | 113.43 | 57.08 | +7.27 |
| 3. | Non-agricultural credit | 17 | 935 | 0.28 | 1.46 | 0.51 | +0.37 |
| 4. | Primary Land Mortgage Bank | 1 | 3,259 | 1.53 | 21.83 | 5.98 | +0.31 |
| 5. | Marketing | 6 | 1,176 | 1.82 | 14.21 | 16.52 | +2.38 |
| 6. | Milk | 4 | 51 | 0.03 | 0.12 | — | —0.05 |
| 7. | Sheep breeding | 3 | 40 | 0.005 | 0.005 | — | —0.0001 |
| 8. | Farming | 25 | 470 | 0.72 | 3.80 | 0.02 | +0.18 |
| 9. | Ginning | 1 | 159 | 0.40 | 0.74 | — | +0.36 |
| 10. | Gur and Khandsari | 8 | 119 | 0.05 | 0.11 | 0.01 | +0.01 |
| 11. | Agricultural non-credit | 2 | 35 | 0.02 | 0.02 | — | +0.02 |
| 12. | Non-agricultural non-credit | 49 | 1,568 | 0.36 | 1.21 | — | +2.17 |
| 13. | Wholesale | 1 | 2,579 | 1.61 | 3.04 | — | +0.55 |
| 14. | Primary societies | 25 | 4,575 | 1.30 | 2.53 | — | +0.13 |
| 15. | Housing | 2 | 123 | 0.03 | 2.23 | — | +0.005 |
| 16. | Weavers and Khadi | 28 | 956 | 0.44 | 4.25 | 0.52 | +0.67 |
| 17. | Spinning Mills | 1 | 2,954 | 13.45 | 13.52 | — | —0.30 |
| 18. | Industries | 75 | 2,096 | 1.39 | 5.85 | 0.06 | +0.13 |
| 19. | Supervising | 1 | 31 | — | 0.002 | — | — |
| 20. | Co-operative Union | 1 | 14 | — | — | — | — |
| 21. | Others | 138 | 7,487 | — | 12.05 | — | — |

**Rajasthan Financial Corporation**

The Rajasthan Financial Corporation headquartered at Jaipur was established in 1955–56 with the object of providing long term finance to industries. The amount of loans together with the number of parties to whom loans were sanctioned by the Corporation from 1965–66 onwards is given in chapter V.

**Government loans**

The government provides finance to agriculturists in the form of *Taccavi* loans. Besides, the State Government grants subsidy to Scheduled

1. Source: Office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Castes Tribes for digging wells. *Taccavi* loans are given mostly for purchasing livestock, agricultural tools and implements and digging wells. The table indicates the amount of *Taccavi* loans given in the Bhilwara district from 1956–66 to 1968–69[1]:

(Rs.)

| Year | *Taccavi* |
|---|---|
| 1965–66 | 15,000 |
| 1966–67 | 32,400 |
| 1967–68 | 19,300 |
| 1968–69 | 16,000 |

## GENERAL AND LIFE INSURANCE

Before the nationalisation of the life insurance business the following insurance companies were working in the Bhilwara district:

1. General Assurance Society Ltd.
2. Ruby General Insurance Co. Ltd.
3. New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
4. Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd.
5. Empire of India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.

After the nationalisation of the insurance business, the Life Insurance Corporation took over the business through their development offices with effect from 1st September, 1956. The Corporation started its regular office in Bhilwara from April, 1960. The staff as on 31.3.1970 consisted of 33 members including Branch Managers, Development Officers, and class III and IV employees.

Yearwise details about the number of policies issued and their total amount is given below:

| Year | No. of policies issued | Total amount of business (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---|---|---|
| 1966–67 | 2,069 | 87.13 |
| 1967–68 | 2,544 | 114.56 |
| 1968–69 | 2,235 | 99.22 |
| 1969–70 | 2,290 | 123.77 |

Statistics relating to General Insurance business conducted by the Life Insurance Corporation from 1966–67 to 1969–70 are given as follows:

1. Source ; Office of the Development Commissioner, Jaipur.

| Year | No. of policies | Premium income (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1966–67 | 281 | 15,349 |
| 1967–68 | 415 | 23,027 |
| 1968–69 | 542 | 22,971 |
| 1969–70 | 690 | 24,183 |

**State Insurance**

After the formation of Rajasthan, the Compulsory Insurance Scheme of the erstwhile Jaipur State was extended throughout Rajasthan in 1953. This scheme was implemented in three stages. In the first phase, it was extended to all the permanent employees drawing a pay of Rs. 51 per month or more. In the second phase, all the permanent employees drawing Rs. 35 per month or more were asked to join the scheme and in the third phase, the scheme was thrown open to all the permanent employees of the State. The first, second and third phases were implemented on 1st February, 1954, 1st June, 1955 and 1st September, 1956 respectively. The scheme was made applicable to the employees of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads with effect from 2nd October, 1959, but was withdrawn on 1st February, 1962. In 1959, the scheme was also made applicable to the temporary employees of the State Government who had put in at least one year of service with the exception of those who were not likely to be made permanent in the opinion of their drawing officers. In 1965, this scheme was made applicable to the temporary State employees who had put in six months of service. Either of the two types of insurance policies issued can be subscribed, one under the endowment plan and the other under the whole-life plan.

The number of government servants covered in the district by the end of the year 1968–69 was 7,289 and the amount of premiums collected was Rs. 7.09 lakhs. Seventeen claims were paid due to death, 61 by maturity and 6 by other causes amounting to Rs. 18.6 thousands, Rs. 49.7 thousands and Rs. 986 respectively. 129 loans were issued amounting to Rs. 70.5 thousands.

The table that follows indicates the progress of the State Insurance in the district during the years 1965–66 to 1969–70:

| S.No. | Particulars | Years | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1965-66 | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
| 1. | Persons insured (No.) | 6,504 | 7,000 | 7,503 | 7,289 | 7,289 |
| 2. | Premium collected (Rs. in '000) | 441.06 | 493.87 | 573.77 | 708.87 | 795.19 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | Claims paid | | | | | |
| | (i) by death (No.) | 15 | 23 | 16 | 17 | 7 |
| | Amount (Rs. in '000) | 13.25 | 24.67 | 18.94 | 18.62 | 39.47 |
| | (ii) maturity (No.) | 72 | 61 | 80 | 61 | 88 |
| | Amount (Rs. in '000) | 54.69 | 35.85 | 67.89 | 49.72 | 69.97 |
| | (iii) by other causes (No.) | 11 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 13 |
| | Amount (Rs. in '000) | 1.43 | 5.44 | 2.46 | 0.99 | 2.43 |
| 4. | Loans paid (No.) | 186 | 181 | 201 | 129 | 351 |
| | Amount (Rs. in '000) | 57.61 | 66.92 | 86.20 | 70.49 | 160.57 |

## NATIONAL SAVINGS

In order to finance the Five Year Plans and also to develop a habit of thrift in the people, the Government of India introduced the National Savings Schemes.

The progress of the National Savings Schemes since the Second Five Year Plan can be gauged in the district from the figures given below[1]:

(Rs. in '000)

| Period | NSC* | DDC | POSB* | CTD* | PB* | FD* | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| II Plan | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,458 |
| III Plan | (–)1,034 | 2 | 161 | 270 | 41 | — | (–) 560 |
| 1966-67 | 96 | — | 93 | 80 | — | — | 269 |
| 1967-68 | 103 | — | 640 | 95 | — | — | 838 |
| 1968-69 | (–) 10 | — | (–) 93 | 196 | — | 32 | 125 |
| 1969-70 | (–) 16 | — | 98 | 517 | — | 79 | 678 |

## CURRENCY AND COINAGE

The district being a part of former Mewar State and Shahpura Chiefship, had the same currency and coinage as were prevalent in these states. No records exist to show when the Bhilwara mint first started functioning, but doubtless it functioned in the days of Shah Alam[2]. About

1. Source : Office of the National Savings Organisation, Jaipur.

* NSC = National Savings Certificate
POSB = Post Office Savings Bank Account
CTD = Cumulative Time Deposit
PB = Post Office Boxes
FD = Fixed Deposits.

2. Webb, W. W.: *The Currencies of Hindu States of Rajputana*, 1893, p. 9.

Shahpura mint it is recorded, that Emperor Bahadur Shah, Shah Alam, gave the title of Raja to Bharat Singhji about the year 1707 and right of coining money was conceded to him together with the other honours enjoyed by the other Rajput princes[1]. However, it appears that coins were struck at Shahpura mint only around 1760 and continued to be minted till 1870 when the British Government passed a resolution dated 6th October, 1870 directing that the mint should be closed, as the political importance of the Shahpura State was not such as to entitle it the privilege of an independent mint.

GOLD COINAGE—Gold coin weighing 162 grains and known as *Gyarsanah* were struck at Shahpura mint. It had inscription as given below:

Obverse: *Sikka mubarak badshah ghazi Shah' Alam*, meaning auspicious coin of the victorious emperor Shah Alam.

Symbol : A trident over *Mubarak*

Reverse : *Zarab sanah julus maimanat manus dar al Khilafah Shah Jahanabad* meaning minted at Delhi the seat of the *Khi:afah* in the 12th year of his fortunate reign.

SILVER COINAGE—Silver rupee was minted at Bhilwara mint but there is no record to show when this piece was first minted. It bears an inscription to Shah Alam and is one of the coins mentioned by Mr. Wilder as being current in the Ajmer District in A.D. 1819[2]. The coining of this piece was discontinued prior to the year 1870. The coin was current about Bhilwara, in the Bhil country of Mewar and was largely in circulation amongst Bhil and Grassia tribes in Sirohi. The Bhilwara rupee of Mewar was said to have been struck in the days of Shahjahan but the correctness of this statement is open to doubt. According to Baylay, in 1870, 100 Bhilwara rupees were worth 91 rupees and 12 annas imperial. On the obverse, it bore the inscription *Sikka mubarak badshah ghazi Shah' Alam* meaning the auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Shah Alam and reverse *Zarab dar al Khilafah Shah Jahanabad sanah julus maimanat manus* meaning minted at the seat of the Khilafah Delhi, in the year of his fortunate reign. The weight of this coin according to Calcutta table was 168.90 grains. At Shahpura mint, silver coins minted were rupee, eight anna and four anna pieces. The inscription on these coins were the same as on the gold *Muhar* minted here. The rupee weighed 168–170

1. Webb. W. W.: *The Currencies of Hindu States of Rajputana*, 1893, p.18.
2. *ibid.*, p. 12.

grains and is said to contain 7 *Mashas* of silver. Its value was about 10 annas of British India[1].

COPPER COINAGE—There were three copper coins current in Mewar under the sanction of the Durbar; these were the *Trisulia* and *Dhingla*, and the *Bhilwara*. The old Bhilwara paisa was probably coined about the same time as the rupee and bore the same inscription. It weighed about 273 grains. It is not known when the more modern Bhilwara paisa was first issued. This was current about Mandalgarh, Jahazpur and Bhilwara. The Bhilwara paisa had an inscription as follows:

Obverse: *Sikka mubarak badshah ghazi Muhammad Shah' Bahadur* meaning therby auspicious coin of the victorious emperor Muhammad Shah.

Symbols : The lotus, circles of dots.

Reverse side : *Zarab...sanah 5 julus maimanat manus* meaning thereby that struck in the fifth year of his fortunate reign.

Its weight was 255 grains and its value was the same as six Udaipur paisa. Copper coins minted at Shahpura were called Madhoshahi. They were named after Rajadhiraj Madho Singh, and were struck during his reign. It weighed 271 grains[2].

These coins were prevalent till the integration of States into Rajasthan. British currency was recognised as the sole legal tender in all State transactions from the beginning of this century. After merger, the coinage of Indian Union became the sole legal tender.

The metric system of currency was introduced in the district along with the rest of the country in 1957, to which the people of the district got gradually accustomed.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE

Bhilwara was situated on an old and important route going from Agra to Chittaurgarh and onwards to Mandu. Therefore, at one time, Bhilwara was one of the greatest marts in Rajasthan. Due to ravages of Marathas, in the early part of the 19th century, it was deserted and was in ruins. Tod had it rebuilt and since then it has been a place of commercial importance[3].

No record is available about the imports and exports of Bhilwara as such. Exports of the erstwhile State of Mewar of which Bhilwara was

1, Webb. W.W.: *The Currencies of the Hindu States of Rajputana*, p. 19.
2. *ibid.*

a part, are recorded as cotton, wool, opium, *Ghee*, oilseeds, sheep and goats, cooking utensils, printed clothes and in good years cereals. The chief imports were salt, tobacco, sugar, piece goods, coconuts and metals[1]. Bhilwara was known for the excellence and durability of utensils made and tinned there which were largely exported.

After merger, the Census of 1951 enumerated 34,829 persons (18,742 males and 16,087 females) who derived their principal means of livelihood from commerce, in Bhilwara district[2]. According to the 1961 Census, 10,322 persons (9,943 males and 379 females) were engaged as sales workers in trade and commerce in the district. Out of this, 9,610 workers were working proprietors in wholesale and retail trade, 416 were salesmen and shop assistants and 172 were money-lenders and pawn brokers. The rapid improvement in transport which has taken place during recent decade has affected marked changes in the organisation and extent of trade in this district. The popularity of machine made goods and the growing importance of commercial crops have also brought about a great change. The articles which are now mainly exported from this district are mica, soapstone, hosiery goods and cloth while the imports include grain, medicines and other articles of general merchandise.

**Trade centres**

There are two regulated trade centres in the district namely Bhilwara and Gulabpura.

BHILWARA—This town is an important wholesale market for cotton, wheat, gram, maize, *Jowar*, *Til* and groundnut. It was regulated with effect from 3.5.1965 and is the catchment area of all the 11 tahsils of the district.

MARKET FUNCTIONARIES—There were 84 commission agents and 104 traders in this *Mandi* in 1966–67, 60 commission agents and 84 traders in 1967–68 and 8 commission agents and 24 traders in 1968–69. This market is not functioning properly because of resistence from local traders.

MARKET ARRIVALS—Major portion of the produce grown in the district is sold in the village itself to the itinerant dealers or agents of the wholesalers of the nearby *Mandis*. However, people of the neighbouring tahsils do bring their produce to Bhilwara and the estimated average annual arrivals in Bhilwara market during the year 1969–70, are given as follows[3]:

1. Erskine K.D.: *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, 1908, p. 120.
2. *Census 1951, District Census Handbook, Bhilwara*, p. 29.
3. Source : Office of the Marketing Officer, Agriculture Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

| Commodity | Arrivals in Qtls. | Commodity | Arrivals in Qtls. | Commodity | Arrivals in Qtls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Wheat | 53,190 | 6. *Gur*, raw sugar | 12,000 | 11. Raw cotton | 40,000 |
| 2. Barley | 34,065 | 7. *Urd* | 2,500 | 12. Cotton | 5,000 |
| 3. Gram | 27,590 | 8. *Moong* | 2,000 | 13. Chillies | 15,000 |
| 4. Maize | 56,440 | 9. Groundnut | 12,000 | 14. *Methi* | 7,000 |
| 5. *Jowar* | 12,000 | 10. *Til* | 15,000 | | |

GULABPURA—This *Mandi* was regulated with effect from 31.5.1965. Chief commodities marketed in this market are wheat, barley, *Jowar* maize, gram, *Moong*, *Urd*, *Methi*, *Zeera*, chillies, *Til*, groundunt, *Gur* and cotton.

MARKET FUNCTIONARIES—There were 18 commission agents and 26 traders in this market in 1967–68, 17 commission agents and 22 traders in 1968–69 and 25 commission agents and 42 traders in 1969–70. The annual estimated arrivals of commodities were 37,015 quintals in 1965–66, 39,238 quintals in 1966–67, 41,665 quintals in 1967–68, 40,495 quintals in 1968-69 and 47,804 quintals in 1969–70. Commoditywise details of arrivals in the year 1968–69 are given below:

| Commodity | Arrivals in quintals | Commodity | Arrivals in quintals |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Cotton | 20,843 | 8. *Methi* | 460 |
| 2. Groundnut | 4,627 | 9. Chillies | 45 |
| 3. Wheat | 3,013 | 10. *Urd* | 12 |
| 4. Maize | 6,081 | 11. *Moong* | 18 |
| 5. Gram | 4,160 | 12. *Jeera* | 22 |
| 6. Barley | 869 | 13. *Jowar* | 27 |
| 7. *Til* | 318 | | |

Besides, the headquarters of the tahsils are also trade centres. The leading marchants in these trade centres hail from the traditional trading community. Agricutural produce passes through three or four hands before it leaves the district. The well-to-do farmers bring their produce themselves direct to the markets of Bhilwara and Gulabpura.

Next to these trade centres, there are weekly local market places where transactions take place on a fixed day in the week. According to the 1961 Census, there was one local market each in Raipur, Mandal, Banera and Mandalgarh tahsils.

The pedallers who go round selling their wares from village to

village still play quite an important role in the trade organisation of the district. In olden days, they belonged to certain specified classes namely *Bohras* and *Baniyas*. After partition in 1947, the displaced persons from West-Pakistan who migrated to Bhilwara district have also taken up this work.

FAIRS—The important fairs, from the point of view of trade and commerce held in the district are described below:

1. PHULDOL FESTIVAL, SHAHPURA[1]—This fair is held by Akhil Bhartiya Ram Snehi Sampraday in Shahpura every year from *Chaitra Badi* 1 to 5. People from Bombay, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and even from Burma assemble here. Shops come from nearby towns and villages and also from Bhilwara, Ajmer, Bundi, Mandal and Bigod. In all, about 100 to 125 shops collect here which are mainly of toilet goods, cosmetics, iron and brasswares and books. Seventy to eighty thousand rupees worth of business is transacted in the fair and Municipal Board, Shahpura earns about Rs. 225 by way of rent of plots.

2. RAMDEOJI FAIR, RAIPUR[2]—This is a religious fair held from *Ashvina Sudi* 5 to 9, in honour of saint Ramdeoji. People assemble from a radius of 12 to 15 km. About 225 shops, mainly of dealers in bangles, cosmetics, iron and brassware, silver ornaments, sweets and toys come from Bhilwara, Kapasan and neighbouring villages. Bangles are the chief item of sale in this fair. Total business transactions amount to about Rs. 50,000.

3. RAMDEOJI'S FAIR AT DEORIYA[3]—This fair is held in Deoriya village of Raipur tahsil, outside the temple of Ramdeoji from *Ashvina Sudi* 2 to 4. About 5,000 people assemble here from the radius of 15 km. and nearly 200 shops of bangles, silver ornaments, brasswares and toys come from Bhilwara and Raipur. Business worth Rs. 20,000 to 25,000 is conducted during the course of this one day fair.

4. BAIRATH BHAIROJI'S FAIR, BADNOR[4]—This is a religious-cum-cattle fair. It was started by Thakur Gopal Singh of Badnor 25 years ago. It is held once a year on *Bhadrapad Sudi* 13. People gather here from about 40 neighbouring villages and shops come from Vijaynagar, Beawar and Bhilwara. Nearly 100 to 150 shops mainly of cosmetics, cloth, brassware, utensils, sweets, fruits and toys assemble. Cows, bulls, buffaloes, horses and camels also exchange hands. Business of about a lakh of

1. Source: Office of the Tahsildar, Shahpura, District Bhilwara.
2. Source: Office of the Tahsildar, Raipur, District Bhilwara.
3. *ibid.*
4. Source: Office of the Tahsildar, Asind, District Bhilwara.

rupees is conducted during the period of the fair. Estimated income from the fair held in 1969 was Rs. 5,000.

5. GHATARANI MATAJI FAIR, PANCHANPURA[1]—This religious fair organised by Jahazpur Panchayat Samiti is held twice a year for one day on *Chaitra Sudi* 8 and *Asoj Sudi* 8. People from Mandalgarh, Kotri, Jahazpur, Deoli, Shahpura and neighbouring villages participate in the fair. About 150 shops of sweets, brass utensils, ironware etc., come from Mandalgarh, Jahazpur, Kotri and Deoli. Total sale is about Rs 20,000. Income from the fair held in 1969 was Rs. 50.25.

6. CHHOD-KA-MAHADEO FAIR, DHOR[2]—This fair is held for a day on *Kartik Sudi* 15. People gather here from Bundi, Tonk, Bhilwara and surrounding villages. About 100 shops of cloth, ironware, bangles, sweets and clayware, open for business. They come from Bundi and Bhilwara, and conduct business of about Rs. 10,000. An income of Rs. 100 accrued from the fair held in 1969.

7. SHRI DEOJI FAIR, MANOHARGARH[3]—This is a religious fair organised by Panchayat Samiti, Etonda. It is held twice a year for two days on *Magh Sudi* 5 and *Bhadrapad Sudi* 5. People and shops come from Bundi, Tonk, Bhilwara and neighbouring villages. Shops are mainly of cloth, ironware, sweets, clayware, toilet goods etc., and the total sale comes to about Rs. 10,000. Income from the fair held in 1969–70 was Rs. 16.50.

8. CHARBHUJA FAIR, SIMOLI[4]—This religious fair is held for two days on *Baisakh Badi* 11 and 12 at Simoli village in Mandalgarh tahsil. People from Begun, Bigod, Mandalgarh, Chittaurgarh and Kapasan assemble here. About 100 shops from Begun, Simoli, Bigod, Mandalgarh, Badliyas, Akola and Banka Khera sell Rs. 15,000 worth of goods in the fair.

9. TRIVENI MAHADEOJI FAIR, BIGOD[5]—It is held on *Phalguna Badi* 14 at Triveni near Bigod village for a day. About 300 shops of consumer goods, silverware, sweets etc., come from Bhilwara, Bigod, Bijolia, Mandalgarh, Akola, Bundi and Kota and business worth Rs. 70,000 is conducted. People from Bigod, Mandalgarh and Bhilwara participate.

10. TEJAJI FAIR, BHILWARA—This is s religious-cum-cattle fair and is held on *Bhadrapad Sudi* 10 at Harnimahadeo temple. Apart from local shops, some shops come from Pur, Sanganer, Hamirgarh etc., to sell glass and lac bangles, utensils, sweets and other eatables and toilet goods.

1. Source: Office of the Tahsildar, Jahazpur, District Bhilwara.
2. *ibid.*
3. Source: Office of the Tahsildar, Mandalgarh, District Bhilwara.
4. *ibid.* 5. *ibid.*

11. FAIR AT VILLAGE LAMBIAN KALAN[1]—This is held near the temple of Bhaironji in Lambian Kalan on *Asoj Badi* 8. People assemble here from Jaswantpura, Raila, Bhimpura, Lambian Khurd and other neighbouring villages. Shops come mainly from Raila, Beran and Banera and total upto 8 to 10. Purchase and sale is mainly of cattle and is worth Rs. 40,000. In 1969 fair, Rs. 500 were spent and an income of Rs. 1,100 accrued.

**Co-operation in trade**

BHILWARA CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' WHOLESALE STORE, BHILWARA—This store was opened at Bhilwara town on 26.1.1967 to control the price line of unregulated consumer goods. Yearwise statistics of purchase and sale are given in table below:

| Year | Purchase (Rs. in lakhs) | Sale (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---|---|---|
| 1966–67 | 2.69 | 2.14 |
| 1967–68 | 23.00 | 24.36 |
| 1968–69 | 35.87 | 36.50 |
| 1969–70 | 54.70 | 55.43 |

**Merchants' associations**

The Bhilwara Chamber of Commerce and Industry was established on 28.1.1965 which was named as Mewar Chamber of Commerce and Industry on 26.8.1966. Mewar Chamber of Commerce and Industry is a divisional Chamber of Commerce and Industry for the whole of Udaipur division of Rajasthan State. It is affiliated with the Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Jaipur which is the apex body of trade and industry of Rajasthan. The Jaipur chamber is affiliated with the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi. The main objects of this association are to promote the interests and welfare of the members of the association, to disseminate the commercial and technical education and to support establishments and institutions for such purposes. Membership is open to all the manufacturing concerns to whom Factories Act, 1948 applies or any other person, firm or a limited company. In 1969–70, it had 72 members.

**State Trading**

There is no State trading in the district in the strict sense of the term. Some sort of price control is maintained on vegetable ghee and levy sugar. Fair price shops have been opened in the district for the sale of maize, milo and imported wheat. There were 33 fair price shops in

2. Source: Office of the Tahsildar, Banera, District Bhilwara.

1968–69, 73 in 1969–70 and 45 in 1970–71. The number of shops depends on the prevalent scarcity condition in the district.

**Storage (warehousing) facilities**

The Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation has hired storage accommodation at two places viz.. Bhilwara, in 1963–64 and Gulabpura in 1962–63. They provide scientific storage facilities to producers, co-operatives, traders, government departments and government undertakings for agricultural produce and other notified commodities on payment of prescribed charges for different commodities. Their general rate for storage of food grains in 1969–70 was 22 paise per bag per month, with a rebate of 10 per cent to producers/co-operatives with effect from 15.4.1969 and for Food Corporation of India, their rate was 22 paise per bag per month. The storage capacity of these warehouses in 1969–70 was 6,369 metric tonnes at Bhilwara and 2,314 metric tonnes at Gulabpura. The occupancy of these warehouses during this period was 4,572 metric tonnes in Bhilwara and 1,572 metric tonnes in Gulabpura. There is one warehouse manager, one lower division clerk, one gate keeper and one class IV posted at each of these warehouses.

FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA—Consequent upon the setting up of the Food Corporation of India by an Act of Parliament in January 1965, the Corporation extended its activities to Rajasthan in November 1965. In Octobter 1967, a district office of the Food Corporation of India was set up in Udaipur extending its jurisdiction over the five revenue districts of former Udaipur State for taking care of procurement operations in the field and preservation of stocks already procured and stored with the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation. There is one quality inspector posted at Bhilwara and one assistant grade III at Bhilwara and Gulabpura.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

After the formation of Rajasthan, the Government passed Weights and Measures Act, 1954 which was brought into force with effect from September, 1956. Under this act, the weights and measures were standardised and the seer, maund etc., became uniform in the whole territory of Rajasthan. Meanwhile, the Government of India passed the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 for the introduction of metric system in the country.

The Government of Rajasthan passed the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 on the lines of the Government of India and introduced the metric system at first in six districts from 1.10.1958. This was made compulsory all over the State from 1.10.1960. Bhilwara district was covered from 1.4.1960.

CAPACITY MEASURES—These were also introduced in six districts from 1.4.1960 and were made compulsory in all the districts from 1.4.1962. These were introduced in Bhilwara district from 1.10.1961 and were made compulsory from 1.10.1962. Linear measures were introduced in the whole of Rajasthan from 1.10.1961 and made compulsory from 1.10.1962.

Wide publicity was organised by the district to acquaint the public with the new system of weights and measures. There is a fully equipped laboratory in Bhilwara established by the department and a whole time Controller of Weights and Measures at the State level to enforce the metric weights and measures in the State.



CHAPTER VII

# COMMUNICATIONS

## OLD TIME TRADE ROUTES AND HIGHWAYS AND MODES OF CONVEYANCE

### Old routes

Very little is known about the trade in olden days, of the area now comprising the district. Bhilwara was known to be a principal mart in the 19th century[1]. This township was not only the second largest in the erstwhile Mewar State, but also one of the principal trade centres of Rajputana. Placed as it was, on the important routes[2], Bhilwara town in particular, and the district in general should normally have developed into a big industrial and trade centre. It was, however, the irony of fate that its very location on important routes became a great retarding factor in the normal growth of this town. The power struggle between Muslims (Khiljis to Mughals) and Ranas of Mewar, heaped ruins on it. On the occasion of the invasions by Muslims and resistance by Ranas, the villages and towns were vacated and abandoned, and the plain region lay desolate, partly because of the atrocities perpetrated by the enemy. Lack of peace, security and stability came again and again in the way of its growth. In the words of James Tod: "The picture of Mewar was then, we may rightly conclude, one of unspeakable misery of countryside, of population wasted, of peasants rendered homeless and of alarming amount of unrest and disorder. It was a scene worst than a famine where the harvest was burnt, houses put to flames and immense danger inflicted upon posterity. It must have shattered the whole social order to its core[3]."

Its proximity to famous Chittaurgarh made Bhilwara vulnerable to endless invasions. Muslim armies from Delhi and Agra marched to Chittaur and the southern parts of the country through Bhilwara. Jahazpur stands on strategically important pass. Man Singh of Amber, one of the ablest generals in Akbar's empire, went to Gogunda, (Rana Pratap's second capital and base of activities), from Ajmer via Mandalgarh and

1. Erskine, Major K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Mewar Residency*, Vol. II-A, p. 55.
2. As elsewhere in the State, a road in the district was a strip of land rather than improved surface. The wheeled vehicles were rendered useless in rainy season and in the absence of bridges and causeways, the travellers were held up at places. Sharma, G. N.: *Social Life in Medieval India*, 1968, p. 326.
3. Tod, James: *The Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I (1914), pp. 388-89.

Mohi (north of Rajsamudra lake) and Nathdwara[1]. There was also a regular road from Ajmer to Mandalgarh and from there it led to Gogunda and Khamnor and another road from Gujarat to Agra via Mandalgarh[2].

The Nasirabad-Neemuch road, constructed jointly by the Government of India and Mewar, between 1866 and 1875, was maintained only as a fair weather road by the former[3]. According to *Routes in the Bombay Command* (1903), the Baroda-Nasirabad road passed through Gangapur, Bagore, Bhagwanpur and Raila. At Gangapur, it was good and a little sandy in parts; at Bagore, it was a good cart road; at Bhagwanpur, it was good but undulating, rising for a mile from Bhagwanpur then falling gently in the last three miles; and at Raila, it was a made road.

After the treaty of the Mewar Government with the East India Company in 1818, Bhilwara once again developed into a mart. Bishop Haber visited it in 1825 and described the town in his travelogue. The two World Wars pushed Bhilwara on the mineral map of India. It had already become an important centre of mica mining in 1918. Now mica is mined at Bhilwara, Shahpura and Jahazpur. Forgoing account makes it amply clear that Bhilwara was not only a principal trade centre but also lay on important routes of the country.

**Modes of conveyance**

Country-carts of usual pattern, two-wheeled, springless and drawn by a pair of oxen were quite common in the beginning of the present century. For carrying heavy stones, bullock driven carts called *Redu* were used. On occasions of marriages and other festivities, the carts were decorated. Horses were used when travelling singly.

## ROADS

The total length of roads in the district in March, 1970 was 1,138 km. Generally speaking, the width of the State highways and major district roads is 3.3 metres while the other roads are only 3 metres wide. These roads are maintained by Public Works Department, (Buildings & Roads) of the State Government.

1. Shrivastava, A.L.: *Akbar the Great*, Vol. I, 1962, p. 202.
2. Sharma, G.N.: *Social Life in Medieval Rajasthan*, 1968, p. 323
3. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Mewar Residency*, Vol. II-A, p. 58.

**National highway**[1]

No National highway passes through the district.

**State highways**

Only two State highways traverse the district, total length of both being 255 km.

**Major district roads**

Three roads in the district, with a total length of 221 km. have been classified as Major district roads.

**Other roads**

There are 22 village roads and several other roads in the district, total length of which comes to 662 km.

**Development of roads**

According to Imperial Gazetteer of India (1908), there were very few roads in the Mewar State and Shahpura Chiefship. The total length of the metalled roads in Mewar State was 142 miles and unmetalled roads 257 miles in 1901. All these roads were maintained by the Darbar, except the unmetalled one within Mewar limits connecting Nasirabad with Neemuch (82 miles). This road was constructed between 1866 and 1875 at a cost of Rs. 2.8 lakhs, the Darbar contributing two-thirds and the British Government the rest. About half of it was originally metalled, but since the advent of the railways, it was maintained only as a fair-weather road. Despite these facts, it is difficult to say as to what part of the roads lay in Bhilwara. In the Shahpura Chiefship, the length of metalled roads was only two miles. Thus comparison of old and new roads is not possible.

1. The Nagpur Road Congress defined the various types of roads as follow:
National Highway: Main highways running through the length and breadth of India connecting ports, foreign highways, capitals of States, including strategic roads required for the defence of India. Responsibility for their construction and maintenance rests with the Govt. of India.
State Highways: A main trunk or arterial road of a State connecting up with the National highway or highways of adjacent States, district headquarters, and important cities of the State, and serving as the main artery of traffic to and from district roads.
District Roads: Divided into two classes according to traffic, viz., major district roads and other district roads. Major district roads are those traversing each district, serving areas of production and markets, connecting these with each other and with highways and railways. These approximate to State highways in specifications while other district roads are of somewhat lower specifications.
Village Roads: Roads connecting villages and groups of villages with each other and to the nearest district road, main highway, railway or river shores.
Source: Office of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (B & R), Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Yearwise information about the length of roads and their type is given in the following table[1]:

(km.)

| Year | Painted | Metalled | Gravelled | Fair weather | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1958–59 | 114 | 229 | 35 | 584 | 962 |
| 1959–60 | 185 | 201 | 68 | 510 | 964 |
| 1960–61 | 204 | 196 | 61 | 462 | 924 |
| 1961–62 | 216 | 238 | 58 | 413 | 925 |
| 1962–63 | 221 | 314 | 51 | 404 | 990 |
| 1963–64 | 225 | 335 | 61 | 378 | 999 |
| 1964–65 | 225 | 354 | 154 | 282 | 1,015 |
| 1965–66 | 275 | 414 | 200 | 238 | 1,127 |
| 1966–67 | 291 | 407 | 201 | 229 | 1,128 |
| 1967–68 | 325 | 388 | 203 | 220 | 1,136 |
| 1968–69 | 375 | 349 | 203 | 211 | 1,138 |
| 1969–70 | 431 | 318 | 203 | 186 | 1,138 |

During the First Plan period, Rs. 25.88 lakhs were spent on the construction and maintenance of roads in the district. This sum increased to Rs. 45.61 lakhs in the Second Plan period. The expenditure during the Third Plan period remained more or less the same being Rs. 43.62 lakhs. During the years 1966–67 to 1968–69, Rs. 23.52 lakhs were spent on the construction and maintenance of roads. During 1969–70, Rs. 15.97 lakhs were spent on the same item[2].

**Vehicles and conveyances**

The number of principal categories of powered vehicles on road in Bhilwara district from 1957 to 1970 are given in Appendix I. It is observed from it that the number of the powered vehicles has been on the rise. There were 466 vehicles of all description in 1957; by 1966, their number increased to 844. Now in 1970, the number exceeds 1,400. Though the number of private cars has steadily increased over the years, their number is not much. Taxi cabs are available only at Bhilwara city. Scooters are available by and large at Bhilwara and other big towns. Motorcycles, because of their sturdy body are finding their way in villages where the more affluent farmers supervise the work in their fields located at different places and also maintain their urban contacts. With the stress on agricultural development, the number of tractors has increased. Despite the rise in the number of auto-vehicles, the principal modes of transport for the masses is still the bi-cycle, the tonga or the cycle-*rikshaw*.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1960 onwards.
2. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1966-69 and 1969-70.

In the rural areas, carts driven by oxen, buffaloes or camels continue to be all-purpose modes of transport. The farmers use carts to transport their produce to markets and also their families to fairs and social ceremonies. On these occasions the carts are decorated in colourful ways. The majority of carts still rattle their way on wooden wheels rimmed in iron while some have worn out pneumatic tyres.

**Road accidents**

In a district where there is not even one powered vehicle per thousand people, there cannot be many accidents and much less fatal ones. The following table provides information about the number of accidents, persons injured or killed and vehicles involved from the year 1957 onwards[1]:

| Year | Accidents | Persons killed | Persons injured | Vehicles involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1957 | 17 | 8 | 18 | 18 |
| 1958 | 18 | 5 | 23 | 19 |
| 1959 | 26 | 14 | 42 | 30 |
| 1960 | 23 | 8 | 62 | 26 |
| 1961 | 27 | 11 | 20 | 27 |
| 1962 | 24 | 11 | 23 | 25 |
| 1963 | 35 | 9 | 52 | 43 |
| 1964 | 20 | 7 | 25 | 18 |
| 1965 | 37 | 9 | 29 | 36 |
| 1966 | 29 | 15 | 31 | 25 |
| 1967 | 29 | 10 | 33 | 33 |
| 1968 | 32 | 20 | 46 | 46 |
| 1969 | 79 | 21 | 70 | 51 |
| 1970 | 73 | 27 | 68 | 74 |

**Bus services**

No bus route in the district has been nationalised. Private operators ply buses on twelve routes.

## RAILWAYS

The Ajmer-Khandwa metre gauge line enters the district from Ajmer side at Gulabpura, and leaves the district at Hamirgarh. The stations through which it passes are Gulabpura, Rupaheli, Sareri, Raila Road, Lambia, Mandal, Bhilwara and Hamirgarh. The total railway track length in the district is 81 km. Two passenger and one express trains of Malwa section of Western Railways go to and come from Ajmer every day.

1. *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan*, yearly volumes 1958 onwards.

This line opened for traffic in 1881. It was worked on behalf of the Government by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company from 1885 to the end of 1905.

## WATERWAYS, FERRIES AND BRIDGES

### Ferry service

Ferry service is available since 1.5.1970 at Meja Project (near Railway Station, Mandal) and Sareri Project (near Railway Station, Sareri) at a nominal charge between 8.00 A.M. to 7.00 P.M.

### Bridge

There are 39 bridges in the district.

## TRAVEL FACILITIES

### Dharamshalas

*Dharamshalas* have an important place in the Indian culture. They are built by philanthropists for the convenience of the travellers. Sometimes they are built to perpetuate the memory of certain individuals. Practically all the big towns have *Dharamshalas*. For a short stay the travellers have to pay nothing or very little.

There are following six *Dharamshalas* in Bhilwara town:

MURALI VILAS DHARMSHALA—It was built by Muralidharji Mansinghka. The visitors have to pay Re. 1.00 as a rent for 24 hours. The facilities include two cots with mattresses and bed sheets and water and electricity.

GAJADHAR MANSINGHKA DHARAMSHALA—Built by Gajadhar Mansinghka, the *Dharamshala* charges for 24 hours Re. 1.00 for a room, 35 paise for a quilt, 25 paise for an almirah, 25 paise for a cot and 40 paise for a mattress.

BAHETI DHARAMSHALA—Built by Bakhtawar Mal Baheti, the *Dharamshala* provides free accommodation with arrangements of light and water.

LAXMI NARAYAN MANDIR DHARAMSHALA—It was built by Ram Vallabh Fatehlal. The visitors pay 31 paise per night for a room, 15 paise for a cot and 30 paise for electricity.

SINDHI DHARAMSHALA—As the name indicates, the *Dharamshala* was built by the Sindhis settled in Bhilwara. Accommodation, water and light are free.

MUSLIM SARAY—The visitors have to pay 75 paise for a room and water, light and cot are provided without any additional charges.

At places other than Bhilwara, there is a *Dharamshala* known as Ladan *Dharamshala* at Gangapur. The visitors pay little or nothing.

There is a big *Dharamshala* at Shahpura also, but it is now housing a government office.

## DAK BUNGALOWS

For the convenience of Government officers on duty, dak bungalows exist at different places. When not occupied by the officers on duty, these can be used by private individuals also. The charges vary in winter and summer. For an ordinary single room, generally, 50 paise per day are charged in winter and Re. 1.00 in summer for officers on duty. However, from a private individual Rs. 3.00 to Rs. 5.00 per day are charged for single-bed room. The dak bungalows are maintained by the Irrigation Department, Public Works Department (B&R) and Panchayat Samitis. The P.W.D. (B&R) maintains dak bungalows at Bhilwara, Asind and Shahpura and rest houses at Gangapur and Gulabpura. In all the Dak bungalows of P.W.D. (B&R) light and water facilities are available. Beds are also provided and modern style bath-rooms are available. On request and payment, food is supplied by the *Chowkidar*. The Irrigation Department maintains seven rest houses, the details of which are given below:

| Name of the project where Dak Bungalow exists | Tahsil | No. of rooms | Charges per day | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Arwar Project | Shahpura | 2 rooms (single) | Re. 1.00 in summer and Re. 0.50 in winter from Govt. servants. Rs. 5.00 from private individuals. | Running water available |
| 2. Mandalgarh (Jetpura) | Mandalgarh | 2 rooms (double) | Re. 1.00 in summer and Re. 0.50 in winter from Govt. servants. Rs. 5 from private individuals | Electricity and running water available |
| 3. Umed Sagar Tank | Shahpura | –do– | –do– | –do– |
| 4. Meja Project | Mandal | 4 rooms (double) | Re. 1.00 in summer and paise 50 in winter from Govt. Officers and Rs. 5 from private individuals | –do– |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. Sareri Project | Hurda | 2 rooms (single) | –do– | Running water facility |
| 6. Khari Project | Asind | –do– | –do– | –do– |
| 7. Larki Dam | Raipur | One room (single) | –do– | –do– |

HOTELS—There are four hotels in Bhilwara city. Only Indian food is supplied in these hotels. Sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

## POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONE FACILITIES

According to the Imperial Gazetteer, there was an Imperial Post Office at Bhilwara. There were telegraph offices at the railway stations and a telegraph office at Bhilwara. Besides the Imperial Postal Services, the Mewar State had a local postal system, called *Brahmani Dak*. It was managed by a contractor who received annually a sum of Rs. 1,920 from the Darbar. The contractor worked in the areas not served by the Imperial Postal Service. The contractor charged half an anna per letter, irrespective of weight, from private individuals.

There was an Imperial combined post and telegraph office at Shahpura in 1906-07. In the rest of the Shahpura Chiefship, there were no post offices. However, official and private letters were transmitted through the tahsils and Kotwali, and a charge of a pice per letter was realised. The letters were carried in bags, containing Raj official papers, by runners.

After Independence number of post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges and connections increased considerably. A table showing number of post offices, telegraph offices and public call offices etc., in Bhilwara district is given in the Appendix II at the end of the chapter.

## APPENDIX I

**The number of principal categories of powered vehicles on road in Bhilwara district from 1957 to 1970[1]**

| Year | Private cars and jeeps | Private buses | Motorcycles, tricycles and *rikshaws* | Contract and taxi carriages | State carriers | Public carriers | Private carriers | Tractors | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1957 | 134 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 83 | 132 | 40 | 57 | — | 466 |
| 1958 | 139 | 3 | 17 | 2 | 87 | 137 | 40 | 64 | — | 489 |
| 1959 | 142 | 5 | 26 | 1 | 82 | 162 | 15 | 81 | — | 514 |
| 1960 | 152 | 5 | 30 | 6 | 88 | 170 | 15 | 87 | — | 553 |
| 1961 | 159 | 5 | 34 | 2 | 92 | 199 | 15 | 94 | — | 600 |
| 1962 | 171 | 1 | 36 | 1 | 89 | 202 | 26 | 102 | — | 628 |
| 1963 | 172 | 1 | 38 | 2 | 93 | 210 | 29 | 110 | — | 655 |
| 1964 | 180 | 1 | 37 | 2 | 93 | 218 | 30 | 120 | — | 681 |
| 1965 | 209 | 3 | 44 | 3 | 95 | 205 | 55 | 147 | 6 | 767 |
| 1966 | 237 | 3 | 64 | 3 | 101 | 236 | 24 | 168 | 8 | 844 |
| 1967 | 273 | 3 | 100 | — | 119 | 246 | 30 | 206 | 20 | 997 |
| 1968 | 290 | 3 | 107 | 6 | 135 | 270 | 31 | 220 | 20 | 1,082 |
| 1969 | 309 | — | 138 | 10 | 150 | 296 | 49 | 253 | 20 | 1,225 |
| 1970 | 326 | — | 160 | 10 | 181 | 59 | 347 | 305 | 20 | 1,408 |

1. *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for various years.

## APPENDIX II

**Post, telegraph and telephone offices in Bhilwara District, from 1958–59 to 1969–70[1]**

(Number)

| Year | Post Offices | Telegraph Offices | Telephone Exchanges | Public Call Offices | Local Public Call Offices |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1958–59 | 98 | 18 | 2 | 3 | — |
| 1959–60 | 120 | 18 | 2 | 4 | — |
| 1960–61 | 123 | 18 | 2 | 4 | — |
| 1961–62 | 126 | 17 | 2 | 6 | — |
| 1962–63 | 150 | 17 | 2 | 15 | — |
| 1963–64 | 150 | 19 | 2 | 15 | — |
| 1964–65 | 202 | 19 | 2 | 9 | — |
| 1965–66 | 202 | 20 | 2 | 10 | 5 |
| 1966–67 | 203 | 22 | 3 | 10 | — |
| 1967–68* | 209 | 22 | 4 | 10 | — |
| 1968–69 | 220 | 15 | 4 | 13 | — |
| 1969–70 | 232 | 22 | 6 | 18 | — |

1. *Statistical Abstract*, yearly volumes 1960 onwards.

* Provisional.

CHAPTER VIII

# MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

The economy and the livelihood pattern of the people of Bhilwara district are generally agro-based. The total population of the district has been divided into two broad categories–workers and non-workers by the Census of 1961. The working population of the district, according to this Census was 5,03,538 (2,98,645 males and 2,04,893 females), out of which 4,80,389 persons (2,80,332 males and 2,00,057 females) lived in rural areas forming 95 per cent of the total working population. The number of non-workers was 3,62,259 (1,55,608 males and 2,06,651 females), of which 1,39,964 males and 1,82,011 females lived in rural areas. It is obvious that the percentage of female economically inactive population was higher than the male population. Majority of the working population, both in rural and urban areas, was engaged in agricultural pursuits (82.8 per cent). This is a general feature not only of this district but of the State and the country as a whole. 98.7 per cent of the total agricultural workers lived in rural areas and 1.3 per cent in urban areas. Since there is no other survey containing the occupational pattern in the district, the data as given in the Census report of 1961 has been made use of in analysing the occupational pattern of the district.

The number of persons engaged in the nine occupational pursuits is given below as per Census of 1961[1]:

| Category | Bhilwara | | Rajasthan | | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Bhilwara | Rajasthan |
| A. Total workers | 2,98,645 | 2,04,893 | 61,41,506 | 34,42,334 | 58.15 | 47.55 |
| 1. Cultivators | 2,24,369 | 1,82,451 | 42,05,067 | 28,50,012 | 80.8 | 73.7 |
| 2. Agricultural labourers | 5,178 | 5,063 | 2,30,193 | 1,63,438 | 2.0 | 4.1 |
| 3. Mining and allied activities | 11,332 | 2,905 | 1,22,737 | 48,344 | 2.8 | 1.8 |
| 4. Household industries | 22,539 | 8,208 | 3,97,504 | 2,00,678 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| 5. Manufacturing other than household industry | 5,094 | 755 | 1,51,184 | 20,841 | 1.1 | 1.8 |

1. *Census of India*, 1961, *Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, General Economic Tables*, Part II B (i), p. 4.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. Construction | 2,090 | 293 | 96,908 | 12,254 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| 7. Trade and commerce | 10,013 | 395 | 2,74,232 | 13,925 | 2.2 | 3.0 |
| 8. Transport, storage and communications | 1,589 | 4 | 1,16,975 | 934 | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| 9. other services | 16,441 | 4,819 | 5,46,708 | 1,31,908 | 4.2 | 7.1 |
| B. Non-workers | 1,55,608 | 2,06,651 | 44,22,576 | 61,49,186 | 41.85 | 52.45 |

The table above indicates that of the total population of the district, 58.15 per cent were workers while 41.85 per cent were non-workers as against the corresponding ratio of 47.55 per cent and 52.45 per cent for the Rajasthan State. As mentioned earlier, agriculture as one single profession attracted the largest number of working population both in rural and urban areas namely 82.8 per cent which includes 2 per cent engaged as agricultural labourers. In the total population of the district, 46.98 per cent were cultivators and 1.18 per cent agricultural labourers. Next in popularity is household industry which accounted for 6.1 per cent of the total working population or 3.55 per cent of the total population of the district. The number of persons engaged in this field in rural areas was 29,073 and in urban areas 1,674. Other services attracted 4.2 per cent of the workers. This figure does not compare well with the figures of Rajasthan State where 7.1 per cent workers are engaged in other services. Of the total population of the district, they were 2.45 per cent. Mining and allied activity accounted for 2.8 per cent of the total working population and 1.54 per cent of the total population of the district. Bhilwara has a large number of mines. It can be noticed from the fact that as compared to 2.8 per cent in the Bhilwara district, the percentage of workers engaged in this profession in Rajasthan State as a whole is 1.8 per cent only. Trade and commerce is the means of livelihood of 2.2 per cent of the total working population which is slightly lower than 3 per cent in this profession in Rajasthan State. Of these, 7,151 persons lived in rural areas and 3,257 lived in urban areas. Their percentage in the total population of the district was 1.20.

## PUBLIC SERVICES AND OTHER OCCUPATIONS

The number of government servants falling under the category of administrative and executive officials is indicated as follows:

| Category | Total | | | Urban | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1. Central Government | 54 | 54 | — | 8 | 8 | — |
| 2. State Government | 246 | 244 | 2 | 90 | 90 | — |
| 3. Local Bodies | 6 | 6 | — | 6 | 6 | — |
| 4. Quasi Government | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — |
| 5. Village officials | 810 | 772 | 38 | 78 | 78 | — |

From the above table, it is evident that males predominate in these occupations. Of the total number of public servants, about 17 per cent were employed in urban areas and the rest in rural areas.

The employees of the State Government in the district enjoy, by and large, the same amenities and privileges which are shared by their counterparts in other districts of the State. In addition to their basic pay, all Government servants are paid dearness allowance and house rent allowance at specified rates varying with the rate of pay. Loans are advanced at nominal rate of interest to government servants for construction, additions and alterations of houses and purchase of conveyance which are recoverable in easy instalments. The State Government has a few quarters of its own which are allotted to its employees posted in Bhilwara. Besides, government servants are also advanced loans for construction of houses under the lower income group housing and middle income group housing schemes.

There is a scheme of compulsory insurance for government employees both permanent or temporary, with a minimum service of one year, under which in the event of their premature death provision is made for their dependents. On superannuation, government servants are also entitled to pension and gratuity. Government has also introduced the family pension scheme for government servants who die after completing one year's permanent or temporary service.

Medical charges incurred by the government servants for themselves, their families and their dependent parents are reimbursible by the State Government.

The category of persons engaged in various occupations other than government service or agriculture is discussed in the following paragraphs.

**Professional, technical and related workers**

The total number of persons engaged in this group of activities was 4,241 consisting of 3,734 males and 507 females, of which 1,233 persons

(1,097 males and 136 females) lived in urban areas accounting for about 29 per cent of the total workers in this group. There were 120 architects, engineers and surveyors including one female worker, of which 64 were in urban areas. The civil engineers (including overseers) numbered 77 of which 36 were in urban areas. Among these, there was no female worker. Persons working as physicians, surgeons and dentists numbered 169 including 7 female workers while those engaged as nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians were 337 including 103 female workers. Educational activities provided employment to 2,036 teachers (1,897 males and 139 females). There were 74 university level teachers, 202 teachers in secondary schools and 840 in middle and primary schools. The legal practitioners (jurists) including judges and magistrates amounted to 111 (including one female worker) of which 86 were in urban areas.

Persons working as social scientists i.e. accountants, auditors and labour and social welfare workers numbered 79 including 2 female workers while those engaged as artists, writers and related workers claimed 762 including 230 female workers. Other professional, technical activities which included ordained and non-ordained religious workers, astrologers, palmists and librarians etc., accounted for 609 of which only 24 were female workers.

There exists a medical association and a few bar associations in the district. These have elected chairman and secretary.

**Administrative, executive and managerial workers**

The persons recorded as administrative, executive and managerial workers were 1,991 including 49 females. Of these, 637 persons lived in urban areas. Of the total workers 1,118 were public servants and 855 were directors, managers and working proprietors etc.

**Clerical and related workers**

Under this head are included (i) book-keepers and cashiers, (ii) stenographers and typists, (iii) office machine operators, (iv) miscellaneous clerical workers and (v) unskilled office workers. The number of workers engaged in this group was 2,462 (including 62 women workers) of which, 1,506 workers were in urban areas. 1,046 and 1,067 persons were registered as clerical workers and unskilled workers respectively.

**Sales workers**

Persons engaged as sales workers were 10,322 which included 379 female workers[1]. Of this, 3,120 (3,051 males, 69 females) were in urban

1. Sales workers included (i) working proprietors in wholesale and retail trades, (ii) insurance and real estate salesmen of securities and services and auctioneers, (iii) commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents, (iv) salesmen, shop assistants and (v) money-lenders and pawn brokers.

areas The working proprietors in wholesale and retail trade numbered 9,610 having only 359 female workers. The insurance and real estate salesmen of securities and services and auctioneers were quite insignificant being only 115. Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers numbered 416 including only 18 female workers. The number of money-lenders and pawn brokers was recorded as 172, of which two were female workers.

**Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers**

This category claimed 28,509 workers (including 6,659 female workers) of whom only 481 were in urban areas. The farmers and farm managers and rearers of animals, birds and insects numbered 26,742 (including 5,954 females) of whom only 23 were in urban areas. The farm workers numbered 913 while loggers and other forestry workers were 807.

**Miners, quarrymen and related workers**

The number of persons engaged as miners and quarrymen was 2,850 having 414 female workers. Of this, the largest number was that of mineral treaters which was 1,673.

**Transport and communication services**[1]

The total number of persons engaged in this category was 1,258 including five female workers. The maximum number of workers i.e., 713 were in urban areas. Drivers and firemen (railway engine) added upto 83 having no female worker. Drivers in road transport numbered 741, inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers (transport) 81, telephone, telegraph and related telecommunication operators 17 and the postmen and messengers 127. There was no female worker in this class of workers. Other workers engaged in transport and communication services were recorded as 193 of which 102 were in urban areas. Personal enquiries at Bhilwara town in 1970 disclosed that a *Rikshaw* puller could earn Rs. 3 to 5 per day after paying the rent to the *Rikshaw* owner while a *Thelawala* could earn about Rs. 4 to 5 per day. The earnings of a coolie were found to be about Rs. 5 to 6 per day.

1. This category includes workers engaged as (i) drivers and firemen-railway engine, (ii) drivers-road transport, (iii) conductors, guards and breakmen (railway), (iv) inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport (v) telephone, telegraph and related tele-communication operators and (vi) postmen and messengers.

**Craftsmen, production process workers[1]**

The number of workers pursuing this category of occupation was 29,679, including 8,234 female workers. Of this, 7,920 workers (6,068 males and 1,852 females) lived in urban areas. The spinners, weavers, knitters and dyers numbered 3,326 with 1,614 female workers. The number of persons engaged as tailors, cutters and furriers was 1,609 including 447 female workers, while leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments) accounted for 2,046 of which 273 were female workers. Among leather cutters 1,897 were shoe makers and shoe repairers. The tailors are not uniformly distributed but concentrated in small towns such as tahsil headquarters. Most of them do mainly stitching and tailoring work but some also sell cloth. Their equipment consists of sewing machines and other requirements for tailoring and ironing. Some do the tailoring work themselves as proprietors while others engage workers for tailoring on work charge basis. A personal enquiry in 1970 yielded the information that the normal charges of tailoring in Bhilwara city were Rs. 30 for a woollen suit (excluding the charges for material) while that of a coat were Rs. 20. The charges for terylene suit were almost equal to that of a woollen suit. The charges for a pair of cotton trousers were Rs. 5 and of a cotton shirt/bushshirt were Rs. 3. The charges for a terylene shirt/bushshirt were a bit higher, being Rs. 6.

The black-smiths, hammersmiths and forgemen numbered 996 while the jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths were 1,082 only, 5 being female workers. The electricians added upto 133 while the carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers and coopers accounted for 1,259. The number of bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers was recorded as 2,170 while that of compositors, printers, engravers, bookbinders etc., was 199 including 73 female workers. Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers etc., stood at 2,093 and tobacco preparers and product makers were 713. The loaders and unloaders amounted to 394.

1. This includes (i) spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers, (ii) tailors, cutters and furriers, (iii) leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments), (iv) furnacemen rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and training workers, (v) precision instrument makers, watch makers, jewellers, (vi) tool makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers, (vii) electricians and related electrical and electronics workers, (viii) carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, coopers, (ix) painters and paper hangers, (x) bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers not elsewhere classified, (xi) compositors, printers, engravers, book binders, (xii)potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers, (xiii) millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers, (xiv) chemical and related process workers, (xv) tobacco preparers and products makers, (xvi) craftsmen and production process workers, not elsewhere included, (xvii) testers, packers, sorters and related workers.

**Service, sports and recreation workers[1]**

The number of workers engaged under this head was 4,736 (including 1,048 female workers) of which 1,578 resided in urban areas. Fire fighters, policemen and guards etc., were recorded as 1,647 while house keepers, cooks and maids were registered as 612 including 196 female workers. Of this, 136 (including 23 females) lived in urban areas. Though the cooks and maid servants (domestic and institutional) are available for full time service, mostly people keep only part-time servants. Personal enquiries showed that in 1970, the charges for a part-time servant ranged between Rs. 8 and Rs. 20 per month while that of a full time domestic servant were about Rs. 30 per month with meals. The number of building caretakers and cleaners was 1,089 and that of barbers, hairdressers and beauticians was 687 including 43 female workers. They were found throughout the district and their equipment consisted of a few pieces of furniture, several sets of necessary instruments and toilet requisites. In most cases, the owners of the shops themselves work and are assisted by other paid employees. The workers are usually paid fixed salaries per month but in some cases the arrangement is different, a worker being paid half of the amount charged for every service rendered by him. The charges for cutting and shaving are Re. 1 in Bhilwara city for an adult while for the haircut of a child it is 0.50 paise. The charges for shaving are only 0.25 paise. The charges are slightly lower in villages and other small places than in towns.

The launderers, dry cleaners and pressers numbered 590 including 237 females. They wash different kinds of woollen, cotton and silk clothes and do dry cleaning and sometimes dyeing work. Their main requirements are washing soda, soap and indigo. The dry cleaning charges for a woollen suit are Rs. 3, for a coat Rs. 2, for a silk sari Rs. 1.50 and for a sweater Re. 1. The charges for washing a pair of cotton pant, shirt/bushshirt are 25 paise, for a cotton sari 30 paise, for a sheet 30 paise and for childrens' wear 20 paise each.

It would be interesting to study the workers and non-workers by their age-groups. Appendix I at the end of the chapter indicates the workers by sex, age-group and type of activities according to the Census of 1961. It would be seen that among the total workers, the largest number of workers came within the age-group of 15–34. These amounted to

1. Under this head are included (i) fire fighters, policemen, guards, (ii) housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers, (iii) waiters, bartenders, (iv) building caretakers, cleaners, (v) barbers, hairdressers, beauticians, (vi) athletes, sportsmen, and (vii) service, sport and recreation workers not elsewhere classified.

144,469 males and 104,878 females followed by those in the age-group of 35–59 which claimed 102,554 males and 64,343 female workers.

Among the cultivators too, the age-groups of 15–34 and 35–59 claimed the largest number though there were many workers above 60 years and below 14 years also. This was true in the case of agricultural labourers, workers engaged in manufacturing other than household industry, construction activities, transport, storage and communications and other services. But in case of trade and commerce, the age-group of 35–59 accounted for the highest number of workers. In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and household industry, the age-group of below 14 years claimed the highest number of workers.

In rural areas though the largest number of workers fell in the age-groups of 15–34 and 35–59, the number of those in the age-groups below 14 years and above 60 years was also quite considerable. This was more so in case of cultivators and agricultural labourers. The age-groups of 15–34 and 35–59 were also very active in urban areas but the number of workers below 14 years and above 60 years was comparatively very small.

Among the non-workers i.e., those not engaged in any economic activity, about 89 per cent were in rural areas. Of the total non-workers, the majority were disabled and dependent infants who added upto 1,25,914 males and 1,39,817 females, of whom, 1,17,452 males and 1,17,638 females were below the age of 15 years. The non-workers engaged in the household duties were 278 males and 58,085 females. The Appendix II indicates the classification of non-workers by age-group and category both in rural and urban areas.

**Educational level**

URBAN—Among the total number of 23,149 workers in urban areas, 12,745 workers (8,105 males and 4,640 females) were illiterate. There were 8,082 workers who were literate without any educational level. Those literate upto primary or junior basic numbered 1,216 and those upto matriculation or higher secondary numbered 807. The number of workers holding University degrees other than technical degrees was 276 including 9 female workers.

There are 35,808 full time students in the district which comes to 4.13 per cent of the total population. Out of these, 10,428 (1.20 per cent) are in urban areas and 25,380 (2.93 per cent) in rural areas. In urban areas, there is not any noticeable difference in the figures for male and female full-time students (5,437 males and 4,991 females), but out of 25,380

full-time students in rural areas 87.6 per cent (22,251) are male and 12.4 per cent (3,129) females. This can be attributed to the age old conservative social traditions in villages according to which female education was given less importance.

RURAL—Of the 4,80,389 workers (2,80,332 males and 2,00,057 females) 4,35,938 workers(2,37,371 males and 1,98,567 females)were illiterate and 38,280 workers (37,003 males and 1,277 females) were literate without any educational level. The number of literate workers upto primary or junior basic was 4,192 (4,023 males and 169 females) while that of matriculates and above was only 1,974 including 39 females. Appendix III and IV give detailed information about the educational level of workers in different activities both in urban and rural areas respectively.



## APPENDIX I

**Persons at work classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activities, Bhilwara District[1]**

| Age-group | Total workers | | Cultivators | | Agricultural labourers | | Mining/Quarrying | | Household industry | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,98,645 | 2,04,893 | 2,24,369 | 1,82,451 | 5,178 | 5,063 | 11,332 | 2,905 | 22,539 | 8,208 |
| 0–14 | 37,445 | 29,470 | 23,207 | 23,494 | 665 | 516 | 4,762 | 1,649 | 8,024 | 3,387 |
| 15–34 | 1,44,469 | 1,04,878 | 1,10,094 | 95,694 | 2,812 | 2,614 | 4,570 | 847 | 8,395 | 2,528 |
| 35–59 | 1,02,554 | 64,343 | 80,028 | 58,028 | 1,497 | 1,727 | 1,777 | 346 | 5,147 | 1,927 |
| 60 & above | 14,151 | 6,056 | 11,023 | 5,090 | 204 | 206 | 222 | 63 | 971 | 365 |
| Age not stated | 26 | 146 | 17 | 145 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 1 |
| RURAL | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,80,332 | 2,00,057 | 2,21,505 | 1,80,259 | 4,953 | 4,963 | 10,619 | 2,691 | 21,507 | 7,566 |
| 0–14 | 36,933 | 29,159 | 23,044 | 23,328 | 642 | 507 | 4,628 | 1,596 | 7,994 | 3,352 |
| 15–34 | 1,35,084 | 1,02,349 | 1,08,784 | 94,566 | 2,691 | 2,569 | 4,248 | 737 | 7,856 | 2,174 |
| 35–59 | 95,111 | 62,551 | 78,875 | 57,199 | 1,425 | 1,690 | 1,540 | 297 | 4,754 | 1,709 |
| 60 & above | 13,178 | 5,853 | 10,785 | 5,021 | 195 | 197 | 202 | 61 | 901 | 331 |
| Age not stated | 26 | 145 | 17 | 145 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| URBAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 18,313 | 4,836 | 2,864 | 2,192 | 225 | 100 | 713 | 214 | 1,032 | 642 |
| 0–14 | 512 | 311 | 163 | 166 | 23 | 9 | 134 | 53 | 30 | 35 |
| 15–34 | 9,385 | 2,529 | 1,310 | 1,128 | 121 | 45 | 322 | 110 | 539 | 354 |
| 35–59 | 7,443 | 1,792 | 1,153 | 829 | 72 | 37 | 237 | 49 | 393 | 218 |
| 60 & above | 973 | 203 | 238 | 69 | 9 | 9 | 20 | 2 | 70 | 34 |
| Age not stated | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |

APPENDIX I (Concld.)

| Age-group | In manufacturing other than household industry | | construction | | Trade and Commerce | | Transport, storage & communication | | Other services | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,094 | 755 | 2,090 | 293 | 10,013 | 395 | 1,589 | 4 | 16,441 | 4,819 |
| 0–14 | 94 | 38 | 43 | 21 | 65 | 33 | 15 | — | 570 | 332 |
| 15–34 | 2,882 | 398 | 1,216 | 178 | 4,257 | 183 | 968 | 3 | 9,275 | 2,433 |
| 35–59 | 1,927 | 271 | 766 | 88 | 4,829 | 162 | 585 | 1 | 5,998 | 1,793 |
| 60 & above | 190 | 48 | 64 | 6 | 862 | 17 | 20 | — | 595 | 261 |
| Age not stated | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | — |
| RURAL | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,034 | 384 | 1,348 | 238 | 6,844 | 307 | 654 | 3 | 10,868 | 3,646 |
| 0–14 | 63 | 29 | 37 | 20 | 59 | 30 | 7 | — | 459 | 297 |
| 15–34 | 1,207 | 206 | 825 | 142 | 2,910 | 142 | 400 | 2 | 6,163 | 1,811 |
| 35–59 | 689 | 126 | 455 | 71 | 3,301 | 121 | 231 | 1 | 3,841 | 1,337 |
| 60 & above | 74 | 23 | 30 | 5 | 574 | 14 | 15 | — | 402 | 201 |
| Age not stated | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | — |
| URBAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3,060 | 371 | 742 | 55 | 3,169 | 88 | 935 | 1 | 5,573 | 1,173 |
| 0–14 | 31 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 8 | — | 111 | 35 |
| 15–34 | 1,675 | 192 | 391 | 36 | 1,347 | 41 | 568 | 1 | 3,112 | 622 |
| 35–59 | 1,238 | 145 | 311 | 17 | 1,528 | 41 | 354 | — | 2,157 | 456 |
| 60 & above | 116 | 25 | 34 | 1 | 288 | 3 | 5 | — | 193 | 60 |
| Age not stated | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

1, *Census of India, 1961, District Census Handbook, Bhilwara*, pp. 106–107.

## APPENDIX II

**Persons not at work classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity, Bhilwara District[1]**

| Age-groups | Total non-working population | | | Full time students | | Household duties | | Dependants, infants & disabled | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3,62,259 | 1,55,608 | 2,06,651 | 27,688 | 8,120 | 278 | 58,085 | 1,25,914 | 1,39,817 |
| 0–14 | 2,71,260 | 1,40,340 | 1,30,920 | 22,635 | 7,262 | 135 | 5,955 | 1,17,452 | 1,17,638 |
| 15–34 | 42,023 | 7,688 | 34,335 | 5,043 | 843 | 80 | 28,008 | 2,142 | 5,318 |
| 35–59 | 26,974 | 2,363 | 24,611 | 4 | 1 | 35 | 18,299 | 1,669 | 6,122 |
| 60 & above | 21,468 | 5,067 | 16,401 | 5 | 2 | 28 | 5,771 | 4,504 | 10,420 |
| Age not stated | 534 | 150 | 384 | 1 | 12 | — | 52 | 147 | 319 |
| RURAL | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3,21,975 | 1,39,964 | 1,82,011 | 22,251 | 3,129 | 256 | 49,315 | 1,16,044 | 1,29,072 |
| 0–14 | 2,47,676 | 1,27,957 | 1,19,719 | 19,078 | 3,046 | 135 | 5,590 | 1,08,634 | 1,11,018 |
| 15–34 | 31,913 | 5,268 | 26,645 | 3,163 | 72 | 67 | 22,663 | 1,633 | 3,780 |
| 35–59 | 22,220 | 2,001 | 20,219 | 4 | 1 | 35 | 15,629 | 1,440 | 4,442 |
| 60 & above | 19,656 | 4,596 | 15,060 | 5 | 2 | 19 | 5,389 | 4,198 | 9,516 |
| Age not stated | 510 | 142 | 368 | 1 | 8 | — | 44 | 139 | 316 |
| URBAN | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 40,284 | 15,644 | 24,640 | 5,437 | 4,991 | 22 | 8,770 | 9,870 | 10,745 |
| 0–14 | 23,584 | 12,383 | 11,201 | 3,557 | 4,216 | — | 365 | 8,818 | 6,620 |
| 15–34 | 10,110 | 2,420 | 7,690 | 1,880 | 771 | 13 | 5,345 | 509 | 1,538 |
| 35–59 | 4,754 | 362 | 4,392 | — | — | — | 2,670 | 229 | 1,680 |
| 60 & above | 1,812 | 471 | 1,341 | — | — | 9 | 382 | 306 | 904 |
| Age not stated | 24 | 8 | 16 | — | 4 | — | 8 | 8 | 3 |

## APPENDIX II (Concld.)

| Age-group | Retired, rentiers or independent means | | Beggars vagrants etc | | Inmates of institutions | | Persons seeking employment for the first time | | Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 533 | 129 | 1,047 | 394 | 47 | 4 | 52 | 55 | 49 | 47 |
| 0–14 | — | — | 117 | 63 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 15–34 | 27 | — | 329 | 124 | 9 | 3 | 40 | 36 | 18 | 3 |
| 35–59 | 174 | 24 | 424 | 135 | 24 | — | 7 | 12 | 26 | 18 |
| 60 & above | 332 | 105 | 175 | 72 | 14 | — | 4 | 7 | 5 | 24 |
| Age not stated | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| RURAL | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 310 | 102 | 997 | 385 | 22 | 4 | 42 | — | 42 | 4 |
| 0–14 | — | — | 109 | 63 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 15–34 | 26 | — | 316 | 124 | 7 | 3 | 39 | — | 17 | 3 |
| 35–59 | 83 | 15 | 404 | 132 | 11 | — | 2 | — | 22 | — |
| 60 & above | 201 | 87 | 166 | 66 | 4 | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Age not stated | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| URBAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 223 | 27 | 50 | 9 | 25 | — | 10 | 55 | 7 | 43 |
| 0–14 | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15–34 | 1 | — | 13 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 36 | 1 | — |
| 35–59 | 91 | 9 | 20 | 3 | 13 | — | 5 | 12 | 4 | 18 |
| 60 & above | 131 | 18 | 9 | 6 | 10 | — | 4 | 7 | 2 | 24 |
| Age not stated | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |

1. *Census of India, 1961, District Census Handbook, Bhilwara*, pp. 170–71.

## APPENDIX III

**Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in urban areas[1]**

| Educational level | Total population of workers and non-workers | | | Cultivators | | Agricultural labourers | | Mining, quarrying etc. | | Household industry | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. Total | 63,433 | 33,957 | 29,476 | 2,864 | 2,192 | 225 | 100 | 713 | 214 | 1,032 | 642 |
| 2. Illiterate | 41,021 | 16,964 | 24,057 | 2,416 | 2,173 | 205 | 100 | 435 | 213 | 581 | 611 |
| 3. Literate (without) educational level) | 16,960 | 12,677 | 4,283 | 342 | 9 | 17 | — | 222 | 1 | 383 | 29 |
| 4. Primary or junior basic | 3,475 | 2,575 | 900 | 95 | 10 | 3 | — | 18 | — | 58 | 2 |
| 5. Matriculate or higher secondary | 1,604 | 1,404 | 200 | 11 | — | — | — | 27 | — | 9 | — |
| 6. Technical diploma not equal to degree | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| 7. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree | 6 | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 8. University degree or Post graduate degree other than technical degree | 346 | 315 | 31 | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | 1 | — |
| 9. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or P. G. degree | 18 | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10. Engineering | 10 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11. Medicine | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12. Teaching | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

## APPENDIX III (Concld.)

| Educational level | Manufacturing other than household industry | | Construction | | Trade & commerce | | Transport, storage etc. | | Other services | | Non-workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 1. Total | 3,060 | 371 | 742 | 55 | 3,169 | 88 | 935 | 1 | 5,573 | 1,173 | 15,644 | 24,640 |
| 2. Illiterate | 1,182 | 344 | 336 | 54 | 406 | 83 | 374 | 1 | 2,170 | 1,061 | 8,859 | 19,417 |
| 3. Literate (without educational level) | 1,647 | 23 | 308 | 1 | 2,339 | 3 | 418 | — | 2,288 | 52 | 4,713 | 4,165 |
| 4. Primary or junior basic | 146 | 3 | 35 | — | 241 | 1 | 62 | — | 525 | 17 | 1,392 | 867 |
| 5. Matriculate or higher secondary | 66 | 1 | 49 | — | 155 | 1 | 72 | — | 383 | 33 | 632 | 165 |
| 6. Technical diploma not equal to degree | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 4 |
| 8. University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree | 19 | — | 4 | — | 28 | — | 9 | — | 199 | 9 | 48 | 22 |
| 9. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or P. G. degree | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — |
| 10. Engineering | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11. Medicine | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| 12. Teaching | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — |

1. *Census of India, 1961, District Census Handbook, Bhilwara*, pp. 112–113.

## APPENDIX IV

**Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in rural areas, Bhilwara[1]**

| Educational level | Cultivators | | Agricultural labourers | | Mining, quarrying, livestock etc. | | Household industry | | Manufacturing other than household industry | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Illiterate | 1,96,773 | 1,79,174 | 4,719 | 4,955 | 9,197 | 2,683 | 18,483 | 7,391 | 914 | 354 |
| Literate (without educational level) | 22,413 | 973 | 217 | 8 | 1,271 | 6 | 2,813 | 160 | 985 | 23 |
| Primary or junior basic | 2,103 | 109 | 17 | — | 89 | 1 | 208 | 14 | 115 | 2 |
| Matriculation & above | 216 | 3 | — | — | 62 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 20 | — |
| Total | 2,21,505 | 1,80,259 | 4,953 | 4,963 | 10,619 | 2,691 | 21,507 | 7,566 | 2,034 | 384 |

| Educational level | In Construction | | Trade & Commerce | | Transport storage & communication | | Other services | | Non-workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Illiterate | 878 | 236 | 992 | 283 | 329 | 2 | 5,086 | 3,489 | 1,17,544 | 1,74,297 |
| Literate (without educational level) | 435 | 2 | 5,116 | 21 | 250 | — | 3,503 | 84 | 16,475 | 6,580 |
| Primary or junior basic | 23 | — | 617 | 3 | 50 | 1 | 801 | 39 | 5,224 | 1,097 |
| Matriculation & above | 12 | — | 119 | — | 25 | — | 1,478 | 34 | 721 | 37 |
| Total | 1,348 | 238 | 6,844 | 307 | 654 | 3 | 10,868 | 3,646 | 1,39,964 | 1,82,011 |

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Bhilwara*, pp. 114-115.

CHAPTER IX

# ECONOMIC TRENDS

## LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

The economy and the livelihood pattern of the people of Bhilwara district are mainly agro-based. At the time of the 1961 Census[1], 80.8 per cent of the working population of the district or 4,06,820 persons (2,24,369 males and 1,82,451 females) were engaged in cultivation, excluding agricultural labour, latter accounting for another 2 per cent (numbering 10,241 including 5,063 females) of the workers. A great majority of these or 99 per cent of the cultivators (4,01,764 in number) and 97 per cent of the agricultural labourers (9,916 persons) were working in the rural areas.

Workers engaged in mining, quarrying, livestock, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities accounted for 14,237 persons (11,332 males and 2,905 females), being 2.8 per cent of the total working population. Of these 13,310 persons (10,619 males and 2,691 females) were working in the rural areas and the remaining 927 (713 males and 214 females) in the urban areas.

Household industry provided employment to 30,747 persons (22,539 males and 8,208 females), which worked out to 6.1 per cent of the total working population. Of these, 29,073 persons came from the rural areas and the rest from the urban areas.

The number of persons engaged in manufacturing, other than household industry, was 5,849 being only 1.1 per cent of the working population, out of which 2,418 were in rural areas.

Persons engaged in construction works numbered 2,383 or 0.5 per cent of the total working population while 10,408 persons or 2.2 per cent of workers persued trade and commerce for their livelihood. Of the latter category, 7,151 persons belonged to the rural areas and the rest 3,257 to the urban areas. There were only 395 female workers in this class of economic activity.

Transport, storage and communication services engaged 1,593 persons or about 0.3 per cent of the workers, while another 4.2 per cent, consisting of 21,260 persons, 14,514 in the rural and 6,746 in the urban areas, derived their livelihood from other services.

It was observed that males predominate in the working population

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Bhilwara District,* pp. 105-106.

of both rural and urban areas, the proportion of women workers to men being less in both cases.

The table given at Appendix I indicates the details of livelihood pattern of the population of the district, both in the rural and urban areas at the time of 1961 Census.

**Economic Status**

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY[1]—The household industry is highly localised in the rural areas, 95 per cent of the workers in this sector, as per 1961 Census, being rural. Of the total number of workers in the household industry[2], 2,528 (2,271 males and 257 females) were employees as against 28,219 (20,268 males and 7,051 females) workers who were either members of the household or their assisting relatives. Of the workers in this sector, 18,433 or 60 per cent of the total, were engaged in activities connected with agriculture, livestock, fisheries and hunting etc., while of the rest 40 per cent or 12,311 workers were persuing manufacturing activities. Detailed classification of workers in household industry is given at Appendix II.

NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION AND SERVICE—A total of 55,730 persons[3] (46,559 males and 9,171 females) were engaged in these classes of activities. The largest of these numbering 20,477, were in the field of services. Next came agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting, with 10,581 persons, closely followed by trade and commerce engaging 10,408 persons. Other important classes of activities in this sector were manufacturing, mining and quarrying and construction with 5,849 workers, 3,650 workers and 2,383 workers respectively. The activity of 35 persons in the non-household sector were not adequately described.

Of all the workers in the non-household sector, 46 per cent or 25,566 persons were employees, 12 per cent or 6,589 persons employers, 35 per cent or 19,421 persons single workers and the rest of the 7 per cent or 4,154 persons family workers. Of the employers, the maximum number of 2,764, was in trade and commerce, followed by services with 1,122 and manufacturing activities engaging 940 persons. Closely following manufacturing was agriculture, livestock, forestry etc., with 924 employers. Their

1. Household Industry, in terms of the 1961 Census definition, means an industry carried on by atleast one member of a household and smaller in size than a registered factory and with its workshop located either where the workers reside or in the village in rural areas and only at home in the urban areas, irrespective of the product.
2. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Bhilwara District,* p. 118.
3. *Ibid.,* pp. 120–121.

number in other classes was construction 520, transport, storage and communications 177 and mining and quarrying 127. Electricity gas, water and sanitary services came last with only 15 employers.

Among the emyloyees, the largest number of 13,485 persons were engaged in services, mining and quarrying coming next with 3,200 and manufacturing having 2,757 persons working as employees. Largest number of single and family workers were in the fields of agriculture, livestock, forestry etc., their number being 5,961 and 1,842 respectively. Trade and commerce ranked next in case of both type of workers, their exact figures in the two categories being 5,217 and 990 respectively.

Appendix III gives a classification of the workers in non-houselhod sector according to their economic status.

**Secondary means of Livelihood**[1]

In 1961, a total of 33,790 persons working principally as cultivators were recorded to be working for supplementary sources of livelihood. Out of these, 25,720 persons (18,586 males and 7,134 females) took up secondary work in household industry and the rest of 8,070 persons (4,781 males and 3,289 females) worked also as agricultural labourers. Similarly, 628 persons working principally as agricultural labourers took up either cultivation (321 persons) or worked at household industry (307 persons) to supplement their incomes. 4,454 workers with principal work at household industry also took up secondary work mostly as cultivators (3,499 males and 619 females) and to some extent as agricultural labourers (282 males and 54 females).

## PRICES

A major part of the area now included in Bhilwara district formed part of the erstwhile Mewar (Udaipur) State. A record of the average annual retail prices of a few selected articles, mostly foodgrains, which can be taken as indicative of the trends in the area, is available in an official publication, *Price and Wages in India*, compiled by the then Director General of Commercial Intelligence. These have been given at Appendix IV for various years from 1873 to 1909.

It is evident that prices of most of these commodities recorded small variations from year to year during the period 1873 to 1909, except for the years of scarcity. The price of rice ranged between Rs. 3.835 per maund in 1894 to Rs. 6.92 per maund in 1908. The minimum price of wheat during this period was recorded at Rs. 1.837 per maund in 1885 and the maximum at Rs. 4.695 per maund in 1908. Similarly barley was

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Bhilwara District*, p. 162.

available at the lowest price of Rs. 1.245 per maund in 1894 and highest price of Rs. 3.903 per maund in 1900. *Jowar* was cheapest in the year 1904 when it was selling at Rs. 1.345 per maund, and dearest during 1900 when its price was Rs. 4.032 per maund. *Bajra* prices were at the bottom in 1903, being Rs. 2.236 per maund and at the top during 1908 when Rs. 4.608 had to be paid for a maund. The price of salt, depended on varying rates of duty and transportation costs influenced it to a more marked extent. Salt thus sold at the maximum price of Rs. 4.237 per maund in 1899 as against Rs. 1.434 per maund in 1873.

No proper record of prices in the Mewar State is available after 1921. However, *Annual Administration Reports of the Shahpura Chiefship*, also included in present Bhilwara district, published the prices of a few staple foodgrains and salt prevailing in June and October each year. These prices for some of the years from 1915 to 1932 are given in Appendix V.

The price levels since the early years of the twentieth century had remained generally stable till the strains created by the First World War started showing their effect. The inflationary forces persisted for some more years even after the War had come to an end. Another factor affecting the prices from year to year was, of course, the supply positions determined by the conditions of crop yield depending upon the weather. A general slump in trade and prices which started in 1929–30 throughout the world, had its effect on prices in the area also. Prices of most commodities in the last quarter of 1930 were 30 to 40 per cent lower than those prevailing during the corresponding period of the previous year. The prices touched their lowest level in the last quarter of 1931 when they started showing an upward trend again, though the effects of depression had not been completely shaken off. The situation completely changed with the outbreak of the Second World War, which created uneasiness and general shortfalls in the supplies of most essential commodities. The supply and demand fronts experienced a double strain, the supply channels being disturbed by the abnormal conditions and the coming in of abnormal demands to meet the War needs. The inflationary forces let loose by these abnormal conditions continued even after the War ended, throughout the world and markets in Bhilwara were no exception.

After Independence and formation of Rajasthan, the upward pushing trend of prices continued, first due to the disorder in the structure of production created by the partition of the country and exchange of population and consequent Governmental expenditure and later due to the heavy expenditure on development plans and recurring doses of deficit

spending. The following table gives the monthly average retail prices of major foodgrains recorded at the district headquarter town of Bhilwara during the years 1952 to 1961[1]:

(Rupees per quintal)

| Year | Wheat | Barley | Gram | *Jowar* | *Bajra* | Maize |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1952 | 54.73 | 38.97 | 46.20 | 40.20 | 40.20 | 38.73 |
| 1953 | 45.83 | 30.18 | 40.63 | 31.76 | NR | 29.48 |
| 1954 | 37.06 | 23.21 | 33.93 | 23.23 | 29.88 | 23.21 |
| 1955 | 34.22 | 20.10 | 21.39 | 21.44 | 24.78 | 19.78 |
| 1956 | 43.09 | 29.64 | 29.80 | 32.40 | 32.29 | 31.60 |
| 1957 | 47.26 | 34.11 | 31.64 | 39.76 | 38.66 | 37.19 |
| 1958 | 48.44 | 33.40 | 34.83 | 34.37 | 36.52 | 33.57 |
| 1959 | 49.57 | 33.76 | 37.38 | 33.46 | 38.85 | 32.66 |
| 1960 | 46.36 | 32.45 | 32.20 | 35.34 | 37.51 | 32.66 |
| 1961 | 47.80 | 36.55 | 37.21 | 36.93 | 42.87 | 32.79 |

An almost uniform tendency in the movement of prices of all the foodgrains was discernible. From their high levels in 1952, prices started showing a sharp declining trend which continued till 1955 with very few exceptions. This was mainly due to generally comfortable position on the food front throughout the country due to favourable climatic conditions. In 1956, the position reversed with crops failing and scarcity conditions, coupled with the effects of heavy Governmental expenditure, reacted very adversely on the prices, which in most cases registered a rise of 30 to 40 per cent in case of most of the foodgrains. Throughout the period of the Second Five Year Plan, the situation on the food front was none too happy and prices continued to rise, except for a short period during 1960, when they registered a little fall in most cases, a phenomena which disappeared quickly. The strains on the prices were noticeable again the very next year.

After May 1962, the collection of retail prices was discontinued by the Board of Revenue, Rajasthan. A record of farm (harvest) prices of important crops, which represent the average wholesale prices at which the commodities are sold by the producers to the traders at the village site during harvest period, since 1958-59 is available and is given at Appendix VI.

A recurring trend of rising prices has been continuing in the wholesale and retail markets in the district, as elsewhere in the State and

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes from 1958 to 1962. Prices from 1952 to 1956 were presented as rupees per maund and have been converted to rupees per quintal.
NR = Not Reported

the country. The price situation is helped by the increase in production in years of good rainfall and worsens in times of scarcity. The State Government has been vigilantly working to keep the situation under control by various measures implemented from time to time, despite basic inflationary pressures. Besides general corrective measures aimed at removing inbalances between demand and supply, like restrictions on the movement of scarce grains from the State and particularly from areas experiencing short falls in meeting the demands of residents, imported wheat had been supplied through a network of Fair Price Shops opened in the district, as elsewhere. State trading in foodgrains was also started in 1960-61. Other measures included the fixing of prices of foodgrains under Grain Procurement (Levy on Dealers) Order, 1968.

## WAGES

Average monthly rates of wages prevailing in the former Mewar (Udaipur) State, during the last quarter of the nineteenth century till 1909 were compiled and published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Government of India. These relating to particular years between 1873 and 1909 are given below[1]:

(Rupees)

| Year | Monthly Wages for Class of Labourer | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Able-bodied agricultural labourer | *Syce* or horse keeper | Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith |
| 1873 | 4 | 5 | 15 |
| 1885 | 4 to 5 | 5 to 6 | 13.12 to 15 |
| 1890 | 4 to 6 | 5 to 6 | 22 to 35 |
| 1895 | 4 to 6 | 5.5 to 7 | 22 to 35 |
| 1900 | 4 to 6 | 5.5 to 8 | 22 to 30 |
| 1905 | 4 to 6 | 5.5 to 7 | 22 to 25 |
| 1909 | 4 to 6 | 5.5 to 7 | 22 to 35 |

It is interesting to note that wages of skilled labourers like carpenter, mason and blacksmith in Mewar State, as recorded above, were 40 to 50 per cent more than in economically more developed areas of Rajputana like Jaipur and also in Ajmer and were higher than even in industrial cities of British India e.g. Calcutta, Kanpur, Agra etc. This was probably due to a large extent, to shortage of skilled labour in the area. The wages of unskilled agricultural labourer in the State also compared very favourably with those prevailing in other parts of Rajputana and British India.

1. *Price and Wages in India*, Office of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, 1910, pp. 176, 180, 182, 186, 190.

Erskine observed in 1908[1], that the daily wage of agricultura labourer in Udaipur State was either equivalent to two Imperial annas ir cash or 2½ seers of some grain, while the monthly wage of the horsekeepei was about Rs. 5 or 6 (British coin). The wages of skilled labour varied considerably. He further added that at the capital (Udaipur), the mason earned Rs. 12 to Rs. 28 a month and a carpenter and a blacksmith somewhat less, while in the villages the ordinary artisan received three annas a day and a meal consisting of a seer of flour and little pulse and ghee. The village servants, such as potters, workers in leather and barbers, were sometimes paid in cash but generally in kind.

The following table records the daily wages of unskilled labourers in Shahpura Chiefship, now included in Bhilwara district, during specified periods[2]:

| Year | Daily wages |
|---|---|
| 1915–16 | 3 to 5 annas |
| 1923–24 | 6 to 8 ,, |
| 1929–30 | 5 to 8 ,, |
| 1931–32 | 3 to 8 ,, |

Thus wages showed a tendency to go up which was a natural sequence of the rising prices, witnessed in all parts of the country, particularly during and after the Second World War and then with the rising tempo of developmental activity involving high governmental expenditure.

After Independence, the Government of India, as a part of its Welfare State policy, took up the issue of fixing minimum wages payable to various categories of workers. The Minimum Wages Act was passed by the Parliament in 1948, providing for statutory minimum rates of wages to be fixed by the appropriate government, Central or State, for various categories of work. The Act has been made applicable to the whole of Rajasthan in respect of certain scheduled employments. The present (1971) rates of wages fixed by the Rajasthan Government are given in Appendix VII. These rates are subject to revision every five years or earlier in consultation with the Rajasthan Minimum Wages Advisory Board.

## STANDARD OF LIVING

Erskine made certain observations about the condition and mode of living of the people of erstwhile Mewar State at the beginning of the

1. Erskine, K.D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. II-A, *The Mewar Residency*, 1908, p. 48.
2. *Annual Administration Report of Shahpura Chiefship*, volumes for various years.

present century. He remarked[1], "The majority of the people have three meals a day. The food largely consists of unleavened cakes called *Chapatis*, made of flour of wheat, barley, maize or millet according to the means of the consumer. With these are eaten vegetables and pulse cooked with clarified butter (*Ghi*) and the well-to-do often eat rice. All classes keep cattle and goats in order to get a ready supply of milk. Rajputs, Charans and Muhammadans eat flesh, as also do the Bhils and the lower Hindu castes when they can afford it, but with this exception, their daily bill of fare is as simple and unvaried as that of the masses." About dress, Erskine saw nothing peculiar in the ordinary dress of the people, except that the Bhils were scantily clad. The masses resided in houses built of mud or unburnt bricks, mostly low and badly ventilated.

Things have been changing for the better since Erskine made the above observations, particularly after Independence and formation of Rajasthan. Apart from general and political awakening and better contacts with the outside world, which have given rise to an urge for better living, the developmental and welfare activities of the government have helped to improve the lot of the common man. The agriculturists, constituting a majority of the district population, have benefited by the steps taken by Government to increase produce from the fields, simultaneously bringing fair returns to the cultivators. People have now an access to better educational, medical and other facilities. The spread of education has also been helping people shed off their superstitions and ill-conceived social customs and ceremonies, which put heavy and unnecessary, strain on their meagre resources, thereby enabling them to lead better and richer life. They are assured of relief in difficult times like famines, in the form of employment, supply of grains and drinking water facilities and fodder for their livestock. They live in better built houses, atleast in towns and bigger villages. A couple of pieces of furniture could also be expected to be in possession of educated families. Their dress and food habits are also undergoing gradual changes, signifying a definite though slow improvement, in their standard of living. However, the rural areas have not been as susceptible to these influences as the urban ones. The rural masses, however, show signs of improvement in their lot by their spendings and dresses worn on festive occasions.

## EMPLOYMENT

Agricultural activities, as stated earlier, employ a overwhelming majority of the working population of the district. With the rising tempo of industrialisation, and the role of government in the economic sphere, the quantum of employment in the fields of large scale, small scale and

1. Erskine, K. D.: *op. cit.*, Vol. II-A, p. 39.

cottage industries, is also increasing. The expansion of State activities in various fields, particularly administrative and aimed at providing community services, have added substantially to the employment opportunities. The same is true of efforts at fuller utilisation of natural resources like forests and minerals. Similarly, the expansion of trade and commerce and with it the establishment of more and more offices of banks and other financial institutions, have also been creating job opportunities for the people of the district, both in the public and the private sectors. Famine relief works started by the Government in times of scarcity also provide employment to a substantial number of people, their number in April 1970 being 74,953. According to the figures available in the District Employment Office, there is a shortage of technical personnel, particularly trained nurses, compounders, stenographers, trained school teachers of a few subjects, science graduates to work as laboratory assistants, engineering surveyors and auto-technicians. On the other hand, simple arts graduates and post-graduates and trained primary school teachers were found to be in surplus.

**Employment Exchange**

A district Employment Exchange is functioning at Bhilwara since 5th November, 1957. Its primary function is to assess the manpower needs of the district and so provide a liaison between the employers and the job seekers. It collects information through, what is known as the Establishment Reporting System, whereby the employers submit quarterly returns about persons employed by them, and notify vacancies in their establishments under the provisions of the Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act.

The following table gives the main features of the employment situation in the district, as revealed by the registrations, placings, number of applicants on the live register of the Exchange, notification of vacancies and the number of employers using the services of the Exchange, during the period 1957 to 1969[1]:

(Number)

| Year | Applicants registered during the year | Applicants placed during the year | Applicants on live register at the end of the year | Vacancies notified during the year | Employers using the Employment Exchange (Monthly average) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1957 | 523 | 7 | 496 | 140 | 58 |
| 1958 | 3,236 | 436 | 983 | 654 | 12 |
| 1959 | 3,648 | 1,294 | 1,196 | 1,553 | 19 |
| 1960 | 2,875 | 686 | 1,088 | 1,040 | 18 |
| 1961 | 3,169 | 858 | 1,105 | 1,150 | 187 |

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1962 | 3,981 | 865 | 1,364 | 936 | 196 |
| 1963 | 4,057 | 1,108 | 1,206 | 1,225 | 189 |
| 1964 | 4,590 | 1,051 | 1,567 | 1,298 | 252 |
| 1965 | 4,485 | 942 | 1,739 | 1,018 | 208 |
| 1966 | 4,893 | 830 | 2,024 | 860 | 241 |
| 1967 | 5,714 | 905 | 2,343 | 1,025 | 204 |
| 1968 | 8,598 | 1,381 | 3,198 | 1,440 | 216 |
| 1969 | 7,129 | 798 | 2,653 | 900 | 174 |

The occupational distribution of applicants on the live register of the Employment Exchange and seeking employment assistance during the years 1965 to 1970 is shown in the following table[1]:

(Number)

| Occupational category | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Professional, technical and related workers | 46 | 124 | 262 | 358 | 387 | 351 |
| 2. Administrative, executive and managerial workers | 3 | 2 | 10 | 5 | — | — |
| 3. Clerical and related workers | 9 | 26 | 30 | 34 | 27 | 31 |
| 4. Sales workers | — | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| 5. Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggars and related workers | 9 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 15 |
| 6. Miners, quarrymen and related workers | 3 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 7. Workers in transport and communication occupations | 37 | 21 | 40 | 30 | 40 | 46 |
| 8. Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified | 44 | 61 | 145 | 211 | 35 | 30 |
| 9. Service, sports and recreation workers | 72 | 81 | 94 | 79 | 78 | 200 |
| 10. Workers not classified by occupations | 1,516 | 1,700 | 1,747 | 2,475 | 2,776 | 3,644 |
| Total | 1,739 | 2,024 | 2,343 | 3,198 | 3,353 | 4,323 |

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan,* volumes for various years.

It is clear from the previous table that the mojority of applicants who seek help from the Employment Exchange are those who are neither trained for any particular type of job nor have any previous experience. A major part of the unemployed are educated having arts degrees and persons with education upto the matriculation or middle standards. The other category of persons mostly utilising the services of the Exchange belong to the first category of professional, technical and related workers.

Sector-wise number of vacancies notified and filled through the Exchange by employers is shown in the following table, which brings out that both the public and private sectors are using the services of the Exchange[1]:

| Year | Central Government | | State Government | | Quasi Government & Local bodies | | Private | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Notified | Filled | Notified | Filled | Notified | Filled | Notified | Filled | Notified | Filled |
| 1957 | 3 | — | 116 | 7 | 4 | — | 17 | — | 140 | 7 |
| 1960 | 46 | 27 | 946 | 637 | 9 | 1 | 39 | 14 | 1,040 | 679 |
| 1965 | 80 | 70 | 680 | 632 | 164 | 158 | 94 | 50 | 1,018 | 910 |
| 1966 | 20 | 17 | 506 | 474 | 142 | 130 | 189 | 143 | 860 | 764 |
| 1967 | 7 | 28 | 489 | 447 | 140 | 126 | 389 | 293 | 1,025 | 894 |
| 1968 | 42 | 18 | 296 | 267 | 101 | 93 | 1,001 | 966 | 1,140 | 1,344 |
| 1969 | 2 | 3 | 282 | 257 | 135 | 93 | 481 | 431 | 900 | 784 |
| 1970 | 4 | 3 | 460 | 394 | 151 | 135 | 91 | 73 | 706 | 605 |

## PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Prior to Independence, the princely governments of the erstwhile Mewar State and Shahpura Chiefship in whose jurisdiction the area now forming Bhilwara district fell, took only spordic steps for the development of the area. The concept of planning for economic development being unknown, the development activities were mostly offshoots of famine relief works started to help people face the natural calamities which, unfortunately, were quite frequent. After Independence and the formation of Rajasthan, a continuous process of planned development started with the launching of the First Five Year Plan in 1951–52.

### Community Development

The Community Development Programme was launched in Bhilwara district in October 1955, with the opening of a National Extension Block at Mandalgarh. It was followed by Mandal Block, opened in 1956-57. The district population had been served by eleven blocks by 1962–63. Some of the details about them are shown in the following table[2]:

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan,* volumes for various years.
2. *ibid.*, 1961, p. 247.

| Block | Year of opening | Stage (31.12.1968) | Villages covered (Number) | Rural population covered as per 1961 Census ('000 Nos.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Asind | 1959–60 | II | 162 | 76 |
| 2. Banera | 1962–63 | I | 94 | 60 |
| 3. Hurda | 1960–61 | II | 115 | 69 |
| 4. Jahazpur | 1957–58 | Post II | 182 | 87 |
| 5. Kotri | 1958–59 | II | 127 | 69 |
| 6. Mandal | 1956–57 | Post II | 164 | 100 |
| 7. Mandalgarh | 1955–56 | Post II | 291 | 90 |
| 8. Raipur | 1961–62 | I | 89 | 46 |
| 9. Sahara | 1962–63 | II | 95 | 55 |
| 10. Shahpura | 1957–58 | Post II | 125 | 65 |
| 11. Suwana | 1962–63 | II | 125 | 85 |

**Planning**

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN (1951–52 to 1955–56)—The First Five Year Plan for Rajasthan involved a total outlay of Rs. 64.5 crores for the whole State[1]. Though the needs of the districts were taken into account at the time of formulation of the schemes, no district-wise allocation of expenditure was made. The Community Development Blocks formed the base through which a process of transformation of the social and economic life of the rural areas was initiated. The sum of Rs. 65 thousand was spent on local development works in the district[2]. An urban water supply scheme for Bhilwara was started on which Rs. 2.34 lakhs were spent during the period of the Plan[3]. Besides, Rs. 2.16 lakhs were spent on rural water supply schemes[4]. 15 Plan, 4 scarcity area and 44 minor irrigation works were taken up during the period of the First Plan[5].

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (1956–57 to 1960–61)—The Second Plan aimed at increasing employment opportunities, larger investment and production and building up of basic industries and reorganisation of the rural economy. A total of Rs. 326.42 lakhs was spent on the exclusive schemes operating in Bhilwara district[6], besides the headquarter schemes and those administered by the Central Government. The per-capita expenditure on Plan schemes during the whole period of the Second Plan came to

1. *A Decade of Planned Economy*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 2.
2. *First Five Year Plan, An Appraisal, Agriculture and Community Development*, Directorate of Economics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. V.
3. *ibid., Social Services*, p. iii. 4. *ibid.* 5. *ibid., Irrigation*, p. viii.
6. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956–61*, p. LXXXV.

Rs. 37.69, on the basis of 1961 population, against an all-Rajasthan average of Rs. 47.74. The percentage of year-wise distribution of the total expenditure during the five years was 21.82 in 1956–57, 20.85 in 1957–58, 18.35 in 1958–59, 17.33 in 1959–60 and 21.65 in 1960–61. The sector-wise distribution of expenditure is given in Appendix VIII, which reveals that the maximum expenditure of about 40 per cent of the total, was incurred on irrigation and power, followed by about 20 per cent on social services and another 22 per cent on agriculture and Community Development Programmes.

An outstanding achievement of the period of the Second Plan was the introduction of the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation, under which the Panchayats were made the basic institutions at the village level for the planning and execution of development programmes. The Panchayat Samitis framed and executed development schemes at the block level, Zila Parishads acting as the district supervising and co-ordinating bodies. Seven new irrigation works were taken up and three completed during the period besides seven works carried over from the First Plan period[1]. Six new road works were undertaken and three completed, besides completion of five works brought over from the First Plan[2], at a total cost of Rs. 45.61 lakhs[3]. In this way 281 Km. (175 miles) of roads in the district were built or improved[4]. Urban water supply scheme for Bhilwara was completed during 1959–60 with an additional expenditure of Rs. 17.72 lakhs spent during the period of the Second Plan. It benefited 0.44 lakhs of population[5]. Rs. 6.36 lakhs under the low-income group and Rs. 0.90 lakhs under the middle-income group housing schemes were disbursed for the construction of 213 and 4 houses respectively. Another 500 houses were built under the subsidised industrial housing scheme in the district. Three allopathic hospitals and one allopathic and 9 *Ayurvedic* dispensaries besides 7 primary health centres and three family planning centres were also opened during the period.

Other achievements of the Second Plan in physical terms were as follows[6]:

| Head | Unit | Achievements |
|---|---|---|
| 1. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT | | |
| (a) Agriculture | | |
| (i) Improved varieties of seeds distributed | Thousand Mds. | 35.60 |
| (ii) Fertilisers distributed | ,, | 0.86 |

1. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, p. LLXXIV.
2. *ibid.*, p. LLXXXIV. 3. *ibid.*, p. LLXXXV. 4. *ibid.* 5. *ibid.*, p. LLXLIV.
6. *Panchvarshiya Yojna Men Pragati, Bhilwara district* (folder), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| (iii) Manure distributed | Lakh Tons | 4.91 |
| (iv) Improved implements distributed | Number | 542 |
| (b) Land Reforms | | |
| (i) Compost Pits dug | Number | 4,666 |
| (ii) Land made culturable | Acres | 8,616 |
| (c) Irrigation and Water Supply | | |
| (i) Wells dug | Number | 423 |
| (ii) Wells repaired or deepend | ,, | 736 |
| (iii) Tanks deepend | ,, | 46 |
| (d) Public Co-operation | Lakh Rs. | 18.89 |
| (e) Co-operation | | |
| (i) Co-operative Societies | Number | 614 |
| (ii) Membership | ,, | 43,264 |
| (iii) Agricultural Societies | ,, | 14 |
| (iv) Membership | ,, | 260 |
| 2. POWER | | |
| (a) Power houses | Number | 2 |
| (b) Power generated | Lakh Kwh | 1.26 |
| (c) Towns and villages electrified | Number | 2 |
| 3. INDUSTIRES AND MINING | | |
| (a) Industrial Estates built | Number | 1 |
| (b) Loans to cottage and small industries | Lakh Rs. | 3.17 |

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (1961-62 to 1965-66)—To maintain the tempo of development created in the Second Five Year Plan and to work further towards the national objective of achieving a self-generating rate of growth, a comparatively bigger and bolder Third Five Year Plan involving a total outlay of Rs. 236 crores, was launched in Rajasthan. Special emphasis was laid in this Plan on irrigation, agriculture and animal husbandry, public works programme, labour incentives and expansion of modern medicine and general educational facilities. In Bhilwara district, a total of Rs. 352.87 lakhs was spent on district plans during the five year period[1]. Percapita expenditure in the district worked out at Rs. 40.75 as against Rs. 37.69 during the Second Plan, and Rs. 105.35 for the State as a whole during the Third Plan period[2]. 31.1 per cent of the expenditure in the district was claimed by social services, taken as a whole. Co-operation and Community Development and agricultural programmes accounted foı another 23.2 per cent and 22.5 per cent of the total expenditure respectively.

1. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan*, 1961-66 (Rajasthan), p. 240.
2. *ibid.*, p. 241.

The balance was shared by transport and communication (12.4 per cent), irrigation (7.4 per cent) and industries and mining (3.4 per cent). The year-wise distribution of expenditure was 17.18 per cent, 13.99 per cent, 18.70 per cent, 23.97 per cent and 26.16 per cent during the first, second, third, fourth and fifth years respectively. The details of sector-wise expenditure are given in Appendix IX.

The development programmes taken up during the Third Five Year Plan showed a definite impact on the economy of the district. Agricultural programmes including distribution of improved seeds, implements and fertilisers, plant protection measures, organisation of demonstrations and special schemes for cotton, oilseeds, fruits, vegetables etc., helped increase production in the fields. Seed Multiplication Farm, Kalyanpura was started during this period. Two new Community Development Blocks were opened at Raipur in October 1961 and Sahara in April 1962, thereby bringing the whole of the district population under the fold of the programme. Rural water supply scheme for Pur was completed during the period which benefited 65 hundreds of population. Road length in the district[1] increased from 925 km. in 1961–62 to 1,128 km. in 1966–67 which worked out to 11.27 km. per 100 sq. km. of the district area and 1.30 km. per 1,000 of the population[2]. The sums of Rs. 3.78 lakhs under low-income group and Rs. 4.10 lakhs under middle-income group housing schemes were distributed during the period of the Plan for the construction of 134 and 24 houses respectively[3].

ANNUAL PLANS, 1966–67 TO 1968–69—Pakistan's aggression on Indian borders in September 1965, which had followed the Chinese attack in 1962, brought about deep disequilibrium and serious strains on the economy of the country. Annual Plans were, therefore, resorted to in 1966–67 to complete schemes of immediate importance, pending finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan of the country for which various details particularly the quantum of foreign aid, needed time to be worked out. During the three year period, a total of Rs. 370.09 lakhs was spent in Bhilwara on the district Plans. The per capita expenditure[4] was Rs. 14.33, Rs. 11.60 and Rs. 16.22 during 1966–67, 1967–68 and 1968–69 respectively. The sector-wise distribution of expenditure during the three-year period was 41.7 per cent on irrigation and power, 23.1 per cent on agricultural programmes, 19.2 per cent on social services, 6.4 per cent on transport and

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for 1962 and 1967.
2. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, op. cit.*, p. 290.
3. *ibid.*, p. 310.
4. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1966–69, p. 186.

communications, 0.5 per cent on industries and mining, and 9.1 per cent on co-operation and community development. The details are given in Appendix IX. Six rural water supply schemes for Jahazpur, Gulabpura, Pur (improved), Hurda, Sahara and Raipur were completed till the end of 1968–69, which benefited 329 hundreds of population residing in these areas[1]. Rs. 0.21 lakh for the construction of 80 houses in the low-income group housing scheme and another Rs. 1.86 lakhs for 20 houses under middle-income group scheme were advanced as loans during the three year period[2].

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969–74)—The Fourth Five Year Plan of Rajasthan had been prepared with the primary objectives of achieving a stipulated minimum rate of growth, providing more employment opportunities and bringing about changes in the social and economic structure. A provision of Rs. 316 crores has tentatively been made for the five year period[3] for the whole of the State out of which Rs. 44.10 crores were set aside for the first year i.e. 1969–70. On district plan of Bhilwara Rs.154.27 lakhs were spent during the year which means a per capita expenditurs[4] of Rs. 17.81. The details of sector-wise expenditure are given in Appendix IX. The maximum expenditure of Rs. 83.10 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 154.27 lakhs was incurred on irrigation and power and the second highest, of Rs. 30 lakhs on agricultural programmes. Urban water supply scheme for Gangapur was completed during this year, which benefited 8 thousand residents, the expenditure on it upto the end of 1969–70 coming to Rs. 3.84 lakhs[5]. Mandalgarh, Banera and Daulatgarh benefited by rural water supply schemes taken up during the year. Rs. 0.15 lakh and Rs. 0.04 lakh were advanced under low and middle-income group housing schemes during the year, besides Rs. 0.29 lakh were spent under Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and 4 houses provided for giving on rent in the district[6].

1. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1966-69, p. 246.
2. *ibid.*, p. 251.
3. *ibid.*, 1969–70, p.1.
4. *ibid.*, p. 129.
5. *ibid.*, p. 169.
6. *ibid.*, p. 184.

## APPENDIX I

**Livelihood pattern in Bhilwara District (1961 Census)[1]**

| Occupational category | TOTAL | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Percentage of Total population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A—Total Workers | 5,03,538 | 2,98,645 | 2,04,895 | 58.15 |
| 1. Cultivators | 4,06,820 | 2,24,369 | 1,82,451 | 48.00 |
| 2. Agricultural Labourers | 10,241 | 5,178 | 5,063 | 1.18 |
| 3. Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Fisheries etc. | 14,237 | 11,332 | 2,905 | 1.65 |
| 4. Household Industry | 30,747 | 22,539 | 8,208 | 3.55 |
| 5. Manufacturing other than household industry | 5,849 | 5,094 | 755 | 0.67 |
| 6. Construction | 2,383 | 2,090 | 293 | 0.27 |
| 7. Trade & Commerce | 10,408 | 10,013 | 395 | 1.20 |
| 8. Transport, Storage and Communications | 1,593 | 1,589 | 4 | 0.18 |
| 9. Other services | 21,260 | 18,441 | 4,819 | 1.45 |
| B—Non-workers | 3,62,259 | 1,55,608 | 2,06,651 | 41.85 |

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Bhilwara District*, pp. 105–106.

APPENDIX I (Concld.)

| Occupational category | RURAL | | | | URBAN | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Percentage of total population | Persons | Males | Females | Percentage of total population |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| A–Total Workers | 4,80,389 | 2,80,332 | 2,00,057 | 39.86 | 23,149 | 18,313 | 4,836 | 36.44 |
| 1. Cultivators | 4,01,764 | 2,21,505 | 1,80,259 | 50.07 | 5,056 | 2,864 | 2,192 | 7.97 |
| 2. Agricultural Labourers | 9,916 | 4,953 | 4,963 | 1.23 | 325 | 225 | 100 | 0.31 |
| 3. Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Fisheries etc. | 13,310 | 10,619 | 2,691 | 1.65 | 927 | 713 | 214 | 1.46 |
| 4. Household Industry | 29,073 | 21,507 | 7,566 | 3.63 | 1,674 | 1,032 | 642 | 1.62 |
| 6. Manufacturing other than household industry | 2,418 | 2,034 | 384 | 0.30 | 3,431 | 3,060 | 371 | 5.40 |
| 6. Construction | 1,586 | 1,348 | 238 | 0.20 | 797 | 742 | 55 | 1.25 |
| 7. Trade & Commerce | 7,151 | 6,844 | 307 | 0.89 | 3,257 | 3,169 | 88 | 5.13 |
| 8. Transport, Storage & Communications | 657 | 654 | 3 | 0.08 | 936 | 935 | 1 | 1.47 |
| 9. Other services | 14,514 | 10,868 | 3,646 | 1.81 | 6,746 | 5,573 | 1,173 | 10.63 |
| B–Non-workers | 3,21,975 | 1,39,964 | 1,82,011 | 40.14 | 40,284 | 15,644 | 24,640 | 63.58 |

## APPENDIX II

**Industrial classification of workers at Household Industry in Bhilwara District[1]**

| Description | Total/ Rural/ Urban | Total Workers | | | Employees | | | Others | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |
| Agriculture, Livestock, Fishing and hunting etc. | District | 18,433 | 13,898 | 4,535 | 1,901 | 1,886 | 15 | 16,532 | 12,012 | 4,520 |
| | Rural | 18,409 | 13,886 | 4,523 | 1,897 | 1,884 | 13 | 16,512 | 12,002 | 4,510 |
| | Urban | 24 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Mining and Quarrying | District | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | — |
| | Rural | 12,311 | 8,639 | 3,672 | 626 | 385 | 241 | 11,685 | 8,254 | 3,431 |
| Manufacturing | Rural | 10,662 | 7,619 | 3,043 | 283 | 217 | 66 | 10,379 | 7,402 | 2,977 |
| | Urban | 1,649 | 1,020 | 629 | 343 | 168 | 175 | 1,306 | 852 | 454 |
| Total | District | 30,747 | 22,539 | 8,208 | 2,528 | 2,271 | 257 | 28,219 | 20,268 | 7,951 |
| | Rural | 29,073 | 21,507 | 7,566 | 2,180 | 2,101 | 79 | 26,893 | 19,406 | 7,487 |
| | Urban | 1,673 | 1,032 | 641 | 348 | 170 | 178 | 1,326 | 862 | 464 |

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Bhilwara District*, p. 118.

## APPENDIX III

**Industrial classification of workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service in Bhilwara District[1]**

| Description | Total | | | Employers | | | Employees | | | Single workers | | | Family Workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |
| All Divisions | 55,730 | 46,559 | 9,171 | 6,589 | 6,025 | 564 | 25,566 | 22,671 | 2,895 | 19,421 | 15,155 | 4,266 | 4,154 | 2,708 | 1,446 |
| Agriculture, Live-stock, Forestry, Fi-shing and Hunting | 10,581 | 8,086 | 2,495 | 924 | 760 | 164 | 1,854 | 1,760 | 94 | 5,961 | 4,509 | 1,452 | 1,842 | 1,057 | 785 |
| Mining &Quarrying | 3,656 | 3,246 | 410 | 127 | 127 | — | 5,200 | 2,820 | 380 | 201 | 271 | 20 | 38 | 28 | 10 |
| Manufacturing | 5,849 | 5,094 | 755 | 940 | 892 | 48 | 2,757 | 2,538 | 219 | 1,585 | 1,298 | 287 | 567 | 366 | 201 |
| Construction | 2,383 | 2,090 | 293 | 520 | 501 | 19 | 883 | 773 | 110 | 961 | 801 | 160 | 19 | 15 | 4 |
| Electricity, Gas, Wate1 and Sanitary Services | 748 | 748 | — | 15 | 15 | — | 723 | 725 | — | 7 | 7 | — | 3 | 3 | — |
| Trade and Commerce | 10,408 | 10,013 | 395 | 2,764 | 2,682 | 82 | 1,437 | 1,403 | 34 | 5,217 | 5,045 | 172 | 990 | 883 | 107 |
| Transport, Storage and Comunication | 1,593 | 1,589 | 4 | 177 | 176 | 1 | 1,197 | 1,194 | 3 | 216 | 216 | — | 3 | 3 | — |
| Services | 20,477 | 15,669 | 4,808 | 1,122 | 872 | 250 | 13,485 | 11,441 | 2,044 | 5,178 | 3,003 | 2,175 | 692 | 353 | 339 |
| Activities not ade-quately described | 35 | 24 | 11 | — | — | — | 30 | 19 | 11 | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — |

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Bhilwara District*, p.p. 120–122.

## APPENDIX IV

**Annual average retail prices in Mewar (Udaipur) State of selected articles**

(Rupees and decimals of a rupee per maund)

| Year | Rice (Common) | Wheat | Barley | *Jowar* | *Bajra* | Gram | Maize | *Arhar* or *Tur* | Salt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1873 | — | 3.16 | 1.951 | — | — | 2.421 | 1.799 | — | 1.434 |
| 1885 | — | 1.837 | 1.315 | — | — | 1.619 | 1.336 | — | 3.442 |
| 1886 | — | 2.566 | 1.914 | — | — | 2.153 | 1.97 | 3.666 | 3.454 |
| 1887 | — | 3.515 | 2.338 | — | — | 2.613 | 2.125 | 4.012 | 3.581 |
| 1888 | 4.391 | 3.416 | 2.567 | 3.135 | 3.552 | 2.73 | 2.611 | 4.04 | 3.906 |
| 1889 | 5.006 | 3.518 | 2.786 | 2.899 | 3.521 | 2.876 | 2.815 | 3.964 | 4.233 |
| 1890 | 4.535 | 3.226 | 2.33 | 2.238 | 2.835 | 2.886 | 2.245 | 3.745 | 4.184 |
| 1891 | 4.115 | 3.404 | 2.361 | 2.308 | 2.961 | 3.125 | 2.282 | 4.004 | 4.224 |
| 1892 | 4.728 | 3.791 | 2.768 | 2.471 | 4.004 | 3.067 | 2.475 | 4.296 | 4.233 |
| 1893 | 4.405 | 3.185 | 1.577 | 1.508 | 2.319 | 1.987 | 1.474 | 3.964 | 4.086 |
| 1894 | 3.835 | 2.734 | 1.245 | 1.449 | 2.468 | 1.324 | 1.378 | 3.96 | 4.115 |
| 1895 | 3.945 | 2.761 | 1.595 | 1.647 | 3.311 | 1.814 | 1.48 | 3.891 | 3.891 |
| 1896 | 4.396 | 3.578 | 2.436 | 2.048 | 3.208 | 2.725 | 1.81 | 3.865 | 3.799 |
| 1897 | 4.595 | 3.976 | 2·954 | 3.042 | 3.984 | 3.7 | 2.753 | 5.908 | 3.791 |
| 1898 | 4.592 | 3.017 | 2.115 | 1.931 | 2.976 | 2.734 | 1.898 | 4.306 | 3.857 |
| 1899 | 4.825 | 3.317 | 2.421 | 2.053 | 3.347 | 3.086 | 1.997 | 3.937 | 4.237 |
| 1900 | 5.326 | 4.505 | 3.902 | 4.032 | 4.184 | 4.306 | 3.82 | 4.756 | 4.077 |
| 1901 | 5.102 | 3.774 | 2.787 | 2.623 | 2.647 | 3.005 | 2.66 | 4.073 | 3.922 |
| 1902 | 4.848 | 3.396 | 2.64 | 2.471 | 3.218 | 2.95 | 2.459 | 3.933 | 3.846 |

APPENDIX IV (Concld.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1903 | 5.076 | 3.328 | 1.884 | 1.353 | 2.236 | 2.511 | 1.28 | 4.283 | 3.376 |
| 1904 | 5.089 | 2.896 | 1.505 | 1.345 | 2.411 | 1.937 | 1.303 | 4.124 | 3.247 |
| 1905 | 5.019 | 3.49 | 2.517 | 2.378 | 3.646 | 2.747 | 2.446 | 4.484 | 2.899 |
| 1906 | 5.086 | 3.824 | 3.075 | 2.723 | 3.933 | 3.328 | 2.863 | 5.666 | 2.73 |
| 1907 | 5.814 | 3.933 | 2.732 | 2.475 | 3.213 | 3.042 | 2 488 | 6.116 | 2.304 |
| 1908 | 6.92 | 4.695 | 3.311 | 3.587 | 4.608 | 4.283 | 3.728 | 6.349 | 2.168 |
| 1909 | 5.706 | 3.37 | 2.152 | 2.736 | 3.883 | 3.205 | 2.635 | 5.831 | 2.238 |

Source: *Prices and Wages in India*, Calcutta, 1910, pp. 16 to 85.

## APPENDIX V

### Prices of major foodgrains in Shahpura Chiefship

(*Seers* and *Chhatanks* per Rupee)

| | Articles | October 1915 | | October 1916 | | October 1923 | | October 1924 | | October 1929 | | October 1930 | | October 1931 | | October 1932 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Wheat | 8 | — | 8 | 8 | 9 | — | 9 | — | 7 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 17 | — | 13 | 8 |
| 2. | Barley | 11 | — | 11 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 17 | — | 25 | — | 20 | — |
| 3. | Rice | 5 to 6 | — | 5 to 6 | — | 4 to 5 | — | 4 to 5 | — | 4 to 5 | — | 4 to 5 | — | 6 to 8 | — | 6 to 8 | — |
| 4. | *Jowar* | 11 | — | 17 | — | — | — | 14 | — | 10 | — | — | — | 16 | — | — | — |
| 5. | *Bajra* | 9 | — | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6. | Gram | 9 | — | 10 | 1 | 9 | — | 10 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 15 | — | 17 | 12 |
| 7. | Maize | 10 | 4 | 15 | 12 | 7 | — | 6 | 12 | 5 | — | 5 | 9 | 6 | — | 9 | — |
| 8. | *Dal* | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 17 | — | 10 | 4 | 16 | — | 17 | 12 | 16 | — | 16 | — |
| 9. | Salt | 22 | — | 19 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 13 | — | 10 | — | 16 | 2 | 22 | — | 16 | — |

Source: *Annual Administration Reports of Shahpura Chiefship*, volumes for varions years.

## APPENDIX VI

**Farm (Harvest) prices in Bhilwara District**

| Year | Rice | *Jowar* | *Bajra* | Maize | Wheat | Barley | Gram | Tur | Raw Sugar (*Gur*) | Chillies |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1958–59 | 88.44 | 29.47 | 38.98 | 32.15 | 41.45 | 30.70 | 29.95 | 40.02 | 53.37 | 154.11 |
| 1959–60 | 85.39 | 34.64 | 40.38 | 31.91 | 42.79 | 30.97 | 32.50 | — | 50.10 | 235.77 |
| 1960–61 | 69.66 | 34.83 | 37.51 | 36.17 | 50.91 | 40.19 | 37.51 | 48.23 | 46.89 | 160.75 |
| 1961–62 | 73.73 | 31.94 | 30.26 | 28.51 | 41.61 | 30.01 | 33.04 | 46.89 | 42.33 | 193.39 |
| 1962–63 | 68.88 | 33.36 | 40.75 | 28.45 | 44.90 | 29.36 | 38.47 | 57.60 | 53.72 | 231.75 |
| 1963–64 | 87.07 | 36.49 | 45.14 | 33.62 | 56.50 | 39.27 | 46.91 | 50.93 | 88.06 | 230.90 |
| 1964–65 | 89.75 | 45.17 | 48.60 | 48.65 | 65.83 | 50.90 | 65.77 | 69.66 | 80.37 | 224.73 |
| 1965–66 | 17.50 | 52.73 | 60.86 | 55.60 | 76.06 | 60.10 | 62.00 | 100.00 | 67.90 | 286.30 |
| 1966–67 | 227.00 | 60.82 | 68.43 | 72.25 | 107.79 | 70.00 | 78.90 | — | 233.56 | 452.70 |
| 1967–68 | 150.00 | 56.00 | 70.00 | 57.00 | 92.50 | 64.20 | 80.25 | 120.37 | 250.00 | 196.00 |
| 1968–69 | 125.00 | 65.00 | 90.00 | 74.00 | 102.00 | 74.00 | 75.00 | 100.00 | 105.00 | 250.00 |

APPENDIX VI (Concld.)

| | Potatoes | Sesasum | Groundnut | Rape & Mustard | Linseed | Castor | Cotton | Sunnhemp | Tobacco |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 1958–69 | 26.12 | 84.61 | 48.33 | 72.58 | 52.14 | — | 71.96 | 56.15 | 284.00 |
| 1959–60 | 33.49 | 91.85 | 51.36 | 69.98 | 49.44 | — | 94.20 | 66.71 | 336.40 |
| 1960–61 | 45.01 | 104.49 | 58.94 | 113.87 | 56.25 | 80.38 | 176.83 | 55.74 | 198.26 |
| 1961–62 | 34.83 | 104.22 | 60.82 | 97.98 | 75.82 | 80.38 | 177.18 | 99.67 | 290.86 |
| 1962–63 | 29.47 | 103.66 | 60.20 | 113.87 | 68.83 | 53.50 | 175.30 | 87.29 | 288.87 |
| 1963–64 | 32.92 | 109.54 | 66.06 | 122.16 | 71.31 | 53.58 | 198.25 | 89.56 | 375.66 |
| 1964–65 | 43.29 | 139.31 | 82.43 | 89.13 | 89.16 | 53.58 | 278.62 | 110.88 | 430.97 |
| 1965–66 | 53.20 | 147.40 | 113.90 | 109.00 | 118.29 | — | 231.36 | 132.50 | 409.27 |
| 1966–67 | 55.20 | 172.50 | 138.44 | 147.00 | 181.25 | — | 235.21 | 136.43 | 471.42 |
| 1967–68 | 60.00 | 192.60 | 114.00 | 130.00 | 133.75 | — | 283.71 | 220.00 | 400.00 |
| 1968–69 | 50.00 | 156.00 | 111.00 | 150.00 | 150.00 | — | 150.00 | 180.00 | 210.00 |

Source: *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan,* volumes for various years.

## APPENDIX VII

**Minimum Wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (1971)**

| Category of occupation/Scheduled Employment | Minimum Wages per adult worker |
|---|---|
| 1. **Salt Industry** | |
| (i) Manufacturing operations | Rs. 3.10 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest. |
| (ii) Extraction and storage | Rs. 1.50 per cft. or Rs. 3.50 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest. |
| (iii) Despatch operations | |
| (a) Cutting and filling | Rs. 11 per 156 bags or 145 quintals or Rs. 3.60 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest. |
| (b) Weighing and loading | Rs. 21.50 per 158 bags or 145 quintals (for combined operations) or Rs. 3.50 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest. |
| (c) Sewing | Rs. 3.10 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest. |
| (d) General | Rs. 2.62 to Rs. 4.25 per day, inclusive of weekly days of rest. |
| 2. **Woollen carpet making and shawl weaving** | |
| Time rate manual occupations | Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day |
| 3. **Rice, Flour and *Dal* Mills** | |
| (i) Skilled worker | Rs. 125 p.m. |
| (ii) Semi-skilled worker | Rs. 100 p.m. |
| (iii) Un-skilled workman | Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day. |
| (iv) Clerical staff | Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 p.m. |
| 4. **Tobacco (including *Bidi* making) manufacturing** | |
| (i) *Bidi* roller | Rs. 100 p.m. |
| (ii) *Bidi* sorter and checker (full time worker) | Rs. 125 p.m. |
| (iii) Bundle wrapper and packer | Rs. 100 p.m. |
| (iv) Snuff making | Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day |

APPENDIX VII (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
| 5. **Oil Mills** | |
| (i) Unskilled workman | Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day |
| (ii) Semi-skilled workman | Rs. 100 p.m. |
| (iii) Skilled workman | Rs. 125 p.m. |
| 6. **Employment in Local Authority** | |
| (i) Unskilled worker | Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day. |
| (ii) Semi-skilled worker | Rs. 100 p.m. |
| (iii) Skilled worker | Rs. 125 p.m. |
| (iv) Office staff | Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 p.m. |
| (v) Field staff | Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 p.m. |
| (vi) Traffic staff | Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 p.m. |
| 7. **Construction or maintenance of roads or building operations** | |
| (i) Unskilled worker | Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day. |
| (ii) Semi-skilled worker | Rs. 100 to Rs. 115 p.m. |
| (iii) Skilled worker | Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 p.m. |
| 8. **Stone breaking and stone crushing** | |
| (i) Unskilled workman | Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 p.m. |
| (ii) Semi-skilled workman | Rs. 100 to Rs. 115 p.m. |
| (iii) Skilled workman | Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 p.m. |
| 9. **Mica works (other than Mica Mines)** | |
| (i) Unskilled worker | Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day |
| (ii) Dressers and sorter | Rs. 100 p.m. |
| (iii) Clerks | Rs. 150 p.m. |
| (iv) Cutters | Rs. 1.50 per 10 kg. of mica cut but not less than Rs. 85. p.m. |
| 10. **Mica Mines** | |
| (i) Unskilled workman | Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day. |
| (ii) Semi-skilled workman | Rs. 100 to Rs. 115 p.m. |
| (iii) Skilled workman | Rs. 125 to Rs. 135 p.m. |
| (iv) Traffic staff | Rs. 90 to Rs. 150 p.m. |
| (v) Clerical staff | Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 p.m. |
| (vi) Piece rate workman | 58 paise per kg. of Mica cut (inclusive of Sunday wages) but not less than Rs. 85 p.m. |

APPENDIX VII (Concld.)

| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
| 11. **Public Motor Transport** | |
| (i) Unskilled worker | Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day. |
| (ii) Semi-skilled worker | Rs. 100 p.m. |
| (iii) Skilled worker | Rs. 125 p.m. |
| (iv) Traffic staff | Rs. 90 to Rs. 125 p.m. |
| (v) Office staff | Rs. 150 p.m. |
| (vi) Inspecting staff | Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 p.m. |
| 12. **Wool cleaning and pressing, stone factories, Printing Presses and Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories** | |
| (i) Unskilled workman | Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day. |
| (ii) Semi-skilled workman | Rs. 100 p.m. |
| (iii) Skilled workman | Rs. 125 p.m. |

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

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## APPENDIX VIII

**Sector-wise expenditure during Second Five Year Plan in Bhilwara district[1]**

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sector | Expenditure |
|---|---|
| 1. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT | 72.45 |
| (i) Agriculture | 19.66 |
| (ii) Consolidation of Holdings | 0.16 |
| (iii) Animal Husbandry | 1.30 |
| (iv) Co-operation | 6.73 |
| (v) Forest and Soil Conservation | 2.62 |
| (vi) Fisheries | 0.40 |
| (vii) Community Development and National Extension Service | 41.94 |
| 2. IRRIGATION & POWER | 131.63 |
| (i) Irrigation | 124·04 |
| (ii) Power | 7.59 |
| 3. INDUSTRIES & MINING | 6.86 |
| (i) Industries | 6.86 |
| 4. COMMUNICATIONS | 45.61 |
| (i) Roads | 45.61 |
| 5. SOCIAL SERVICES | 68.69 |
| (i) Education | 35.57 |
| (ii) Medical and Health | 6.10 |
| (iii) Ayurved | 1.10 |
| (iv) Water Supply | 4.92 |
| (v) Housing | 15.29 |
| (vi) Labour & Labour Welfare | 2.21 |
| (vii) Social Welfare & Welfare of backward classes | 3.50 |
| 6. MISCELLANEOUS | 1.18 |
| (i) Publicity | 1.09 |
| (ii) Statistics | 0.09 |
| Total | 326.42 |

1. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan*, 1956-61, pp. LXXXIII.

## APPENDIX IX

**Sector-wise Expenditure during the Third Five Year Plan, Annual Plans (1966–69) and 1969–70 in Bhilwara District**

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sector | Third Plan | Annual Plans | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1966–69 | 1969–70 |
| A. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES | 79.40 | 85.64 | 30.00 |
| (i) Agricultural production | 7.57 | 9.07 | 0.61 |
| (ii) Minor Irrigation | 63.41 | 73.61 | 29.04 |
| (iii) Soil conservation | 4.47 | 1.66 | — |
| (iv) Animal Husbandry | 2.64 | 0.59 | 0.09 |
| (v) Forests | 0.91 | 0.55 | 0.02 |
| (vi) Fisheries | 0.38 | 0.16 | 0.16 |
| (vii) Storage, sales and purchase | 0.02 | — | 0.08 |
| B. CO-OPERATION & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT | 31.85 | 33.53 | 10.38 |
| (i) Co-operation | 6.45 | 11.59 | 7.27 |
| (ii) Community Development | 61.79 | 21.15 | 3.11 |
| (iii) Panchayats | 13.61 | 0.79 | — |
| C. IRRIGATION & POWER | 26.05 | 154.34 | 83.10 |
| (i) Irrigation | 26.05 | 15.59 | 18.31 |
| (ii) Flood control | — | 0.06 | — |
| (iii) Power | — | 138.69 | 64.79 |
| D. INDUSTRIES & MINING | 12.00 | 1.89 | 0.98 |
| (i) Mineral development | — | — | 0.88 |
| (ii) Large & medium industries | 1.76 | 0.94 | — |
| (iii) Village & small industries | 10.24 | 0.95 | 0.10 |
| E. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS | 43.62 | 23.52 | 15.97 |
| (i) Roads | 43.62 | 23.52 | 15.97 |
| F. SOCIAL SERVICES | 109.86 | 71.09 | 13.77 |
| (i) General Education and Cultural programmes | 56.23 | 37.48 | 5.11 |
| (ii) Modern Medicine | 26.85 | 18.34 | 0.08 |
| (iii) Ayurved | 2.33 | 1.49 | — |
| (iv) Water supply | 8.28 | 10.31 | 5.29 |
| (v) Housing | 6.74 | 0.39 | 0.48 |
| (vi) Land Acquisition and Development | — | — | 1.00 |
| (vii) Welfare of Backward Classes | 6.13 | 3.40 | 1.59 |

APPENDIX IX (Concld.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (viii) Labour & Labour Welfare | 3.30 | 0.54 | 0.22 |
| (ix) Social Welfare | — | 0.14 | — |
| G. MISCELLANEOUS | 0.09 | 0.08 | 3.07 |
| (i) Public Participation | — | 0.01 | 0.06 |
| (ii) Statistics | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.01 |
| Total | 352.87 | 370.09 | 154.27 |

Sourecs :

1. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan*, 1961–66, (Rajasthan), pp. 236-240.
2. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1966–69, pp. 166–185.
3. *ibid.*, 1969–70, pp. 120–129.

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CHAPTER X

# GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The Bhilwara district came into existence, in its present form, after the formation of Rajasthan. During the princely rule, nine out of its present eleven tahsils were included in the Bhilwara, Rajsamand and Bhim districts of the erstwhile State of Udaipur[1]. Banera tahsil was a first class *Thikana* of the State, while Shahpura tahsil mainly comprised the Chiefship of Shahpura. In former times, the administration of Mewar was carried on by the ruler of the State with the assistance of the *Pradhan* or the minister, the army commander and a few other officials. If there was any complaint or petition, it was heard verbally by the *Maharana* who took his seat on the Sun-balcony or the *Suraj Gokhra*. After making the necessary inquiry, appropriate orders were passed and punishments inflicted[2]. During the latter half of the 19th century, the administrative system of the State was modernised under the rule of *Maharana* Shambhu Singh. *Mahakama Khas*, the chief executive body, was established during his reign in 1869 A.D. The judicial courts, police and jails were organised. His successor Maharana Sajjan Singh established the *Mahendraj Sabha* to hear civil and criminal appeals. The *Sabha* usually, consisted of eight members with the ruler, as President. When attended by members only, it was called the *Ijlas Mamuli* and when presided over by the ruler the *Ijlas Kamil*. As *Ijlas Mamuli*, it disposed of appeals against the orders of the Civil Court *(Hakim Diwani)* and the Criminal Court (*Hakim Faujdari*), both situated at the capital. It had original jurisdiction also in regard to suits not exceeding Rs. 15,000 and could pass a sentence of seven years' imprisonment in criminal cases. All its decisions were, however, subject to confirmation by the *Maharana*. As *Ijlas Kamil*, it dealt with all serious and important cases and was the final court of appeal.

In 1883 A.D., a new code for the administration of Mewar State was introduced.[3] The State was governed by these rules for the next six decades. During this period, the administration of the State was carried on by the *Maharana* assisted by two ministerial officers, who with a staff of clerks, formed the *Mahakama Khas*. There were a number of departments under the *Mahakama Khas* with a separate officer at the head of each. Among

1. Bhilwara, Hurda, Mandal, Jahazpur, Kotri and Mandalgarh were included in Bhilwara district. Raipur and Sahara formed a part of Rajsamand district and Asind was in the Bhim district.
2. Mehta, Jodh Singh, *A brief History and Administration of Mewar*, p. 22.
3. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State*, 1904-05, p. 6.

these may be mentioned the Revenue under the *Hakim Mal*, the treasury in charge of a *Daroga*, the Customs under a Superintendent, and the Public Works under the State Engineer. For administrative purposes, the State was divided into eleven *Zilas* and six *Parganas*. Each of these seventeen administrative units was under the charge of a *Hakim* who was, for revenue purposes, under the *Hakim Mal*. The only difference between *Zila* and *Pargana* was that the former was larger and was split up into two or more sub-divisions with a *Naib Hakim* in immediate charge of each, while the latter, with one exception (Kumbhalgarh) had no such official as a *Naib Hakim*. Bhilwara, Sahara, Jahazpur and Mandalgarh, which now form part of the present district of Bhilwara, were, during those times among the eleven *Zilas* of the State. The Jagir areas were under the three categories of Jagirdars viz., 1st class, 2nd class and 3rd class. The 1st class Jagirdars were known as *Umraos* and their total number in the beginning was sixteen. They were, therefore, called *Solah*. The 2nd class Jagirdars were called *Battis* as they were in all thirty-two in number. The 3rd class Jagirdars were called *Gol-ka-Sardar*, as they used to sit in a circle in the Durbar. The Jagirdars of the first two categories were *Tazimi* Sirdars. These jagirdars possessed limited judicial and revenue powers.

In 1940, the administration of the Mewar State was streamlined. The districts were re-distributed and re-organised. The powers of the State Council, the ministers and various departments were clearly defined. The State Council consisted of the Prime Minister as its president and four ministers as members. The Prime Minister was the chief executive authority and heard appeals against the orders of the ministers.[1] The old *Mahendraj Sabha* was changed into the Chief Court in 1937. In 1940, it was replaced by a High Court constituted under letters patent. The State was divided for administrative purposes into two divisions, eight districts and 29 sub-districts. The divisional headquarters were kept at Udaipur and Bhilwara. The Udaipur division consisted of five districts, namely, Udaipur, Kherwara, Sarara or Magra, Raj Samand and Kapasin, while the Bhilwara division had Bhilwara, Chittaur and Jahazpur districts under its jurisdiction. In 1942, the number of divisions was increased to three while the number of districts was raised to nine. Each division was put under the charge of a Collector while a Deputy Collector was posted in every district as its administrative officer. Sub-Deputy Collectors were in charge of sub-districts. The chief duties of these officers were to collect revenue, decide the land disputes and to maintain law and order. Collectors were also District Magistrates and could hear appeals from 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates on the criminal side and also appeals from Deputy Collectors on the revenue

1. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State*, 1940-42, p. 4.

and executive side. Deputy Collectors were usually made Additional District Magistrates without the powers to hear appeals and Sub-Deputy Collectors were given the powers of 2nd class Magistrates after receiving training as 3rd class Magistrate.

The Chiefship of Shahpura was administered by the ruler of Shahpura who was assisted by a *Dewan*. *Mahakma Khas* which functioned under the direct supervision of the ruler was the highest executive authority in the Chiefship. The State High Court was at the appex of the judiciary in the State. For administrative purposes, the State was divided into two tahsils, Shahpura and Phulia. Each tahsil was under the charge of a Tahsildar. In Shahpura, the tahsildar was assisted by a *Naib*-Tahsildar. Tahsildars were directly subordinate to the Chief Revenue Officer.

After the formation of Rajasthan, a uniform pattern was evolved for the administration of the entire Rajasthan State and it was divided into five divisions. Bhilwara district was included in Udaipur division which besides Bhilwara included the districts of Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara and Udaipur. The entire division was in charge of a Divisional Commissioner with his headquarters at Udaipur. The Commissioner, who was the highest administrative authority in the division, was assisted by an Additional Commissioner. In the district, the highest authority was the Collector. Below him were Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and *Naib*-Tahsildars. These officers presided over their respective revenue courts. In 1961, however, the office of the Commissioner was abolished and his powers were distributed between the Collector and the Revenue Appellate Authority. The Revenue Appellate Authority was created for discharging the revenue and judicial functions of the Commissioners.

The district is now divided into four sub-divisions, viz., Bhilwara, Shahpura, Mandalgarh and Gulabpura for administrative and revenue purposes. These sub-divisions are further sub-divided into eleven tahsils– Bhilwara, Mandal, Banera, Sahara, Raipur, Shahpura, Jahazpur, Mandalgarh, Kotri, Hurda and Asind. Each sub-division is in the charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer and each tahsil is under a Tahsildar. These officers are invested with magisterial powers to deal with the law and order situation. Bhilwara town is the headquarters of the Collector of the district.

The Collector has to perform multifarious functions, and is the pivot on which the district administration revolves. As a revenue officer, he is responsible for the collection and recovery of land revenue and control of the revenue staff viz., Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, *Naib*-Tahsildars, revenue inspectors and *Patwaris*. He ensures that revenue dues are collected punctually and credited in the government treasury. He is

responsible for the administration of revenue laws and stamp laws. He also tries revenue cases and acts as a court of appeal. As a Land Records Officer, he keeps a general supervisory control over land records, enforces obligatory residence of *Patwaris* in their respective circles, investigates and records the fluctuations in agricultural prosperity and lastly submits periodical reports to the Board of Revenue. The *Patwari* forms the lowest rung of the hierarchical ladder of the district administration. The actual collection of land revenue is done at his level. He maintains all the registers of land and records the actual realisation of revenue and is required to report any untoward happening in his *Halka* to his higher authorities. He also maintains a census register of men and cattle in his *Halka.*

As a District Magistrate, the Collector is responsible for maintaining law and order in his district and the Superintendent of Police assists him in this regard. The Sub-Divisional Officers and Tahsildars, who are invested with magisterial powers are likewise responsbile for law and order in their own areas and must report to the District Magistrate any event of importance. The District Magistrate administers the various Acts, such as Indian Arms Act, 1959, Explosives Act, 1940, Petroleum Act, 1939 and Stamps Act, 1952 etc.

As District Development Officer, the Collector, assisted by a Deputy District Development Officer, ensures co-ordination between the various development departments functioning in the district. Since the establishment of Panchayati Raj institutions at Block and Panchayat levels in 1959, the duties and functions of the Collector have increased considerably. He has to superintend the working of all development departments to ensure that adequate technical assistance is made available in time to the village panchayats and the Panchayat Samitis and that Zila Parishad is kept informed of the progress achieved in the implementation of plans and schemes in the district. The Collector exercises functional control over the district officers of various development departments to see that the time fixed for implementation of various schemes is adhered to and targets are achieved. All welfare schemes are formulated and finalised in consultation with the District Development Officer. A meeting of all the District Level Officers is held at least once in every three months to watch the progress of development schemes and to suggest the measures to improve their working. The Collector presides over such meetings.

The Collector is steward of the Government in regard to general administration in the district. He is responsible for proper execution of Government orders and for co-ordination of important activities of all Government departments in the district.

The Collector also functions as an officer who is overall in charge of district treasury and is responsible for its general administration, for accounting of all money received and paid, for the safe custody of all valuables kept therein, and for submission of correct treasury returns to the Accountant General and to the State Government from time to time. For the day-to-day working of the treasury, a Treasury Officer is posted in the district who is directly responsible to the Collector and attends to all treasury transactions in the district. The Treasury Officer is assisted by Sub-Treasury Officers stationed at each tahsil. The posts of Sub-Treasury Officers are held by the respective Tahsildars in addition to their own revenue duties. They are responsible to the District Treasury Officer so far as fiscal matters are concerned.

The Collector is responsible for regulating movement of food grains according to government directions and for distributing controlled commodities. As such he supervises the work of the District Supply Officer. He is also required to look after the issue and renewal of licences, registration of documents, rehabilitation of ex-soldiers and floods and famine relief. For performing these miscellaneous duties, he is assisted by additional staff.

As the District Election Officer, the Collector is responsible for the preparation, revision and publication of the electoral rolls of the district. Being directly accountable to the Chief Electoral Officer of the State in this respect, he organises the whole machinery in the district at the time of general elections. He also appoints Returning Officers during municipal elections in the district. He conducts Panchayat Elections in the district and petitions arising from these elections are filed with him.

Owing to the multifarious duties entrusted to the Collector, the Collectorate is divided into various sections for the efficient conduct of administrative work. These are: Judicial, Revenue, Development and Panchayat, Accounts, Establishment, District Pool, Election, Supply, Transport, Jagir, Land Records, Copying section and Housing and Court section. The functions allotted to these are prescribed in the District Manual. The staff consists of one Office Superintendent, one steno, one upper division clerk-cum-steno, two accountants, two accounts clerks, eleven upper division clerks and sixteen lower division clerks.

The judicial officers posted in the district are District and Sessions Judge, Bhilwara and Senior Civil Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Bhilwara. Two Munsif Magistrates are posted at Bhilwara. Shahpura, Gulabpura, Mandalgarh and Gangapur also have Munsif Magistrate Courts.

The other important officers posted in the district are: Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer (Public Works Department), Executive Engineer (Irrigation Department), Executive Engineer (Electricity Department), Assistant Engineer (Public Health Engineering Department), District Medical and Health Officer, District Family Planning Officer, District Agriculture Officer, District Soil Conservation Officer, Commercial Taxation Officer, Assistant Commissioner Excise, Settlement Officer, Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies, Employment Officer, Public Relations Officer, Social Welfare Officer, Assistant Labour Commissioner, Inspector Factories and Boilers, District Industries Officer, District Statistician and Mining Engineer. The functions of these officers are described in the relevent chapters.

In addition to the above State Government Officers, a few officers of the Government of India are posted in the district such as Deputy Superintendent Central Excise, Inspector Post Offices, Sub-Divisional Officer (Telegraph), Inspector Post Offices (Radio), post masters of the various post offices situated in the district, Labour Enforcement Officer, Income Tax Officer, Western Railways Station Masters at various railway stations etc. These officers work under the control and supervision of the higher authorities of their respective departments.



CHAPTER XI

# REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

## LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

### Historical background

Owing to the lack of old records, it is not possible to trace the system of revenue assessment prevalent in the area till the closing years of the 19th century. However, by that time the cultivator was the proprietor of the soil and called the land as his *Bapota* (a right inheritable from one's forefathers as patrimony). It was the most cherished and sacred right which no vicissitude, war or conqurer could destroy[1]. The revenue was paid in kind and the state's share varied from district to district and nearly in every village and for almost every crop. It varied even according to caste. It ranged ordinarily from one-fourth to one half of the produce, the later being most common[2]. It was realised either by an actual division of the produce, called *Batai*, or by a division based on conjectural estimate of the crop on the ground known as *Kankut*. In addition, an impost called *Serana* (a *Lag* or cess at the rate of one seer of grain per maund) and a feudal money cess called *Barar* (a *Lag* or cess) realised from the tenants by the nobles at the time of marriage of their daughters. Besides, tax in cash, varying in amount was levied on valuable *Kharif* crops such as sugar-cane, cotton, hemp and vegetables and rabi crops such as poppy and tobacco[3].

### Settlement of 1885–93

A regular revenue settlement, on modern lines, was started in 1878 to bring improvement in the revenue system. Mr. Wingate a British Civil Officer, was appointed to undertake the the settlement work. Preliminary operations were completed by 1884 and the settlement was introduced for a term of 20 years between 1885 and 1893 in the administrative units (*Zilas*) of Bhilwara, Jahazpur, Mandalgarh and in *Pargana* of Hurra (now called as Hurda[4]). The rates varied from $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre of the worst land to Rs. 15 per acre according to the quality of the soil and the fact whether it was irrigated or not. The highest and lowest rates per acre for the four classes of soil were as follows[5]:

1. Tod, James: *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I, 1920, p. 573.
2. Erskine, K. D.: *The Rajputana Gazetteer, Mewar Residency*, Vol. II-A, 1908, p.72.
3. *ibid.*
4. *ibid.*, p. 73.
5. *ibid.*

(i) *Kali*, irrigated Rs. 15 and Rs. 3
(ii) Un-irrigated, Rs. 6 and annas six
(iii) *Bhuri*, irrigated Rs. 12 and Rs. 1–8
(iv) Un-irrigated, Rs. 4–8 and three annas
(v) *Retri*, irrigated Rs. 9 and annas nine
(vi) Un-irrigated, annas fifteen and 1½ annas
(vii) *Rati*, irrigated Rs. 7–8 and Rs 1–14
(viii) Un-irrigated, Rs. 2–4 and annas 1½

The rates of assessment were on the whole lower than those formerly prevailing and were paid without difficulty. In the areas not covered by this settlement the *Batai* system persisted except for crops of poppy, cotton and sugar-cane for which *Bighori* system (a money rate per bigha of land) was applicable. The rates for these crops per acre were fixed from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 for poppy; Rs. 1–2 to Rs. 7–8 for cotton and Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 22–8 for sugar-cane all payable in British currency[1].

At the time of Wingate's Settlement in 1885, the principal land tenures prevalent in the state were jagir, *Bhum*, *Sasan* and *Khalsa* and the revenue of the State was mostly derived from the *Khalsa* villages to meet the cost of general administration. Some details of land tenures are given below:

JAGIR—Originally the word jagir was applied to lands held on condition of military service, but in due course of time it attained a wider connotation and grants of land, whether given in recognition of service of a civil or political nature or as marks of personal favour by the chief were all enrolled as Jagir. The holders of jagirs were Jagirdars who classified as Rajputs and others. The Rajputs with a few exceptions, paid a fixed annual quit-rent called *Chhatund* (which was supposed to be one-sixth of the annual income of their estates) and were liable to render annual service to the ruler with their contingents for a fixed period. They paid *Nazarana* (a cash present) on the succession of a new ruler and on certain other occasions. When a Jagirdar succeeded to an estate, he paid a fee called *Kaid*. Jagirdars other than Rajputs were not obliged to pay the quit-rent but served the chief when called upon to do so. If the entire territory of the former Mewar State (Udaipur) was be divided into 13½ parts, seven would be Jagir or *Bhum*, three *Sasan* and the rest as *Khalsa*[2].

BHUM—Those holding the Bhum tenure were classified as *Bhumats* and *Bhumias*. *Bhumats* paid a small tribute to the State and were liable to be called upon for service of the ruler. *Bhumias* paid a nominal quit

1. Erskine K. D., *Rajputana Gazetteer, Mewar Residency*, Vol. II-A, 1908, p. 73.
2. *ibid.*, p. 71.

rent called *Bhum-Barar* to the State and performed services concerning watch and ward of their villages, guarding the roads and escorting government treasury.

SASAN—This tenure was granted to Brahmans, Gosains and other priestly castes, as well as to Charansand Bhats. The holders of this kind of tenure usually did neither pay tribute nor perform service. However, some miscellaneous taxes were sometimes recovered from them.

KHALSA—The tenure in the Khalsa or crown land was *Ryotwari* and the *Ryot* or cultivator was generally undisturbed in his possession so long as he paid the land revenue called *Bhog* or *Hasil.*

For administrative purposes the Revenue Department of the former Mewar State was placed under the Hakim *Mal.* He was assisted in revenue collection by Hakims who were put in charge of districts. The officials under the Hakim engaged in revenue collection were *Naib*-Hakims *Tafedars* and *Amins* etc.

**Settlement of 1922**

The next revenue settlement of the former Udaipur State was started in 1922 by Mr. G. G. Chenevix Trench, an officer of the Indian Civil Service. The term of this Settlement was 25 years. In 1930, it was decided also to introduce settlement in Jagir areas. By the end of 1945–46, 1,266 *Khalsa* and 1,264 jagir villages had been settled since the commencement of revenue settlement in 1922. For purposes of fixing cash assessment, lands were classified into (i) well-irrigated, (ii) tank-irrigated, (iii) un-irrigated.

The rate of assessment for the well-irrigated land varied from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 per bigha. From the tank-irrigated land, in addition to dry assessment, water rate was realised at the rate of annas eight (50 paise) to Rs. 6. Un-irrigated land was liable to an assessment varying from one anna to Rs. 5–8.

There were three kinds of tenures in the *Khalsa* area of the State recognised under the Settlement of 1922. These are described below:

BAPI—Under this tenure the holder called *Bapidar* enjoyed permanent occupancy rights so long as he paid state dues. He could transfer his ownership by sale, mortgage, gift or in any other way. Besides, this tenure was heritable and the succession was governed by the personal law applicable to the family.

MUSTAKIL-SHIKMI—This tenure was acquired by an individual by continuous possession over the land for more than twelve years. The holder

under this tenure enjoyed permanent occupancy and heritable rights, but he could not transfer it to any one.

SHIKMI—In this tenure the cultivator was in the position of a tenant-at-will. He could be ejected by the State. However, the holder of this tenure could acquire *Bapi* by paying *Nazrana* subject to the approval of the State.

In addition to the above three forms of tenures prevalent in *Khalsa* areas, there was a *Khatedar* tenure ( also known as *Kacha Bani* in the Jagir areas. The tenant under this tenure had a permanent right of occupancy and the right was heritable. He did not have the right to sell or give his land by gift but some Jagirdars were allowed to mortgage their land.

**Present Settlement**

The present system of land settlement operations and collection of revenue is governed by the rules and regulations of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 and the Settlement Commissioner for Rajasthan is in charge of all matters relating to settlement. The survey, perparation, revision and maintenance of land records is the responsibility of the Director of Land Records. The Collector is the Land Records Officer in the district.

Revenue Settlements prior to the formation of Rajasthan in 1949, were taken up to determine rent rates and their realisation in cash. No fixed norm was adopted for soil classification. The soil was classified according to the natural conditions of an individual village. But after the formation of Rajasthan, the number of soil classifications have been reduced and only one system is used for classification of soil in one tahsil. At present the soil is classified as: irrigated (*Chahi, Nahri* or *Talabi* and *Talabi peta, Kachhar* or *Khatli, Barani* or *Barsati* or *Mal)*, dry-cultivated (*Parat* or *Banjar, Bir*) and dry-unculturable *(Ghair-Mumkin)*. Further, such classification of these soils may be done according to depth of the soil and consistency in productivity. The Settlement Officer evolves suitable rent rate for each class of soil in each assessment group or circle in which the area is divided. Every settlement made under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 is for twenty years. The government, however, may in exceptional circumstances, increase or reduce the term. A brief description of the settlement operations undertaken in different tahsils in the district is given below:

JAHAZPUR—It consists of 182 villages but settlement of only 101 villages was taken up in 1958. Two villages viz., Luhari Kalan and Zhuwar were settled for the first time while remaining villages were settled

earlier also in the years 1925–26 and 1933. The chain used for survey operations during the Settlement of 1925–26 and 1933 measured 152½ feet in length but no rent report was recorded during these operations. Arrangements only for realisation of land revenue in cash on village-wise basis were effected.

During the Settlement of 1958, the total area of 101 villages settled was 69,519 hectares. Out of total of villages, 99 villages were surveyed with a chain of 132 feet in length while two villages viz., Luhari Kalan and Jhuwar were surveyed with a chain of 152½ feet in length. The term of this settlement was 20 years. The rates of assessment is given in Appendix I. The total land revenue fixed for 17 villages was Rs. 1,94,414[1].

KOTRI—Settlement operations covering about 32,446 hectares of area in 26 villages of tahsil Kotri were undertaken in 1961–62 and completed in 1965. As the remaining villages of the tahsil had been settled in 1928, the revision of this settlement is already due. However, the land revenue realised from these villages is based on rent rates prevalent in 1928. During the survey operations of 25 villages, a standard chain measuring 132 feet in length was used. The assessment rates per acre as determined during the settlement are given in Appendix I. The term of settlement was fixed as twenty years. The total land revenue fixed for 25 villages of tahsil Kotri amounted to Rs. 1,05,161. The land revenue derived from these villages prior to this settlement was Rs. 63,744 only[2].

HURDA—Tahsil Hurda comprising 68 villages, covers an area of 61,732 hectares[3]. Settlement operations of these villages were undertaken for the first time in 1925 which continued till 1954 using the chain of 152½ feet length and on the basis of individual village. But no rent report could see the light of the day. Settlement was again taken up in 1965 which was completed in 1967. In these operations, a standard chain of 132 feet length was used. The period of settlement was proposed for 20 years in the rent report which was submitted to the State Government for approval. The report is, however, being revised on the advice of the government.

MANDALGARH—The tahsil consists of 301 villages covering an area of 1,48,939 hectares[4]. The last but one settlement of this tahsil was conducted during the period 1926–1931 while the present settlement was taken up in 1966 and completed in 1967 in which the chain measuring 132 feet length was used. The rent rate report so prepared and submitted to the

1. Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Bhilwara.
2. *ibid.* 3. *ibid.* 4. *ibid.*

State Government has, however, been returned for certain amendments. After carrying amendments, the report has again been submitted for approval of the government.

BANERA—The revenue settlement of tahsil Banera, which comprises 85 villages covering an area of 70,189 hectares, was first conducted during the years 1940 to 1950. Fifty one villages weremeasured with a chain of 152½ feet length and the remaining 34 villages were surveyed with a chain of 160 feet length. However, no rent report was prepared since the villages under the tahsil were held in Jagir. The present settlement of the tahsil which was started in 1968 is still under progress. The meauring chain of 165 feet in length is being used in these operations.

MANDAL—The tahsil which consists of 165 villages covering an area of 1,07,225 hectares, was first settled for revenue purposes during 1927 to 1954[1]. The chain used, measured 152½ feet in length. The present settlement operations were started in 1967. The work of survey and record writing has been completed while that of determination of rent rate is under progress.

BHILWARA—There are 135 villages in this tahsil covering an area of 1,06,707 hectares. The first settlement of this tahsil was conducted during the years 1925 to 1954 in which the chain used measured 152½ feet in length. The present settlement was taken up in 1968. The work of soil classification and rent rate determination is yet under progress.

SAHADA—Settlement operations in 98 villages covering an area of about 62,432 hectares in tahsil Sahada started for the first time in the year 1925 and were completed in 1953. The term of settlement was twenty five years. The standard chain used, measured 152½ feet in length. However, ten villages added to the tahsil from the former Gwalior State were measured with a chain of 150 feet in length.

RAIPUR—The land revenue settlement operations in this tahsil were conducted simultaneously with tahsil Sahada. The chain used measured 152½ feet in length in the villages of former Udaipur State while a chain measuring 150 feet in length was used in those villages which were transferred from the former Gwalior State.

ASIND—First setttlement operations in tahsil Asind were conducted during the years 1925–1953. There are 197 villages in this tahsil extending over an area of 1,12,947 hectares. The chain used for settlement purposes measured 152½ feet in length and the term of settlement was 25 years. The rates being determined for individual villages differed from one to other.

1. Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Bhilwara,

SHAHPURA—Before integration in 1949, Shahpura was an independent Chiefship. The land revenue system prevailing in the then Chiefship in the beginning of twentieth century was primitive under which the rent was collected both in cash and kind. Any form of fixed settlement was unknown. Besides, cultivators did not possess proprietory rights and were liable to ejection at any time when a fellow cultivator proposed to any rent on an increased basis. The revenue assessment was based on *Latai*, *Batai* and *Kaknut* systems.

Regular settlement operations in some of the areas of the former Chiefship were first undertaken during the years 1924–25[1]. The system of fluctuating assessment was introduced in the Chiefship under which the share of the Chiefship varied according to the condition of the crop produced[2]. The land revenue rates were fixed for 12 years[3].

In 1931, some reduction in the rent rates of every class of land was granted and the following reduction rates were determined[4]:

(i) *Chahi* 6 annas (36 paise) per rupee
(ii) *Talabi* 4 annas (25 paise) per rupee
(iii) *Barani* 3 annas (18 paise) per rupee

At the time of integration of Shahpura in Rajasthan, the Chiefship possessed proprietory rights in all lands, only the right of cultivation in the soil belonged to the cultivators. Those holding the land under *Patta* were entered as *Khatedars* and enjoyed heritable rights of occupancy. However, they could be ejected on the ground of long standing arrears. The other tenure was *Tabe-Marze-Raj* or tenants-at-will. Lands were also held rent-free by virtue of grants made by the Chiefship. The principal rent free tenures were *Chakrana udak* (gifts in charity) and *Devasthan* (religious).

Settlement operation in ten villages of tahsil Shahpura was undertaken in 1931 in which the standard chain used measured 152½ feet in length. Settlement of the remaining villages was conducted in 1953 with a chain of 165 feet in length. The term of settlement was fixed for 20 years.

The collection of land revenue is done by the village *Patwari* whose work is supervised by a land revenue inspector (*Girdawar*), the Tahsildar and the Sub-Divisional Officer. The District Collector has an overall supervision over the revenue collection work in the district.

1. *The Administration Report of Shahpura Chiefship*, 1924–25, p. 3.
2. *ibid.*
3. *ibid.*
4. *ibid.*, 1944–45, p. 17.

**Revenue Units**

The district is divided into 11 tahsils and each tahsil is divided into *Girdawar* circles and *Patwar* circles for purposes of collection of land revenue and agriculture statistics. At each tahsil headquarter, there is an office *Qanungo* who supervises the work of *Patwaris* and *Girdawars* (land records inspector) of the tahsil. The office *Qanungo* also deals with the establishment of land records and staff for land records of the tahsil. At the district headquarters, there functions a *Sadar Qanungo* (chief land records inspector) to supervise and inspect the work of office *Qanungos*, land revenue inspectors and *Patwaris* of the district. He also deals with the establishment of land records staff of the district. There are 28 *Girdawar* circles and 316 *Patwar* circles in the district. These are given in Appendix II.

**Income from land revenue**

The land revenue rates prevalent in Bhilwara district (tahsil-wise) in 1969–70 are given in Appendix III. Figures for the demand and collection of land revenue in recent years from the district are given in the following table[1]:

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Year | Demand (arrears & current) | Collection during the year | Remission/Suspension during the year | Balance at the end of the year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1960–61 | 37.97 | 32.06 | — | 5.91 |
| 1961–62 | 39.11 | 32.40 | 3.43 | 3.28 |
| 1962–63 | 39.11 | 32.40 | 3.43 | 3.28 |
| 1964–65 | 35.89 | 27.76 | — | 8.13 |
| 1965–66 | 49.19 | 12.68 | 20.83 | 15.68 |
| 1966–67 | 63.17 | 14.35 | 26.13 | 22.69 |
| 1967–68 | 72.36 | 42.14 | 21.38 | 8.84 |
| 1968–69 | 53.47 | 17.30 | 33.25 | 2.92 |
| 1969–70 | 64.15 | 51.23 | 1.87 | 8.05 |

The following is the statement of institution and disposal of revenue cases in the district for the period 1960–61 to 1969–70[2]:

| Year | Previous balance | Instituted during the year | Total | Disposed of during the year | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1960–61 | 1,493 | 9,265 | 10,758 | 8,761 | 1,997 |

1. *Statistical Abstracts, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1963 onwards.
2. *ibid.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1961–62 | 1,997 | 7,728 | 9,725 | 7,485 | 2,240 |
| 1962–63 | 2,240 | 8,143 | 10,383 | 7,170 | 1,309 |
| 1963–64 | 3,163 | 12,711 | 15,874 | 11,918 | 3,956 |
| 1964–65 | 3,956 | 9,957 | 13,913 | 10,401 | 3,512 |
| 1965–66 | 3,512 | 15,263 | 18,775 | 15,272 | 3,503 |
| 1966–67 | 3,503 | 11,203 | 14,706 | 10,465 | 4,241 |
| 1967–68 | 4,241 | 13,340 | 17,581 | 12,577 | 5,004 |
| 1968–69 | 5,004 | 13,029 | 18,033 | 12,584 | 5,449 |
| 1969–70 | 6,139 | 15,604 | 21,743 | 14,204 | 7,539 |

## LAND REFORMS

### Abolition of Jagirs

Since the formation of Rajasthan, several laws have been enacted to ameliorate the condition of cultivators. Progressive measures were first introduced in the form of ordinances which were replaced when the relevant acts were passed by the State legislature. One such measure was the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagir Act, 1952 which provided for the resumption of jagir lands, their revenue assessment, protection of *Khatedari* rights to tenants in jagir land and payment of compensation for the resumed jagir lands. At the time of passing of the Act, there were 948 *Jagir* villages and 627 *Khalsa* villages in the district[1]. According to the provisions of the Act, jagirdars were entitled to compensation for the resumption of their jagir lands according to the principles laid down in the Act. The compensation payable to a jagirdar was seven times his net income in the basic year. A comprehensive procedure was adopted for calculation of the net income. The amount of compensation was deemed to be due from the date of resumption of the jagir lands and carried simple interests at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from the date to the date of payment. The amount of compensation was paid in 15 equal yearly instalments, or at the option of the jagirdar, in 30 half yearly instalments. It was paid in cash or in bonds or partly in cash and partly in bonds. As a result of resumption of a jagir, the various rights of the jagirdar in respect of his jagir lands, forest, trees, wells, village sites, minerals, bazars etc., stood resumed to the State Government free from all incumbrances and rents and cesses accruing on the land after the date of resumption were payable to the government and the jagridar ceased to be liable to pay any tribute to the government save his existing indebtedness to the government on account of oustanding revenue arrears. Further, every tenant in

*Provisional

1. Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

a Jagir land who at the commencement of the Act was entered in the revenue records as a *Khatedar*, *Khadamdar* or *Pattedar* and had heritable rights in the tenancy was recognised as a *Khatedar* tenant with all the rights and privileges which were enjoyed by other *Khatedar* tenants in *Khalsa* areas under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955. The work of jagir resumption and determination of compensation was conducted till 1961–62 by a State Service Officer. He was assisted by three inspectors, ten clerks and a few class IV employees. The staff engaged at present in the Collectorate for this work consists of one assistant and three clerks.

The number of Jagirdars when compensation was paid along with the amount paid under the above Act from 1957–58 to 1962–63 is indicated below[1]:

| Year | No. of Jagirdars whom compensation was paid | Amount paid in '000 Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1957–58 | 619 | 995 |
| 1958–59 | 71 | 202 |
| 1959–60 | 601 | 128 |
| 1960–61 | 4,000 | 606 |
| 1961–62 | 7,000 | 827 |
| 1962–63 | 5,200 | 521 |

**Consolidation of Land Holdings**

The consolidation of land holdings aims at bringing together the scattered agricultural holding of a land holder at one place under a compac holding thereby increasing its utilisation. The cost of consolidation work is shared between the State Government, the Central Government and the individual land holder in the ratio of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total cost respectively. However, the work of consolidation has not been taken up n the district by the Settlement Department so far.

**Ceilings on land holdings**

The Rajasthan Tenancy (Fixation of Ceilings on Land) Rules, 1963 stipulate a maximum limit of 30 standard acres of land which a family of five persons can possess. Surplus with the family if any, would have to be urrendered to the government. The surplus land thus surrendered wil be allotted to landless persons as and when available. However, the rules have yet not been implemented in the district, though steps are under way to enforce its provisions in the area.

**Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1954**

The Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1954 was brought into force

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1959 onwards.

since the 9th August, 1954 with a view to encouraging the *Bhoodan* Movement initiated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave. It provides for the constitution of *Bhoodan Yagna* Board, donation of land to this Board, distribution of land received in donation to landless persons or community purposes and matters ancillary thereto. The following statement shows the area of land distributed and the number of families benefitted during the period 1959 to 1964[1]:

| Year | Land distributed (Hectares) | Families benefitted (Number) |
|---|---|---|
| 1959 | 120 | 128 |
| 1960 | 506 | 167 |
| 1961 | 714 | 162 |
| 1962 | 551 | 251 |
| 1963 | 777 | 142 |
| 1964 | 842 | 442 |

## ADMINISTRATION OF OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE

During the time of princely rule when this area formed a part of Udaipur State, the main sources of State's revenue, apart from the land revenue and some cesses which were realised with it were excise duty on liquor, fees on sale of drugs such as *Ganja* and *Bhang*, stamps and registration fee. In addition, the State derived some income from the Government of India for sale of salt. Some revenue also accrued to the State from export and transit duties in opium. The State also derived income from mines and industries, forest, electricity, public works and tributes from the Jagirdar[2]. At present, the main sources from which income is derived in the district are given below:

### STATE TAXES

EXCISE AND COMMERCIAL TAXES—Before 1964, the Excise and Taxation Department was responsible for the realisation of Excise, Entertainment Tax, Sales Tax, Passenger and Goods Tax etc. But in 1964, the department was bifurcated into (i) Excise Department and (ii) Commercial Taxes Department. The Commercial Taxes Department was entrusted with the assessment and collection of Sales Tax, Passenger and Goods Tax, Electricity Duty and Entertainment Tax.

Excise Duty is levied by the State Government under the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950 on country spirit, wine, imported beer, Indian beer, opium, poppy heads and *Bhang*. After the formation of Rajasthan

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1960 onwards.
2. *Reports on Administration of the Udaipur State* for various years.

in 1949, the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Excise and Taxation was headquartered at Bhilwara. This office continued till 1964 when taxation wa separated from Excise and for purposes of Excise, a District Excise Oficer was headquartered at Bhilwara. This set-up was again changed in 1968 when an Assistant Excise Officer was posted in the district and the office placed under the control of the District Excise Officer, Udaipur. This office deals with State Excise Duties which bring in considerable revenue in the Bhilwara district. The Assistant Excise Officer is assisted by seven excise inspectors, 28 guards, six clerks and some class IV employees. Excise inspectors help the Assistant Excise Officer in checking of the sale of country liquor, drugs and other excisable articles. Detailed description of the actual consumption of various intoxicants in the area and excise revenue is given in the chapter Other Social Services.

The work of assessment and collection of commercial taxes in the district is looked after by the office of the Commercial Taxes Officer, headquartered at Bhilwara. For administrative convenience, the district is divided into four wards, and each ward is placed under an Assistant Commercial Taxes Officer. The ward A has jurisdiction over Bhilwara town within specified municipal limits and the revenue tahsils of Bhilwara Udaipur, Sahada (Gangapur) and Kotri. The ward B has jurisdiction over areas (specified) of the Municipal Council of Bhilwara town and the revenue tahsils of Mandal, Asind, Hurda and Banera. The jurisdiction of ward C extends over revenue tahsils of Shahpura, Jahazpur and Mandalgarh. The remaining one ward is exclusively engaged in realising Rajasthan Passenger and Goods Transport Tax. The staff of the commercial taxes office, Bhilwara consists of seven commercial taxes inspectors, one office assistant, 31 clerks and 23 class IV employees. The controlling authority over the district office is the Assistant Commissioner, Commercial Taxes Department, Kota Division, Kota.

The Passenger and Goods Tax was introduced in the district in 1959. It is charged from passengers travelling in the Public Transport vehicles and levied on the goods transported by public goods carriers. The staff of the department therefore, is authorised to check all the public motor vehicles carrying passengers and goods in order to check tax evasion. The rates of the tax, which is charged on the value of the fare or freight, depends on the types of the roads on which the vehicles ply. For auto-rickshaws and other three wheelers, this tax is charged in a lumpsum. The public transport vehicles are taxed according to their loading capacity and the area of their operation.

Sales Tax which was introduced in the district in 1955 is levied on

certain specified articles at a rate fixed by the Government from time to time. The articles specified in the list are of multitudinous variety from gold and silver bullion to cereals and pulses and the rates of tax on them also vary largely.

The Entertainment Tax, introduced in the district in 1957 is levied on all entertainment provided for the public unless they are exempted by the government under specified orders. It is levied on the value of he ticket for admission to the entertainment shows. This is further enhaned according to the capacity of the hall or the theatre and its upper limitis regulated in proportion to the local population.

The revenue collected by the Commercial Taxes Department from 1961–62 to 1969–70 is given below[1]:

(Rs. in thousand)

| Year | Sales tax | Entertainment tax | Rajasthan Passanger and Goods Transport tax |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1961–62 | 914 | N.R. | N.R. |
| 1962–63 | 1,146 | N.R. | N.R. |
| 1963–64 | 1,686 | 86 | 361 |
| 1964–65 | 2,083 | 76 | 421 |
| 1965–66 | 2,679 | 98 | 597 |
| 1966–67 | 2,782 | 111 | 775 |
| 1967–68 | 3,438 | 142 | 838 |
| 1968–69 | 4,893 | 162 | 949 |
| 1969–70 | 6,949 | 211 | 1,105 |

The above table reveals that revenue from the Sales Tax has considerably increased in the district. Similarly tax income from Entertainment Tax and R.P.G.T. has also increased proverbially.

REGISTRATION FEE—Under the Indian Registration Act of 190 registration of certain documents is compulsory while it is optional in ca of others. Registration is optional in case of documents namely wil adoption certificate and *Mukhtarnamah* (authorisation) and the fees charge thereon are Rs. 20, Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 each respectively. Documen whose registration is compulsory relate to sale and mortgage, settlemen release and *Bakshis* (donation) etc. The fee charged on registration c such documents is determined by the State Government from time to time Documents extended by or in favour of co-operative credit societies, lan

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1962 onwards.
N.R. = Not reported.

mortgage banks, urban banks and housing co-operative societies are exempted from the Registration Fee.

The Sub-Divisional Officer stationed at district headquarters has been delegated the powers of the District Registrar. In rest of the district, the Tahsildars have been delegated the powers of Sub-Registrars in their respective tahsils. The Collector of the district is empowered to hear appeals against the orders of Sub-Registrars within his jurisdiction and he exercises overall control and supervision over registration work in the district. All the Sub-Registrars submit periodical returns to the Collector. A record of all the registered documents is kept in the district and on application and deposit of proper fees, their certified copies can be obtained.

The following table gives the number of documents registered and the total registration fees collected in the district during the period 1964–65 to 1969–70[1]:

| Year | No. of documents registered | Income from registration (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1964–65 | 3,214 | 49,635 |
| 1965–66 | 3,836 | 74,244 |
| 1966–67 | 4,180 | 82,997 |
| 1967–68 | 4,743 | 96,470 |
| 1968–69 | 4,369 | 64,707 |
| 1969–70 | 4,597 | 99,848 |

STAMPS—Under the Stamp Law, 1953, the District Treasury Officer has been empowered to function as the custodian of stamps in the district. He is responsible both for storage as well as distribution and sale of stamps to the sub-treasuries and stamp vendors who work under him. Stamps both judicial and non-judicial are supplied to the Treasury Officer by the Superintendent of Stamps, Rajasthan. There are six stamp vendors at the district headquarters appointed by the Collector. Commission allowed to a stamp vendor on the sale of judicial stamps throughout the district is Rs. 1.55 per cent while on the sale of non-judicial stamps, it has been fixed Rs. 3.10 per cent at the district headquarters, Rs. 4.63 per cent at Sub-Divisional headquarters and Rs. 6.20 per cent at tahsil headquarters. During the year 1969–70, non-judicial stamps worth Rs. 4,37,009 and judicial stamps worth Rs. 1,71,884 were sold in the district.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEE—The work of registration of vehicle is performed by the Collector in the district and a fee is charged on

1. Source: The Collectorate, Bhilwara.

this account. A motor vehicle sub-inspector and a transport clerk function at the district level for registration of motor vehicles and timely realisation of road taxes etc. Besides, a mechanical sub-inspector functions in the district for inspection purposes of vehicles. In 1969–70, registration fee on trucks and buses, motor cycles, jeeps and cars and tractors was charged at the rate of Rs. 32, Rs. 5, Rs. 16 and Rs. 5 per vehicle respectively. The following table gives the total number of motor vehicles registered and registration fee realised during the years 1961–62 to 1969–70[1]:

| Year | No. of vehicles registered | Registration fee (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1961–62 | 41 | 762 |
| 1962–63 | 29 | 535 |
| 1963–64 | 27 | 496 |
| 1964–65 | 115 | 1,810 |
| 1965–66 | 110 | 1,722 |
| 1966–67 | 139 | 1,908 |
| 1967–68 | 92 | 1,606 |
| 1968–69 | 146 | 3,146 |
| 1969–70 | 68 | 1,765 |

## ADMINISTRATION OF CENTRAL TAXES

### Central Excise

The district falls within the jurisdiction of the Deputy Collector, Central Excise and Customs, Jaipur. The functions of the Central Excise Department at the district level are being looked after by the Superintendent, Central Excise with his headquarters at Bhilwara. His office is staffed with four inspectors (Junior Officers) and four class four employees. The jurisdiction of this office extends over the whole Bhilwara district and it exercises control over excisable manufactured goods and un-manufactured tobacco. Junior Officers also control tobacco cultivation, gold dealers and customs work in the area. Revenue realisation on account of Central Excise during the last six years is given below[3]:

(Rs. in '000)

| S.No. | Commodity | Years | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1965–66 | 1966–67 | 1967–68 | 1968–69 | 1969–70 | 1970–71 |
| 1. | Tea package | — | — | — | — | — | 0.1 |
| 2. | Vegetable products | — | — | 155.4 | 680.8 | 951.3 | 1,280.6 |
| 3. | Soap | — | — | — | — | 0.3 | 13.7 |
| 4. | Rayon synthetic yarn | 42.9 | 19.4 | 366.9 | 1,199.1 | 3,572.8 | 5,410.0 |

1. Source: Collectorate, Bhilwara.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Cotton yarn | 782.55 | 696.08 | 807.7 | 1,140.9 | 848.6 | 861.8 |
| 6. | Woollen yarn | 43.8 | 88.0 | 68.0 | 98.5 | 122.9 | 78.4 |
| 7. | Cotton fabrics | 817.6 | 763.6 | 760.3 | 685.9 | 700.4 | 615.17 |
| 8. | Copper and copper alloys | 53.14 | 39.1 | 38.7 | 47.0 | 34.6 | 43.4 |
| 9. | Asbestos cement products | 0.07 | 0.1 | 0.07 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.7 |
| 10. | Zinc | — | — | — | — | 0.1 | 0.07 |
| 11. | Electric wiring and cable | — | — | 2.5 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 3.8 |
| 12. | Motor vehicles | — | — | — | — | — | 0.7 |
| 13. | Metal containers | — | — | — | — | 1.8 | 63.5 |
| 14. | Tobacco un-manufactured | 65.1 | 62.0 | 74.0 | 63.8 | 126.4 | 168.5 |
| 15. | *Khandsari* sugar | 0.05 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 16. | Paints and varnishes | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | — | — | — |

The other sources of central revenue in the district include Post and Telegraph, Telephone, Railways and Income Tax whose district-wise revenue figures are not available.

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## APPENDIX I

**Rates of revenue fixed for the villages of tahsil Jahazpur according to the soil classification during the settlement of 1958[1]**

| Name of soil | Class I | | Class II | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Highest | Lowest | Highest | Lowest |
| *Chahi* | 6.00 | 1.80 | 4.40 | 1.60 |
| *Nehri* | 3.00 | 1.70 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| *Deegar Peelai* | — | — | 2.20 | 2.00 |
| *Peta* | 2.85 | 1.20 | 1.30 | 1.20 |
| *Khadi* | 1.50 | 1.20 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| *Nal* | 0.95 | 0.60 | 0.80 | 0.50 |
| *Barani* | 0.70 | 0.35 | 0.60 | 0.30 |
| *Beed* | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.20 |
| *Parab* | 0.20 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.10 |

**Rates of revenue fixed for the villages of tahsil Kotri according to the soil classification during the settlement of 1965[2]**

| Name of soil | Highest | Lowest |
|---|---|---|
| *Chahi* | 5.10 | 2.00 |
| *Nehri* | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| *Peta* | 1.50 | 1.25 |
| *Barani* | 1.25 | 0.30 |
| *Beed* | 0.30 | 0.20 |
| *Banjad* | 0.20 | 0.15 |

1. Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Bhilwara.
2. *ibid.*

## APPENDIX II

**Girdawar (inspector) and Patwar circles of Bhilwara district (as on 31st March, 1970)**

| S.No. | Name of Tahsil | *Girdawar* Circle (Inspector) | *Patwar* Circle |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bhilwara | 1. Bhilwara | 1. Bhilwara |
| | | | 2. Sanganer |
| | | | 3. Kadu Kota |
| | | | 4. Arjiya |
| | | | 5. Malola |
| | | | 6. Richhra |
| | | | 7. Seedriyas |
| | | | 8. Harnal Kalan |
| | | | 9. Mahuwa |
| | | 2. Suwana | 1. Pansal |
| | | | 2. Suwana |
| | | | 3. Atun |
| | | | 4. Kanda |
| | | | 5. Haled |
| | | | 6. Bholi |
| | | | 7. Danthal |
| | | | 8. Roopaheli |
| | | 3. Pur | 1. Pur |
| | | | 2. Kacholiya |
| | | | 3. Gundli |
| | | | 4. Gurlan |
| | | | 5. Bhopalgarh |
| | | | 6. Seturiya |
| | | | 7. Sangwa |
| | | | 8. Dariba |
| | | | 9. Karoi Kalan |
| | | 4. Hameergarh | 1. Bardod |
| | | | 2. Mangrop |
| | | | 3. Hameergarh |
| | | | 4. Amali |
| | | | 5. Ajiyada (Ojadha) |
| | | | 6. Kherabad |
| | | | 7. Saroopganj |
| | | | 8. Deoali (Dabli) |
| | | | 9. Peepli |

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APPENDIX II (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 2. Sahada | 1. Gangapur | 1. Koshithal<br>2. Ullai<br>3. Chawandiya<br>4. Delana<br>5. Melooni<br>6. Nandsa<br>7. Cheerkhera<br>8. Amli<br>9. Mahendragarh<br>10. Bhoonas<br>11. Dhosar<br>12. Arniya<br>13. Ganeshpura<br>14. Shivrati<br>15. Gangapur |
| | 2. Sahada | 1. Gangapur<br>2. Sahara<br>3. Kangani<br>4. Soorawas<br>5. Bharak<br>6. Lakhola<br>7. Sonpana<br>8. Araniya<br>9. Salera<br>10. Negadiyon ka khera<br>11. Khankhla<br>12. Potla<br>13. Manjhawas |
| 3. Mandal | 1. Mandal | 1. Mandal<br>2. Bhagwanpura<br>3. Keriya<br>4. Thuwal (Dhunwala)<br>5. Almas<br>6. Suras<br>7. Baori<br>8. Bheemriyas<br>9. Meja |

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APPENDIX II (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| | 2. Bemali | 1. Bemali |
| | | 2. Amdala |
| | | 3. Cheelesar |
| | | 4. Nimbahera |
| | | 5. Bawolas |
| | | 6. Umri |
| | | 7. Ladoowas |
| | | 8. Chandras |
| | | 9. Rampuriya |
| | | 10. Dahimatha |
| | 3. Bagor | 1. Bagor |
| | | 2. Kabradiya |
| | | 3. Luhariya |
| | | 4. Leswa |
| | | 5. Jorawarpura |
| | | 6. Padu (Bhadu) |
| | | 7. Peethas |
| | | 8. Ghoras |
| | | 9. Tahuka |
| | 4. Kareda | 1. Kareda |
| | | 2. Gyangarh |
| | | 3. Chitamba |
| | | 4. Gorkhiya |
| | | 5. Bhabhana |
| | | 6. Dhuwala (Dhunwala) |
| | | 7. Keermal |
| | | 8. Thana |
| | | 9. Shivpur |
| 4. Mandalgarh | 1. Kachhola | 1. Genoli |
| | | 2. Shyampura |
| | | 3. Kachhola |
| | | 4. Manpura |
| | | 5. Jhanjola |
| | | 6. Sarthala |
| | | 7. Beekhran |
| | | 8. Thamiya (Dhammia) |
| | | 9. Thalkalan |

APPENDX II (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| | | 10. Mahuwa |
| | | 11. Rajgarh |
| | 2. Mandalgarh | 1. Jojwa |
| | | 2. Ladpura |
| | | 3. Mandalgarh |
| | | 4. Kalyanpura |
| | | 5. Kachrol |
| | | 6. Katwara |
| | | 7. Seengoli |
| | | 8. Jaliya |
| | | 9. Sooras |
| | | 10. Bakani (Baroodni) |
| | | 11. Bigod |
| | | 12. Sarana |
| | 3. Bijolian | 1. Tharoda |
| | | 2. Gopalpura |
| | | 3. Ganeshpura |
| | | 4. Chand-ji-ki-Kheri |
| | | 5. Tiliswa |
| | | 6. Bijoliya Khurd |
| | | 7. Saloriya |
| | | 8. Bhooti |
| | | 9. Bijoliya Kala |
| | | 10. Jalindi |
| | | 11. Bhopatpura |
| | | 12. Reanda |
| 5. Kotri | 1. Kotri | 1. Kotri |
| | | 2. Udaliyas |
| | | 3. Reeth |
| | | 4. Redwas |
| | | 5. Satola-ka-khera |
| | | 6. Lasariya |
| | | 7. Ban-ka-khera |
| | | 8. Badla |
| | | 9. Akola |
| | | 10. Jeewa khera |
| | | 11. Bodiyas |
| | | 12. Gendlya |

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APPENDIX II (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| | | 13. Amba |
| | | 14. Sunthepa |
| | | 15. Kakroli |
| | | 16. Nand |
| | 2. Sankhda | 1. Borda |
| | | 2. Visnya |
| | | 3. Dantra |
| | | 4. Kankrolya |
| | | 5. Paroli |
| | | 6. Kotaj |
| | | 7. Nandrai |
| | | 8. Raser |
| | | 9. Birdhol |
| | | 10. Guhali |
| | | 11. Kishangarh |
| | | 12. Gega ka-Khera |
| 6. Jahazpur | 1. Jahazpur | 1. Gandher |
| | | 2. Titor |
| | | 3. Bawori |
| | | 4. Ropan |
| | | 5. Bharni kalan |
| | | 6. Jamoli |
| | | 7. Pander |
| | | 8. Bihara |
| | | 9. Jahazpur |
| | | 10. Gangithala |
| | | 11. Amarwasi |
| | | 12. Uncha |
| | | 13. Tikad |
| | | 14. Gadoli |
| | | 15. Luhari kala |
| | 2. Peeplund | 1. Sarsiya |
| | | 2. Itunda |
| | | 3. Bileta |
| | | 4. Godpura |
| | | 5. Peeplund |
| | | 6. Ulela |
| | | 7. Khajoori |

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APPENDIX II (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| | | 8. Amalda |
| | | 9. Amargarh |
| | | 10. Bileta |
| | | 11. Baroda |
| | | 12. Sangarchauri |
| 7. Shahpura | 1. Phulia | 1. Phooliya Kalan |
| | | 2. Dhanop |
| | | 3. Bachh Khera |
| | | 4. Taswariya |
| | | 5. Lubaria |
| | | 6. Lasudiya |
| | | 7. Rahar |
| | | 8. Basida (Bansera) |
| | | 9. Hukampura |
| | | 10. Sangariya |
| | | 11. Dabla Chanda |
| | 2. Shahpura | 1. Shahpura |
| | | 2. Pooliya Khurd |
| | | 3. Gindolia |
| | | 4. Kadi Sahna |
| | | 5. Harnia Rasa |
| | | 6. Raghurajpura |
| | | 7. Dheekola |
| | | 8. Hantmaria |
| | | 9. Bhojpura |
| | | 10. Lunas |
| 8. Asind | 1. Badnor | 1. Badnor |
| | | 2. Bhatsi (Bhadasi) |
| | | 3. Ratanpura |
| | | 4. Bhejpura |
| | | 5. Chainpura |
| | | 6. Bajoonda |
| | | 7. Para |
| | | 8. Akadsada |
| | | 9. Mogar |
| | | 10. Ojayama |
| | | 11. Patan |
| | | 12. Chatarpura |

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APPENDIX II (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| | | 13. Rampura |
| | | 14. Antali |
| | | 15. Maderau (Motras) |
| | | 16. Sangramgarh |
| | 2. Asind | 1. Asind |
| | | 2. Barana |
| | | 3. Magaria (Mogar) |
| | | 4. Katar |
| | | 5. Raghunathpura |
| | | 6. Eorela |
| | | 7. Radawar |
| | | 8. Parasoli Jagpura |
| | | 9. Shambhoogarh |
| | | 10. Barsani |
| | | 11. Ambesar |
| | | 12. Kanwlas |
| | 3. Karwiyala | 1. Kariyala |
| | | 2. Nimbahera |
| | | 3. Sareri |
| | | 4. Palri |
| | | 5. Lachhoora |
| | | 6. Ratanpura |
| | | 7. Teeloli |
| | | 8. Daulatgarh |
| | | 9. Jhalara |
| | | 10. Kotipur |
| | | 11. Kaliyas |
| | | 12. Iras |
| | | 13. Ganglas |
| | | 14. Rooppura |
| 9. Raipur | 1. Raipur | 1. Raipur |
| | | 2. Bisaua |
| | | 3. Mira |
| | | 4. Bagoliya |
| | | 5. Thala |
| | | 6. Sarreth |
| | | 7. Nathriyas |

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APPENDIX II (Contd.)

| 1 | | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 8. Nahri |
| | | | 9. Kotiapura |
| | | | 10. Asaholi |
| | | 2. Mokhunda | 1. Mokhunda |
| | | | 2. Nandsha |
| | | | 3. Khemalna |
| | | | 4. Deoriya |
| | | | 5. Jharol |
| | | | 6. Khakharmala |
| | | | 7. Palra |
| | | | 8. Peetha-ka-khera |
| | | | 9. Kot |
| 10. | Hurda | 1. Hurda | 1. Hurda Magra |
| | | | 2. Hurda Soja |
| | | | 3. Kotri |
| | | | 4. Lamba |
| | | | 5. Khajri |
| | | | 6. Dantra |
| | | | 7. Gagora |
| | | | 8. Jalampura |
| | | | 9. Madera |
| | | | 10. Sultanpura |
| | | 2. Roopaheli | 1. Roopaheli |
| | | | 2. Angucha |
| | | | 3. Kamliyas |
| | | | 4. Garhwalon-ki-kheera |
| | | | 5. Tonkarwara |
| | | | 6. Baratiya |
| | | | 7. Sareri |
| | | | 8. Sodar |
| | | | 9. Bhojras |
| 11. | Banera | 1. Banera | 1. Banera |
| | | | 2. Baran |
| | | | 3. Balesaria |
| | | | 4. Badan |
| | | | 5. Salaria Kala |
| | | | 6. Rakshi |

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APPENDX II (Concld.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| | | 7. Bamania |
| | | 8. Sardar Nagar |
| | | 9. Kankoliya |
| | | 10. Babrana |
| | | 11. Mahuwa Khurd |
| | | 12. Khrealiya |
| | 2. Rayla | 1. Dabla |
| | | 2. Gharta |
| | | 3. Badarwa |
| | | 4. Kurdiya Kalan |
| | | 5. Nimbahera kalan |
| | | 6. Mushi |
| | | 7. Ulreda |
| | | 8. Mengras |
| | | 9. Lambiya khurd |
| | | 10. Rala |
| | | 11. Loombiya kalan |
| | | 12. Roopaheli khurd |
| | | 13. Kasoriya |

Source : Collectorate, Bhilwara.

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## APPENDIX III

**List of land revenue rates per hectare in tahsils of the district Bhilwara (1969–70)[1]**

(Rs.)

| S.No. | Name of tahsil | Irrigated | | Non-irrigated | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Highest | Lowest | Highest | Lowest | |
| 1. | Bhilwara | 36.50 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 0.60 | |
| 2. | Sahada | 36.00 | 10.00 | 0.90 | 0.60 | |
| 3. | Mandal | 46.50 | 2.33 | 23.25 | 0.30 | |
| 4. | Banera | 32.00 | 2.00 | 12.00 | 0.50 | |
| 5. | (i) Mandalgarh | 23.17 | 4.63 | 4.63 | 0.57 | |
| | (ii) Kachola | 27.80 | 9.27 | 9.27 | 0.57 | In the three |
| | (iii) Bijolian | 37.07 | 25.48 | 18.53 | 0.57 | revenue circles |
| 6. | Kotri | 37.20 | 6.98 | 11.62 | 0.29 | of tahsil Man- |
| 7. | Shahpura | 38.00 | 7.25 | 7.25 | 0.75 | dalgarh the |
| 8. | Jahazpur | 37.20 | 4.90 | 9.30 | 0.60 | rates are diffe- |
| 9. | Asind | 40.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 0.30 | rent. |
| 10. | Hurda | 44.40 | 4.95 | 7.00 | 0.25 | |
| 11. | Raipur | 43.00 | 5.00 | 12.00 | 0.30 | |

1. Source : The Collectorate, Bhilwara.

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CHAPTER XII

# LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

## INCIDENCE OF CRIMES

The following table reveals the type and number of crimes in the district registered by the police for the period 1960 to 1970[1]:

| Year | Dacoity | Robbery | Murder | Riot | Burglary | Cattle theft | Other theft | Misc. IPC. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1960 | 1 | 20 | 17 | 52 | 242 | 133 | 119 | 306 | 890 |
| 1961 | 1 | 10 | 18 | 41 | 252 | 84 | 129 | 303 | 838 |
| 1962 | 2 | 18 | 14 | 56 | 311 | 72 | 165 | 309 | 947 |
| 1963 | – | 19 | 13 | 104 | 279 | 79 | 226 | 410 | 1,130 |
| 1964 | 1 | 22 | 17 | 104 | 354 | 74 | 175 | 521 | 1,268 |
| 1965 | 3 | 25 | 15 | 139 | 379 | 60 | 209 | 478 | 1,308 |
| 1966 | 3 | 27 | 14 | 153 | 415 | 76 | 254 | 523 | 1,465 |
| 1967 | 4 | 28 | 23 | 167 | 388 | 99 | 249 | 570 | 1,528 |
| 1968 | 3 | 32 | 23 | 156 | 340 | 86 | 262 | 664 | 1,566 |
| 1969 | 5 | 33 | 25 | 210 | 453 | 65 | 312 | 702 | 1,805 |
| 1970 | 6 | 53 | 25 | 203 | 435 | 88 | 298 | 817 | 1,925 |

Burglary, other thefts, cattle thefts and riots are among the frequently committed crimes in the district. During the period 1960 to 1970, cases of burglary almost doubled, other theft more than doubled and rioting just multiplied four times. The number of miscellaneous crimes punishable under the Indian Penal Code also increased. As regards the incidence of crimes during the decade 1960 to 1970, the years 1969 and 1970 were the worst years. Increase in the incidence of crimes such as theft, cattle theft and riots is mainly due to increase in population, development of transportation facilities and continuous famine conditions in the area. Increase in burglary and miscellaneous crimes can be attributed to rapid industrialisation in urban areas and existence of a large floating population in the district. Besides, lack of statutory control over members of tribes such as Kanjars, Sansis and Baories has led to increase in all types of crimes. Above all, the rise in prices of commodities and consequent hardship to poor people has been a tempting factor to poor, hard driven people.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1961 onwards.

The results of the efforts made for the recovery of stolen property for the period 1959 to 1970 are given below in a table[1]:

| Year | Property stolen (Rs.) | Property recovered (Rs.) | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1959 | 1,67,657 | 1,03,823 | 61.9 |
| 1960 | 1,60,299 | 58,690 | 36.6 |
| 1961 | 1,83,572 | 84,774 | 46.2 |
| 1962 | 2,11,092 | 1,00,862 | 47.3 |
| 1963 | 1,43,841 | 61,438 | 42.7 |
| 1964 | 1,74,420 | 83,674 | 48.0 |
| 1965 | 2,90,953 | 1,37,884 | 47.4 |
| 1966 | 2,80,400 | 1,53,233 | 54.6 |
| 1967 | 4,58,274 | 3,21,115 | 70.1 |
| 1968 | 4,98,710 | 2,68,663 | 53.9 |
| 1969 | 3,19,577 | 1,77,930 | 55.7 |
| 1970 | 3,80,616 | 1,73,929 | 45.7 |

From the above statement it appears that both the value of property stolen and the percentage of recovery of stolen property during the period 1965 to 1969 increased as compared to the period 1959 to 1964.

## ORGANISATION OF POLICE FORCE

### Historical background

Since the present district of Bhilwara is mainly formed out of some administrative districts of the former Udaipur State and the entire area of Shahpura Chiefship, the development of police organisation in the areas is closely linked with the growth of police department in the former Udaipur State and the Shahpura Chiefship.

Police duties in the former Udaipur (Mewar) State, till the beginning of the 20th century were performed by a police force numbering 537 in 1904–05 of all ranks[2]. It was armed with swords and batons and functioned under a Superintendent of Police. In the *Hakumats* (Administrative Units-Bhilwara being one of them), police duties were performed by irregular troops of the State and the contingents furnished by the Jaghirdars. The police force was placed in *Thanas* and functioned under the immediate orders of the various *Hakims* or heads of districts. The organisation of police in *Hakumats* was very defective judging from frequent complaints about oppression and inadequate arrangements for protection. Since these irregular troops were not controlled by any centra

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1960 onwards.
2. Erskine, K.D.: *The Rajputana Gazetteers, Mewar Residency* (1908), Vol. II-A, p. 80.

authority, a complete lack of cohesion and direction prevailed[1]. This police set-up continued without any appreciable change till 1930 when the regular police department was created for the first time[2]. The strength of the police force was increased in order to prevent and detect crimes and maintain peace and order. The police force in the districts which till then functioned under the *Hakims* was placed under the control of the Police Department.

Some notable changes in the organisation of police were effected again in 1940. The strength of the constabulary was raised to 1,764 and its pay was also raised in order to recruit efficient personnel. Formerly, the mounted police was recruited under the *Jiledari* system which implied hereditary and mortgageable rights in their offices. This system was given up by paying a fixed amount in cash as compensation to those who had this right. In 1940–41, a committee consisting of the Inspector General of Police, the Commandant of Mewar State forces and a Medical Officer was appointed for the selection of personnel for the police force. In 1940, a new force, called the armed police, equipped with improved arms, was constituted and a regular programme of training was initiated[3]. A system of cash rewards and commendation certificates for good work was introduced. Besides, the work of Finger Bureau was started and the strength of the Criminal Investigation Department was raised.

At the end of 1942, the total strength of the constabulary force in the entire Udaipur State was 2,360 out of which 2,025 belonged to civil police and 335 to the armed police. There were in all 54 police stations and 119 police out-posts[4]. The set-up of 1942 continued in the State till 1948 when the State was integrated into Rajasthan.

In the erstwhile Chiefship of Shahpura, which also forms part of the Bhilwara district, police duties were performed till the beginning of the twentieth century solely by a small police force headed by a Superintendent. Under him functioned one inspector and four sub-inspectors of police and some constables. The police constables were equipped with swords and small clubs for discharging their duties. Besides, some village Chowkidars also functioned in the countryside in order to maintain order, report and detect crime. In 1904–05, there were four police stations in the Chiefship located at Shahpura, Phulia, Dhinkola and Sangaria each being under the charge of a sub-inspector. In addition to police stations, there were four police out-posts at Amli, Kanechan, Karmadevas and

1. *Report on the Administration of the Mewar State*, 1904–05, p. 7.
2. *ibid.*, 1940–41, 42, p. 55.
3. *ibid.*, 1940–41, p. 55. 4. *ibid.*

Bilia[1]. This set up continued till 1914–15 when an Intelligence Department was added to the police organisation. In 1930–31, the police department was reorganised on the pattern of British Police in the neighbouring area of Ajmer-Merwara. Police out-posts were established at many places, registers and forms in use of the British Police were introduced and police officers were sent for training to Government Training Colleges in British India. Before the integration of the Chiefship in Rajasthan in 1948, the strength of the police included one Superintendent, two inspectors, nine sub-inspectors, 20 head constables, 88 constables, 86 village chowkidars and a few ministerial personnel. For police purpose the entire area was divided into five *Thanas* at Shahpura, Phulia, Dhikola, Lasaria and Arwar, each placed in-charge of a sub-inspector. There were also three police out-posts at Borda, Amli and Kanachen[2].

**Police Organisation after the formation of Rajasthan**

After the formation of Rajasthan, district Bhilwara was placed in the Udaipur Range. It was divided into four police circles, 20 police stations and 40 police out-posts. Besides, Reserve Police Lines, and the City and Traffic Control Police were stationed at the district headquarters. The district police functioned under the Deputy Superintendent of Police who was assisted by two Circle Officers of Mandalgarh and Shahpura of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. These Circle Officers were in turn assisted by one police inspector each. A list of circles, police stations and out-posts is given in Appendix I.

**Existing set-up**

Subject to the orders of the State Government and the Inspector General of Police in their respective spheres of authority, the direction and regulation of the Police throughout the district is vested in the Superintendent of Police as the executive head of the force under him, including administrative control, arms, drill, discipline and other matters of an executive nature. He is directly responsible to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Udaipur Range, with headquarters at Udaipur. In matters of administration, he is assistted by one Additional Superintendent of Police and one Deputy Superintendent of Police. The entire police of the district is divided into five circles-viz., Bhilwara, Gangapur, Gulabpura, Shahpura and Mandalgarh. These are placed under the control of the Additional Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Superintendent of Police. The circles are again divided into police stations which in their turn are sub-divided into police out-posts. The distribution of Police

1. *Report on the Administration of the Shahpura Chiefship*, 1904–05, p. 7.
2. *ibid.*, 1944–45.

circles, police stations and police out-posts in 1969 is given in Appendix II at the end of the chapter.

The police force in the district is categorised as armed police and civil police. The former goes into operation where dacoities and robberies are committed. The services of the armed police are also utilised for escorting the treasury and for the protection of government property. It is deployed for restoration of security and order during riots or emergencies, if any.

The total strength of the police force in 1969, included one Superintendent of Police, one Additional Superintendent of Police, one Deputy Superintendent of Police, six inspectors of police, 42 sub-inspectors of police, eight assistant sub-inspectors of police, 130 head constables and 862 constables. In 1969, the strength of the armed police consisted of one inspector of police, 41 head constables and 194 constables. Among the existing strength of the civil police in the district are included one Superintendent of Police, one Additional Superintendent of Police, one Deputy Superintendent of Police, 5 inspectors of police, 41 sub-inspectors of police, 8 assistant sub-inspectors of police, 89 head constables and 668 constables.

The functions of the district police are varied. They include prevention and detection of crimes, maintenance of law and order, escorting and guarding prisoners and guarding treasuries etc. They have also to perform many other duties connected with the maintenance of law and order and service of summons, execution of warrants and the prosecution of criminals. For prosecution work, one prosecuting inspector of police and eight sub-inspectors of police who are preferably law graduates are employed in the force. In order to maintain law and order situation in the district, the Superintendent of Police functions in close association of the District Magistrate (Collector)

**Training**

The importance of initial and inservice training to police personnel hardly needs any elaboration, Police constables are sent for initial training of Recruit Course of nine months duration to concerned Range Training Centres. Police personnel of Bhilwara district are sent for Recruits Course at Range Training Centre, Udaipur. After completion of this course, they are posted in the district. After completing five years of service, they undergo a Refresher Course of three months duration at Range Training Centre located at range headquarters, Udaipur. Only those who have attained the age of 45 years are exempted from the Refresher Course Training.

Police personnel such as head constables, assistant sub-inspectors of police and sub-inspectors of police undergo Promotion Cadre Course of four to six months duration at Police Training School, Kishangarh on qualifying the test as per Rajasthan Police Subordinate Service Rules, 1968.

The armed police head constables are sent for Promotion Cadre Course at Rajasthan Armed Constabulary Training Centre, Jodhpur for ten weeks, The civil police sub-inspectors of police are sent for Specialised Courses to Criminal Investigation Department, Special Branch, Jaipur and Central Detective Training School, Calcutta or Hyderabad. Nominations and number of personnel for training are decided by the Inspector General of Police, Jaipur. The police officers of the cadre of Rajasthan Police Service are directed for training of Specialisation Courses as and when the necessity arises. The Indian Police Service Officers are also sent for advance course training of six months duration to the Police Training Academy, Mount Abu. The Inspector General of Police, Rajasthan decides how many people to nominate for such training.

**Welfare of Police Personnel**

Welfare activities for the police personnel are undertaken with a view to amiliorating their living conditions. A mess is run at the Police Lines for police personnel who are not provided with family accommodation. Head constables and constables taking their meals in the mess in Police Lines receive mess allowance @ Rs. 12 per month per man. The rate of mess allowance at police stations is Rs. 5 per month per man.

One Consumers' Co-operative Canteen is being run in the Police Lines, where articles of daily use such as general merchandise, food grains, tea and snacks are sold at somewhat below the market rates.

A small dispensary staffed with a compounder and a part-time doctor from the Government Hospital is being run in the Police Lines to provide first aid. Cases requiring hospitalisation are referred to the General Hospital.

A playground and a turf ground are provided near the Police Lines for foot-ball and other games. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 1,000 per year is sanctioned. The deficit, if any, is made out from the Sports Fund which is a contributary fund of the police personnel.

There is a recreation club in the police lines in which newspapers, magazines and books of general interest are subscribed. Besides, a radiogram and record library have olso been provided in the club for the use of police force in the district.

Expenditure on welfare activities is incurred out of the welfare and canteen funds which are collected by the police personnel themselves

by staging cultural shows etc., in accordance with the Rajasthan Police Welfare and Canteen Rules approved by the State Government.

## AUXILIARY ORGANISATIONS

### Traffic Police

The Traffic Police in Bhilwara consists of one sub-inspector of police, one assistant sub-inspector of police, two head constables and 20 constables. This small contingent is not separately sanctioned but forms part of the police force sanctioned for the district. It functions under the control of the Superintendent of Police and is responsible for controlling traffic in the Bhilwara city according to traffic rules.

### Mounted Police

Sanctioned in 1966, it consists of one head constable and ten constables and forms part of the police force sanctioned for the district, Its main function is to control crowds and patrol localities when required to do so.

### Detective Special Branch (D. S. B.)

The Detective Special Branch comprising two sub-inspectors of police, three head constables and ten constables has been functioning in the district for collection of intelligence and maintenance of security of very important persons visiting the district.

### Village Defence Societies

There are 234 village defence societies functioning in various villages of Bhilwara district for maintaining internal security.

### Challani Guards

There are five *Challani* guards at Gulabpura, Shahpura, Gangapur, Mandalgarh and Jahazpur in this district. Each of the *Challani* guard consists of one head constable and four constables, These guards have been provided for escorting the undertrial prisoners from police custody to judicial courts and vice-versa. This contingent of the district police forms part of the civil police sanctioned for the area.

### Prosecuting Police

Prosecuting staff also forms part of the civil police sanctioned for the district. It looks after prosecution work in various courts of the district. The distribution of prosecution staff is as follows :

(Number)

| S.No. | Name of the place | Sanctioned staff | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Inspector | Sub-Inspectors | Head Constables | Constables |
| 1. | Bhilwara | 1 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 2. | Gangapur | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 3. | Shahpura | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 4. | Gulabpura | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 5. | Jahazpur | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 6. | Mandalgarh | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |

## RAILWAY POLICE

The railway track running through the district in the erstwhile Udaipur State was controlled by the Superintendent of Railway Police, Ajmer. In 1954, the charge of Railway Police was taken over by the Government Railway Police, Rajasthan. Since then, there is only one Government Railway Police Station at Bhilwara[1]. The sanctioned strength of Railway Police Station, Bhilwara consists of one sub-inspector of police, two head constables and 16 constables. The main responsibility of the Railway Police is to provide security of life and property to the passengers in travel. The Bhilwara Railway Station has been put under the charge of the Superintendent of Railway Police, Rajasthan Circle, with headquarters at Ajmer. The following table gives the number of crimes registered by the Railway Police during the years 1960 to 1970[2]:

| Year | Theft in running train | Theft in station | Theft in goods yard | Misc. crimes | Total cases | Number of ticketless travellers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1961 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 10 | — |
| 1962 | 5 | 3 | — | 2 | 10 | — |
| 1963 | 5 | 1 | — | 2 | 8 | — |
| 1964 | 10 | 1 | — | 1 | 12 | — |
| 1965 | 6 | 2 | — | 3 | 10 | — |
| 1966 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 18 | — |
| 1967 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 1 |
| 1968 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 17 |
| 1969 | 5 | 2 | 2 | — | 9 | 26 |
| 1970 | 6 | 2 | — | — | 8 | 6 |

## JAILS

Before the formation of Rajasthan, there were jails headquartered

1. Source: Office of the Superintendent of Railwny Police, Ajmer.
2. Source: Office of the Superintendent of Railway Police, Ajmer. The distribution of these crimes station-wise is given in Appendix III.

at Bhilwara, Shahpura, and Mandalgarh. After the formation of Rajasthan sub-jails at Gangapur and Gulabpura were also established. At present (1970), there is one sub-jail (special class) at Bhilwara and five III class sub-jails at Shahpura, Mandalgarh, Gangapur, Gulabpura and Jahazpur. The Inspector General of Prisons, Rajasthan, with headquarters at Jaipur, is the overall controlling authority. The sub-jails in Bhilwara district function under the adminstrative control of the Assistant Jailors who function under the concerning Sub-Divisional Magistrates. Besides, the District Magistrate acts as the official visitor to sub-jails. There is also a provision for the appointment by the State Government of non-official visitors for each sub-jail. These non-official visitors, when nominated by the government form a Visitors Board. The members of the Visitors Board can inspect the sub-jail, hear complaints from the inmates and suggest measures for improving the jail conditions etc. Since 1960–61, the State Government have not appointed any Visitors Board in the district.

Convicts sentenced upto imprisonment of not more than one month besides under trials and civil prisoners and detenus, if any, are detained in the sub-jails. Convicts sentenced to imprisonment for more than one month are sent to the Central Jail, Udaipnr. Similarly, juvenile delinquents after conviction are sent to the juvenile Reformatory, Udaipur. Since the Bhilwara sub-jail is categorised as special class, it houses convicts sentenced to imprisonment for three months or less. Long term prisoners are sent from here to the Central Jail, Udaipur.

The jail staff of an individual sub-jail consists of one Assistant Jailor, one head warder and six warders, while in the special class sub-jail, it consists of one Deputy Jailor, two head warders and 12 warders. The capacity of housing inmates in all the sub-jails differ from place to place. Female prisoners are housed separately in the jail. There are no separate arrangements for housing juvenile delinquents who, after conviction, are sent to Juvenile Reformatory, Udaipur. There is no special class of prisoners like the political prisoners.

Prison discipline is maintained in accordance with the jail regulations and orders issued by the Inspector General of Prisons, Rajasthan Jaipur, under the Rajasthan Prison Schedule, 1951.

High boundary walls around the jail premises prevent prisoners from escaping. Sub-jails are locked and unlocked according to the fixed schedule of timings. Besides, changes in the plates fixed against locks are effected from time to time. Convicts in a sub-jail are broadly classified as labouring and non-labouring. Labouring convicts are asked to do some manual labour in the garden and the cultivated area within the jail

premises. No instance of disorderly behaviour by the prisoners in all the sub-jails of the district has been reported in recent years.

Medical facility to the prisoners in the sub-jails is extended through the services of a part. time government doctor and a part-time/full-time government compounder. The Medical Officer visits sub-jail usually twice a week or according to exigencies. Cases which require special treatment are sent to the government hospital/dispensary.

Interviews to out-siders and correspondence with the inmates is allowed according to the Jail Manual (Rajasthan Prison Schedule, 1951). Visits of relatives are allowed once a month. The duration of stay of inmates in sub-jail being short, no provision for vocational training, craft or industry is made in any of the sub-jails. Nor are facilities for education, sports and games and recreation provided.

Food stuff is provided to the prisoners by the jail authorities according to the scale prescribed by the State Government. There are two type of scales for the diet of the prisoners (a) labouring diet and (b) non-labouring diet. The former consists of flour of wheat (583 gm.), *Dal* (87 gm.), unground salt (17 gm.), linseed oil (15 gm.), unground condiments (7 gm.), *Gur* twice a week (29 gm.) and fire wood (170 gm.). The breakfast consists of parched gram (58 gm.), The non-labouring diet is similar except that the quantity of flour and *Dal* are less (525 gm. and 58 gm.) respectively and that no *Gur* is provided. Additional sweet dish diet is provided on certain festival days namely Holi, Deewali Idul-fiter and 15th August etc. Prisoners have to prepare their own meals out of the food stuff provided to them.

**Special Class sub-jail, Bhilwara**

The Bhilwara special class sub-jail which is at present accommodated in an old building of the State times was established during the erstwhile princely regime of former Udaipur State. It is situated at one end of the city and can accommodate about 150 prisoners. Although the building is adequate for jail purposes, there is no separate arrangement for housing female prisoners. It is divided into three barracks which consists of 104 berths for prisoners. After merger of former Udaipur State, it was categorised as a District Jail, C-class. In 1962, it was converted into a sub-jail (special) in which capacity it still functions.

Jail population of prisoners for the years 1960–61 to 1969–70 is given as follows[1]:

1. Source: Office of the Deputy Jailor, Sub-Jail, Bhilwara.

| Year | Total No. of prisoners at the beginning of the year | No. of admission of prisoners during the year | No. of prisoners released during the year | No. of prisoners at the end of the year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1960–61 | 135 | 671 | 704 | 102 |
| 1961–62 | 102 | 679 | 698 | 83 |
| 1962–63 | 83 | 507 | 560 | 80 |
| 1963–64 | 30 | 562 | 553 | 39 |
| 1964–65 | 39 | 577 | 568 | 48 |
| 1965–66 | 48 | 576 | 600 | 24 |
| 1966–67 | 24 | 700 | 689 | 35 |
| 1967–68 | 35 | 558 | 560 | 33 |
| 1968–69 | 33 | 653 | 652 | 34 |
| 1969–70 | 34 | 977 | 965 | 46 |

The total expenditure for the year 1969–70 was Rs. 85,464.

**Sub-jail, Shahpura**

The Shahpura sub-jail was established during the time of the then Chiefship of Shahpura about the year 1822 A.D. After the integration of princely States in 1949, it was classed as a III class sub-jail. The sub-jail is accommodated in an old government building situated in the centre of the city. Its maximum capacity is to accommodate 15 male and 5 female prisoners only. Female prisoners are accommodated in a separate cell earmarked for the purpose. However, there is no provision for housing political prisoners and juveniles separately.

The jail population of prisoners for the years 1960–61 to 1969–70 is given below[1]:

| Year | Total No. of prisoners at the beginning of the year | No. of admission of prisoners during the year | No. of prisoners released during the year | No. of prisoners at the end of the year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1960–61 | 5 | 156 | 156 | 5 |
| 1961–62 | 5 | 100 | 101 | 4 |
| 1962–63 | 4 | 108 | 109 | 3 |
| 1963–64 | 3 | 88 | 86 | 5 |
| 1964–65 | 5 | 127 | 125 | 7 |
| 1965–66 | 7 | 129 | 133 | 3 |
| 1966–67 | 3 | 107 | 105 | 5 |
| 1967–68 | 5 | 78 | 79 | 4 |
| 1968–69 | 4 | 66 | 66 | 4 |
| 1269–70 | 4 | 154 | 148 | 10 |

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Jailor, Sub-jail, Shahpura,

The total expenditure for the year 1969–70 was Rs. 24,598.

**Sub-jail, Gangapur**

After the formation of Rajasthan, Gangapur sub-jail was established in 1949. It is housed in an old building situated in the centre of the town. The jail building was constructed during the former Gwalior State times. It is classed as a III class sub-jail. The maximum capacity of the sub-jail is to accommodate 15 prisoners only. Capacity to house female prisoners separately is limited to two only. There is no provison for housing special class prisoners.

The jail population for the years 1960-61 to 1969–70 is given below[1]:

| Year | Total No. of prisoners at the beginning of the year | Admission of prisoners during the year (No.) | No. of prisoners released during the year | No. of prisoners at the end of the year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1960–61 | 7 | 58 | 60 | 5 |
| 1961–62 | 5 | 84 | 78 | 11 |
| 1962–63 | 11 | 224 | 224 | 11 |
| 1963–64 | 11 | 140 | 144 | 7 |
| 1964–65 | 7 | 85 | 89 | 3 |
| 1965–66 | 3 | 109 | 110 | 2 |
| 1966–67 | 2 | 90 | 89 | 3 |
| 1967–68 | 3 | 119 | 116 | 6 |
| 1968–69 | 6 | 124 | 124 | 6 |
| 1969–70 | 6 | 129 | 129 | 6 |

The total expenditure for the year 1969–70 was Rs. 19,042.

**Sub-Jail, Mandalgarh**

The sub-jail was established during the former Udaipur State times. After integration of Udaipur in Rajasthan in 1949, the jail at Mandalgarh was classed as III class sub-jail. It is housed in the fort of Mandalgarh in an old building in which no changes have yet been effected. Its maximum capacity is to accommodate 40 prisoners only.

The jail population for the year 1960–61 to 1969–70 is given below[2]:

| Year | Total No. of prisoners at the beginning of the year | Total No. of prisoners admitted during the year | Total No. of prisoners released during the year | Total No. of prisoners at the end of the year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1960–61 | 2 | 136 | 135 | 3 |
| 1961–62 | 3 | 187 | 180 | 8 |

1. Source : The Office of the Assistant Jailor, Sub-jail, Gangapur.
2. Source : The Office of the Assistant Jailor, Sub-jail, Mandalgarh.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1962–63 | 8 | 224 | 226 | 6 |
| 1963–64 | 6 | 241 | 245 | 2 |
| 1964–65 | 2 | 238 | 237 | 3 |
| 1965–66 | 3 | 196 | 196 | 3 |
| 1966–67 | 3 | 159 | 154 | 8 |
| 1967–68 | 8 | 261 | 263 | 6 |
| 1968–69 | 6 | 183 | 188 | 1 |
| 1969–70 | 1 | 204 | 198 | 7 |

The total expenditure of the jail for the year 1969–70 was Rs. 24,361.

**Sub-jail, Gulabpura**

This sub-jail was established in 1956. Formerly it functioned at Hurda. It is housed in a newly built jail building in Gulabpura town. It is a III class sub-jail. The maximum number of prisoners which can be accommodated in the sub-jail is 20 out of which three berths are reserved for female prisoners.

The total expenditure for the year 1968–69 was Rs. 16,721.

The jail population for the years 1960–61 to 1969–70 is given below[1]:

| Year | Total No. of prisoners at the beginning of the year | No. of prisoners admitted during the year | No. of prisoners released during the year | No. of prisoners at the end of the year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1960–61 | 4 | 58 | 57 | 5 |
| 1961–62 | 5 | 57 | 62 | — |
| 1962–63 | — | 94 | 86 | 8 |
| 1963–64 | 8 | 105 | 106 | 7 |
| 1964–65 | 7 | 161 | 162 | 6 |
| 1965–66 | 6 | 112 | 106 | 12 |
| 1966–67 | 12 | 127 | 138 | 1 |
| 1967–68 | 1 | 122 | 117 | 6 |
| 1968–69 | 6 | 113 | 118 | 1 |
| 1969–70 | 1 | 69 | 67 | 3 |

**Sub-jail, Jahazpur**

The sub-jail Jahazpur was started in 1961. It is housed in a newly constructed jail building situated in the town of Jahazpur. This III class sub-jail can accommodate a maximum of 20 prisoners at a time. There

1. Source : The Office of the Assistant Jailor, Gulabpura.

is a separate arrangement for women prisoners by reservation of two berths for them.

The total expenditure incurred on the sub-jail during the year 1969–70 was Rs. 16,220.

The following table gives the jail population for the period 1961-62 to 1969–70[1]:

| Year | Total No. of prisoners at the beginning of the year | Total No. of prisoners admitted during the year | Total No. of prisoners released during the year | Total No. of prisoners at the end of the year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1961–62 | 3 | 111 | 103 | 11 |
| 1962–63 | 11 | 139 | 148 | 2 |
| 1963–64 | 2 | 133 | 132 | 3 |
| 1964–65 | 3 | 61 | 60 | 4 |
| 1965–66 | 4 | 138 | 138 | 4 |
| 1966–67 | 4 | 113 | 111 | 6 |
| 1967–68 | 6 | 93 | 91 | 8 |
| 1968–69 | 8 | 124 | 129 | 3 |
| 1969–70 | 3 | 95 | 96 | 2 |

## JUDICIARY

JUDICIAL SET-UP OF THE FORMER UDAIPUR STATE—Prior to 1865, there was no regular and organised system of judicial administration in the district. Justice was administered by *Hakims* and *Jagirdars* who exercised their powers *Imperium* in *Imperio*.

During the reign of Maharana Shambhu Singh (1861 to 1874 A.D.), an attempt was made to reform working of both civil and criminal courts in the State. Besides, some checks were exercised in order to prevent corrupt practices of the State Judicial officials[2]. In 1877, a court of the Maharana called *Ijlas Khas* comprising 15 members was established to hear appeals from subordinate courts both civil and criminal. Since then, *Ijlas Khas* became the highest Court of Appeals[3]. In 1880, *Ijlas Khas* was replaced by the *Mahendraj Sabha* which consisted of 17 members and one of these members functioned as its secretary[4].

In the beginning of the present century, the lowest judicial courts in the Udaipur State (of which Bhilwara was a part) were of 35 *Naib-*

1. Source : The Office of the Assistant Jailor, Sub-jail, Jahazpur.
2. Ojha, G. H. : *History of Udaipur State*, Vol. II, p. 792.
3. *ibid.*, p. 813.
4. *ibid.*, p. 821.

*Hakims*. Their judicial powers were neither well defined nor formally recognised by the ruler. They simply assisted their superiors i.e., *Hakims* (district officials) who exercised both judicial and executive powers in various districts[1]. There were 17 *Hakims* in the State and their powers in criminal cases were limited to one year's imprisonment and Rs. 500 as fine. In civil matters they could hear cases upto the value of Rs. 50,000. Appeals against their decisions could be made to the civil and criminal courts at Udaipur. There was the *Mahendraj Sabha* or Judicial Council, consisting of eight members and the ruler as its president. It was called as *Ijlas Mamuli* when attended by members only, and had powers to award imprisonment upto seven years and Rs. 5,000 as fine and two dozen stripes in criminal cases. On the civil side, it decided plaints upto Rs. 15,000. Its decisions in all cases came into force after confirmation by the *Maharana*. It was called as *Ijlas Kamil* when presided over by the *Maharana* in person, and it exercised full criminal and civil powers both in civil and appellate cases[2]. The Judicial Council was replaced in 1937 by a Chief Court which too was substituted in 1940 by a High Court. The High Court constituted under letters patent consisted of one Chief Justice and four judges and functioned as the court of final appeal[3].

On the judicial side a new body of District Munsif's was created which dealt entirely with civil justice. The civil jurisdiction till then exercised by *Hakims* and *Naib-Hakims* was not enjoined upon them. Appeals against the decisions of District Munsifs could be made to the District and Sessions Judge. The District Munsif's courts in the area were located at Bhilwara and Jahazpur.

On the criminal side, the Collector had first class magisterial powers and heard appeals against the decisions of 2nd and 3rd class magistrates. Appeals against the Collector could be made to the District and Sessions Judge, headquartered at Bhilwara.

In Jagir areas, some first class nobles were entitled to exercise judicial powers in both civil and criminal matters. These nobles were invested with wide criminal and civil jurisdiction according to a *Kaulnamah* arrived at between jagirdars and the ruler. In 1942, their powers were reduced and property defined. They were asked to recruit qualified judicial officers on a fixed pay and proper service protection. Appeals against their decisions could be made to the District and Sessions Judge[4].

1. Erskine, K. D. : *Rajputana Gazetteers, The Mewar Residency*, Vol. II-A, Text, p. 65.
2. *ibid.*, p. 66.
3. *Report on the Administration of Udaipur State*, 1940-41-42, p. 5.
4. *ibid.*, p. 13.

The reorganisation of 1940 was an important step towards modernisation of the judicial set-up of the former Udaipur State which continued till 1948, when the State was integrated into Rajasthan and a separate Bhilwara district was created after grouping Shahpura Chiefship into it.

JUDICIAL SET UP IN THE SHAHPURA CHIEFSHIP—In the erstwhile Chiefship of Shahpura which now forms part of Bhilwara district, the judicial administration in the beginning of the present century was well organised. The *Mahkama Khas* was the final court of appeal. It was presided over by the ruler who was assisted by the *Kamdar*, the Chief Executive Officer of the Chiefship. It was divided into two sections, judicial and revenue. The judicial section heard both, criminal and civil appeals against the orders and decrees passed by the criminal and civil courts in the Chiefship. In the revenue section, appeals could be made against the decisions in revenue cases by State Revenue Officers.

Below the *Mahkama Khas*, there were two subordinate courts, one the Judicial Assistants' Court and the other the Criminal Court. The Judicial Assistants' Court was presided over by a Judge who exercised powers of a Court of Sessions. The Criminal Court was presided over by the Criminal Magistrate who was empowered to award sentence for three years imprisonment and impose a fine upto Rs 500. Under the Judicial Assistants' Court, there was a Civil Court, Tahsildars' Courts and one Honorary Magistrate's Court.[1]

This Judicial Organisation continued with some minor changes from time to time till 1939–40, when the Judicial Assistants' Court was abolished and in its place a Court of District Judge was created, which was empowered to hear appeals and revisions against the Civil Judges' Court, having power to hear civil suits upto Rs. 3,000. Under the Civil Judges' Court, a Court of Small Causes was also established in which civil suits upto Rs. 50 in value could be lodged. In 1940, a High Court of Judicature presided over by a Chief Justice was established. It was the highest court of appeal and functioned as the apex of judicial organisation in the Chiefship. Appeals against the decisions of this court could be made to the *Mahkama Khas* the highest controlling authority composed of the ruler, the Prime Minister and the Prince Regent. Under the reorganisation of 1940, civil and criminal powers from Tahsildars were withdrawn as a measure of separation of the judiciary from the executive. In criminal matters, below the High Court, one Sessions Judge's Court and another District Magistrates' Court were established. The set up of 1940 continued

1. *The Report on the Administration of Shahpura Chiefship*, 1904-05.

without change up to integration of Chiefship in Rajasthan in 1948, whe Shahpura was grouped with Bhilwara district.

**Present set-up**

After the formation of Rajasthan and creation of Bhilwara distric the Collector Bhilwara was appointed as District Magistrate by virtue c his office. Similarly all Sub-Divisional Officers were appointed as Sut Divisional Magistrates and all Tahsildars were given the powers c magistrates of the 2nd class or 3rd class. Besides, a City Magistrate wa headquartered at Bhilwara town. Since the criminal case work was heav in the district, three Additional First Class Magistrates, one for the whol district and the other two for Gangapur and Jahazpur were appointed These Additional Magistrates exercised powers under section 190 o Criminal Procedure Code.

On the criminal and revenue side the existing judicial organisatio in Bhilwara is as follows :

The court of the Collector Bhilwara as District Magistrate i subordinate to the District and Sessions Judge in criminal matters but is at the apex of the district revenue courts. There is also an Additiona District Magistrate at Bhilwara to assist the Collector in judicial matters The District Magistrate is assisted by four Sub-Divisional Magistrates Officers in criminal and revenue jurisdiction headquartered at Bhilwara Gulabpura, Mandalgarh and Shahpura. Below the Sub-Divisiona Magistrate Officer are the courts of ten Tahsildars vested with second class or third class magisterial powers. There are Munsif Magistrates at Bhilwara, Gulabpura, Shahpura and Mandalgarh and an Additional Munsif Magistrate at Bhilwara. The jurisdiction of the courts of Munsif Magistrates and Additional Munsif Magistrates extended over both civil and criminal side.

The judicial administration of the district is placed under the control of the District and Sessions Judge, Bhilwara whose territorial jurisdiction extends all over the revenue district of Bhilwara. It is the principal court of original and appellate jurisdiction within the district in both civil and criminal cases. The District Judge is empowered to hear all suits or original proceedings congnisable by civil courts under section XVIII of the Rajasthan Civil Court Ordinance, 1950. It also hears civil appeals arising from the judgements and decrees and orders in suits upto the valuation of Rs. 10,000 passed by subordinate civil courts of the district. As a Sessions Judge, he is empowered to hear and try sessions casses by virtue of powers conferred upon his court under section 9, note 3 of Criminal Procedure Code. Appeals against the judgement and

orders of the subordinate magisterial courts are heard and decided by the Sessions Judge who also can entertain revision petitions against the orders of the subordinate magisterial courts by virtue of the powers invested in him under section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In exercise of the powers conferred on him under section VI of the Criminal Law (Amendment Act 1952) No. XI–VI), the Sessions Judge acts as Special Judge for cases relating to sessions division for the purpose of the aforesaid Act. The District and Sessions Judge exercises general control and supervision over all the civil courts in the district and can inspect their working periodically. The District Judge functions under the adminstrative control of the High Court of Rajasthan, Jodhpur.

In addition to District and Sessions Judge, there is one court of Civil and Assistant Sessions Judge, headquartered at Bhilwara, with territorial jurisdiction extending over the entire Bhilwara district. Besides being a Civil and Assistant Sessions Court, this court is invested with powers of Debt Relief Court which may hear suits exceeding Rs. 5,000. It has also recently been invested with powers of a Judge, Small Cause Court.

Besides, on the civil side, courts of Munsif Magistrates are functioning at Shahpura, Gangapur, Bhilwara, Gulabpura and Mandalgarh. The Munsif Magistrates are invested with powers to hear and determine any suits or original proceedings of which the value does not exceed Rs. 5,000. They are also invested with the powers of a first class magistrate for Indian Penal Code cases and appointed as judges of the Debt Relief Court with powers to hear cases upto Rs. 5,000. In addition to these powers, the Munsif Magistrate, Gangapur is authorised to hear and decide revisions under section 59 of the Rajasthan Panchayat Act, 1959 against the judgements and decrees and orders passed by the Nyaya Panchayats within his territorial jurisdiction. The following table gives additional information about the territorial jurisdiction of the courts of Munsif Magistrates :[1]

| S. No. | Name | Year of establishment | Territorial jurisdiction |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Court of Munsif Magistrate, Shahpura | 1970 | Shahpura Sub-Division |
| 2. | Court of Munsif Magistrate, Gangapur | 1950 | Tahsil Sahada and Kareda |

1. Source : The Office of the District and Sessions Judge, Bhilwara.

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 3. Court of Munsif Magistrate, Bhilwara | 1962 | Tahsils-Bhilwara, Mandal, Banera and Mandalgarh |
| 4. Court of Munsif Magistrate, Gulabpura | 1969 | Gulabpura Sub-Division |
| 5. Court of Munsif Magistrate, Mandalgarh | 1969 | Mandalgarh Sub-Division |

The following table shows the number of criminal cases instituted and disposed off in the district during the period 1958–59 to 1968–69[1]:

| Year | Previous balance | Instituted during the year | Total | Disposed of during the year | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1958–59 | 1,057 | 4,542 | 5,599 | 4,547 | 1,052 |
| 1959–60 | 945 | 3,083 | 4,028 | 3,257 | 771 |
| 1960–61 | 771 | 4,119 | 4,890 | 3,677 | 1,213 |
| 1961–62 | 1,113 | 4,531 | 5,644 | 3,860 | 1,784 |
| 1962–63 | 1,784 | 7,031 | 8,815 | 6,920 | 1,895 |
| 1963–64 | 1,772 | 6,991 | 8,763 | 7,349 | 1,414 |
| 1964–65 | 1,414 | 95,450 | 96,864 | 3,043 | 93,821 |
| 1965–66 | 3,813 | 7,042 | 10,855 | 7,146 | 3,709 |
| 1966–67 | 3,717 | 6,167 | 9,884 | 5,420 | 4,464 |
| 1967–68 | 4,464 | 6,016 | 10,480 | 5,577 | 4,903 |
| 1968–69 | 4,903 | 7,201 | 12,104 | 6,625 | 5,479 |

The subordinate staff attached to the District Court, Bhilwara comprises one *Munsarim*, one stenographer, one reader, one accounts clerk, 19 clerks, 16 process servers and 10 class four employees.

**Nyaya Panchayats**

With the introduction of the Democratic Decentralisation in Rajasthan in 1959, Nyaya Panchayats have been constituted. They are vested with both civil and criminal jurisdiction and are competent to try only minor criminal offences and civil suits upto Rs. 250 in valuation. The constitution, powers and functions have been dealt with in the chapter, Local Self-Government. There are at present 60 Nyaya Panchayats in the district.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1960 onwards.

**Legal Profession**

There are five Bar Associations in the district, viz., Bhilwara, Mandalgarh, Shahpura, Gulabpura and Gangapur. The Bhilwara District Bar Association was established in 1940. It has 60 legal practioners as its members. There is a good reference library of the Bar Association open to its members. The library has 1,500 books. The number of membership of Bar Associations at Mandalgarh, Shahpura, Jahazpur, Gulabpura and Gangapur is 8, 13, 11, 7 and 12 respectively.



## APPENDIX I

**Police stations and out-posts in Bhilwara District, 1950**[1]

| Police Circles | | Name of Police Stations | Name of out-posts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bhilwara | 1. Bagore | 1. Bhairon Ghat |
| | | 2. Banera | 2. Kasba Banera |
| | | | 3. Raila |
| | | 3. Bhilwara | 4. Bhupalganj |
| | | | 5. Kasba |
| | | | 6. Pur |
| | | | 7. Sanganer |
| | | 4. Bigod | 8. Bhaironghat |
| | | 5. Hameergarh | |
| | | 6. Kotri | 9. Bamria |
| | | 7. Kachola | 10. Amargarh |
| | | 8. Mandal | 11. Kasba |
| | | | 12. Lubana |
| | | 9. Raipur | 13. Deoria |
| | | | 14. Kanera |
| | | | 15. Tal |
| | | 10. Sahada | 16. Patla |
| 2. | Huda | 11. Asind | 17. Daulatgarh |
| | | 12. Badnor | 18. Kasba |
| | | | 19. Khejri |
| | | | 20. Shambhugarh |
| | | 13. Gulabpura | 21. Agucha |
| | | | 22. Hurda |
| | | | 23. Kasba |
| 3. | Mandalgnrh | 14. Bijolia | 24. Aroli |
| | | | 25. Chitambra |
| | | | 26. Guda |
| | | | 27. Town |
| | | 15. Mandalgarh | 28. Dabla Magra |
| | | | 29, Shampura |
| | | | 30. Town |
| 4 | Shahpura | 16. Jahazpur | 31. Itundi |
| | | | 32. Town |
| | | | 33. Uncha |

APPENDIX I (Concld.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| | 17. Pander | 34. Lasaria |
| | | 35. Paroli |
| | 18. Phulia | 36. Arwad |
| | | 37. Kanochhan |
| | 19. Shahpura | 38. Amli |
| | | 39. Dhinkola |
| | | 40. Town |
| | 20. Shakargarh | |

1. *Setup of General Administration*, 1951, *Government of Rajasthan*, pp. 82-84.



## APFENDIX II

**Police circles, police stations and out-posts in Bhilwara District, 1969–70[1]**

| Police Circles | Police stations | Police Out-posts |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Bhilwara | 1. Bhilwara | 1. Bhupalganj |
| | | 2. Bhimganj |
| | | 3. Malan |
| | | 4. Pratapnagar |
| | | 5. Sanganer |
| | | 6. Pur |
| | 2. Hameergarh | 7. Mangrop |
| | 3. Bagore | 8. Gurlan |
| | | 9. Colony Lachhmangarh |
| | 4. Mandal | 10. Top Mandal |
| | | 11. Luharia |
| | 5. Banera | 12. Top Banera |
| | | 13. Raila Road |
| 2. Gangapur | 6. Gangapur | 14. Top Gangapur |
| | | 15. Potlan |
| | 7. Raipur | 16. Deoria |
| | | 17. Kot |
| | 8. Karera | 18. Shivpur |
| 3. Gulabpura | 9. Gulabpura | 19. Hurda |
| | | 20. Agucha |
| | 10. Asind | 21. Dolatgarh |
| | 11. Badnore | 22. Kherjri |
| | | 23. Sambhugarh |
| 4. Shahpura | 12. Shahpura | 24. Top Shahpura |
| | | 25. Dhikola |
| | | 26. Amli |
| | 13. Phulia | 27. Kanechhan |
| | | 28. Arwar |
| | 14. Pander | 29. Paroli |
| | | 30. Lasadia |
| | | 31. Colony Pander |
| | 15. Jahazpur | 32. Top Jahazpur |
| | | 33 Itunda |
| | 16. Shakargarh | |

APPENDIX II (Concld.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 5. Mandalgarh | 17. Mandalgarh | 34. Top Mandalgarh |
| | | 35. Ladpura |
| | | 36. Shampura |
| | 18. Bigod | 37. Badlias |
| | | 38. Barundani |
| | 19. Kachhola | 39. Amargarh |
| | 20. Bijolian | 40. Gudha |
| | | 41. Aroli |
| | | 42. Chitabara |
| | 21. Kotri | |

1. Source: The Office of the Superintendent of Police, Bhilwara.



## APPENDIX III

### Crimes at Railway Stations, Bhilwara District[1]

| Year | Bhilwara | Mandal | Lambeya | Gulabpura | Sareri | Rupeheli |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1961 | 6 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| 1962 | 7 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 1963 | 5 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 1964 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 1965 | 8 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| 1966 | 9 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 |
| 1967 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — |
| 1968 | 11 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 1969 | 8 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 1970 | 3 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — |

1. Source: The Office of the Superintendent, Railway Police, Ajmer.

सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER XIII

# OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The administrative set-up of the departments, other than those dealt with in other chapters, is as follows:

## STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT AGRICULTURE OFFICER, BHILWARA—For purposes of agriculture, the district falls in the Udaipur division of the Agriculture Department. At the district level the officer-in-charge of the agricultural activities is the District Agriculture Officer, headquartered at Bhilwara. His office was first established in 1950. He is assisted by one Seed Development Officer, one Assistant Plant Protection Officer, one Assistant Agronomist, one Assistant Cotton Extension Officer and one Agriculture Chemist. In addition, the staff of the office consists of five cotton inspectors, one agriculture assistant, one plant protection assistant, eight plant protection supervisors, one horticulture assistant, one agriculture assistant (organisation and methods), thirty four plant protection fieldmen, thirty cotton fieldmen, one mechanic, one fertiliser assistant, two seed assistants, three investigators, five oil seed fieldmen and three farm managers. The ministerial and other staff consists of one office assistant, three upper division clerks, one accounts clerk, four lower division clerks, one jin operator, three drivers, two cleaners, eight class four employees and nine ploughmen employed on the government farms.

There are eight Plant Protection and Cotton Units. These Plant Protection Units and three Sub-Plant Protection Units of this office at Gulabpura, Shahpura, Sahada, Suwana, Mandal, Asind, Jahazpur, Mandalgarh, Raipur, Kotri and Banera respectively, each are supervised by a plant protection supervisor or a fieldman. The District Agriculture Officer is supervised and controlled by the Joint Director of Agriculture, Udaipur Zone, having his headquarters at Udaipur.

The main functions of the District Agriculture Officer are to carry out schemes relating to agriculture production through the use of improved seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, agricultural implements, oil seeds, cotton production, plant protection, digging of new wells, installation of pumping sets, reclamation of waste land and horticulture development. For promotion of all these activities, he helps in drawing up of agriculture production programme for the area, carrying out schemes and programmes of the department, conducting and supervising agricultural demonstrations and

keeping field staff posted in the Panchayat Samitis of his jurisdiction in touch with the latest technical know-how of agriculture and its application. The department has been running three seed multiplication farms in the district, at Arjya since 1958, at Birdhol since 1966 and at Kalyanpura since 1965.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OFFICER—The District Animal Husbandry Officer with headquarters at Bhilwara is incharge of animal and husbandry activities in the district. He functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry, Range II with headquarters at Jaipur. The District Animal Husbandry Officer is assisted in his work by 13 Veterinary Surgeons, 8 Veterinary Doctors, 6 compounders, 22 store-keepers, 3 dressers, one cattle inspector, one accounts clerk, one upper division clerk and 51 class four employees. His office was set up in 1957.

The main functions and duties of the Animal Husbandry Officer are to ensure the implementation of the schemes relating to the improvement of the breed of cattle, protection of cattle against contagious diseases, cartration, inoculation and other animal husbandry schemes. He gives guidance for the improvement of breed of livestock, arranges preventive measures for the checking of contagious diseases among livestock with the help of various veterinary dispensaries and hospitals and advances loans for the opening of cattle breeding farms, dairy farms, poultry farms etc.

The district has ten veterinary hospitals at Bhilwara, Mandalgarh, Bijolia, Asind, Shahpura, Gulabpura, Hurda, Gangapur, Jahazpur, Shakkargarh and four upgraded veterinary dispensaries at Hamirgarh, Mandal, Pander and Kotri. The staff of a veterinary hospital consists of one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, one veterinary assistant or one compounder, one stockman and three class four employees. Veterinary dispensaries are staffed with one compounder, one stockmen and three class four employees. In 1969-70, the department conducted 1,53,150 vaccinations and 54,075 castrations in the district. More detailed activities of the department are described in the chapter Agriculture and Irrigation.

The expenditure of the district office during the years 1967-68 to 1969-70 is given below :

| Year | Expenditure (Rs.) |
|---|---|
| 1967–68 | 2,35,306 |
| 1968–69 | 2,25,027 |
| 1969–70 | 2,47,647 |

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT REGISTRAR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—The Co-operative Department in the district, which was established in 1957 with headquarters at Bhilwara is headed by the Assistant Registrar. He functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Udaipur. The Assistant Registrar is assisted by one technical assistant, 11 executive inspectors, one handloom inspector, two inspectors for loan repayment, four inspectors for industries, 21 assistant inspectors and a few ministerial personnel.

The Assistant Registrar is responsible for the registration, organisation, inspection, cancellation and enquiries of the co-operative societies in the area. Besides, he deals with cases of arbitration, suppression, imposition of surcharge and liquidation of the co-operative societies whenever necessary. He ensures recovery of loans advanced to co-operative societies under the Rajasthan Public Demand Recovery Act, 1952. He also exercises operational control over the credit facilities extended by the rural co-operative institutions. The activities connected with them in the district are controlled and co-ordinated by the Assistant Registrar who has been empowered to do so under the Rajasthan Co-operative Act, 1965 and the Rajasthan Co-operative Rules, 1966. In 1969–70, there were 283 agricultural credit societies, 43 agricultural non-credit societies, 17 non-agricultural credit societies and 179 non-agricultural non-credit societies functioning in the district. The expenditure of the district office during the period 1967–68 to 1969–70 is given below :

| Year | Amount (Rs.) |
|---|---|
| 1967–68 | 1,71,725 |
| 1968–69 | 95,620 |
| 1969–70 | 1,25,130 |

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, RAJASTHAN STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD, BHILWARA—The divisional office of the Executive Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, was established at Bhilwara in 1959. The Executive Engineer functions under the administrative control of the Chairman, Rajasthan State Electricity Board having headquarters at Jaipur. The divisional office, as organised at present, is divided into two sub-divisions, namely Generation Sub-Division, Bhilwara with three sub-offices at Bhilwara city and the District Sub-Division with three sub-offices at Shahpura, Gangapur and Gulabpura. Each one of the sub-divisions is headed by an Assistant Engineer and sub-office by one Junior Engineer who functions under the supervision and overall control of the Executive Engineer. The divisional office is manned by two Assistant

Engineers, six Junior Engineers, one Engineering Supervisor, 25 linemen, four estimators, one fitter, 4 engine drivers, 7 electricians, 64 sub-boiler attendants, 3 drivers, 6 artisans, 4 meter readers, 70 helpers, 2 foremen, 7 chargemen, 5 bill distributors, one draftsman, one tracer and the usual complement of ministerial staff.

The main functions of the Executive Engineer are to maintain regular supply of electricity to consumers, release new connections to consumers and install electric lines in the area.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BHILWARA—The Public Works Department (Buildings & Roads) of the district functions under an Executive Engineer with his headquarters at Bhilwara. This office is under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Udaipur. The Executive Engineer is assisted in his work by three Assistant Engineers, 11 Engineering Supervisors, one junior draftsman, one computor, two tracers, one ferroman, one office assistant, one stenographer, eight upper division clerks, one accounts clerk, one store-keeper, one assistant store-keeper, 15 lower division clerks, one cook, one *Farrash* and 13 class four employees.

The work of construction and maintenance of government buildings, roads and bridges in the district is looked after by the Public Works Department. The construction work is undertaken either departmentally or through contractors. The Executive Engineer also functions as a district level officer and tenders technical advice to Panchayat Samitis on construction works being taken up in the district. He is also responsible for the valuation of rented buildings, recovery of rent of government buildings, preparation of designs and plans of roads, bridges, culverts, causeways, canals, drains etc.

The duties of the Assistant Engineers are to supervise the repairs and original construction works of roads and buildings of the Government, bridges and culverts under execution in their jurisdiction and make payments therefor according to the powers delegated in schedules of powers to the officers of Public Works Department.

There are three sub-divisional units of this office namely North Sub-Division, Bhilwara, East Sub-Division, Bhilwara and West Sub-Division, Bhilwara, each headed and supervised by an Assistant Engineer who is assisted in his work by an Engineering Supervisor, one store-keeper and a few clerks. The jurisdiction of the North Sub-Division extends over all works at tahsils Hurda, Asind, Mandal, Raipur, Sahada and some portion of tahsil, Bhliwara while the jurisdiction of East Sub-Division extends over works at tahsils Kotri, Mandalgarh, and some portion of

Bhilwara city. The area included in the West Sub-Division comprises tahsils of Jahazpur, Shahpura and bridges over Banas at Pander.

The total expenditure incurred by the department in the district during the years 1967–68 to 1969–70 was as follows:

| Year | Amount (Rs.) |
|---|---|
| 1967–68 | 56,17,589 |
| 1968–69 | 33,30,806 |
| 1969–70 | 16,08,356 |

The income of the department from dak bungalows located in the district for the years 1967–68 to 1969–70 is given below :

| Year | Amount (Rs.) |
|---|---|
| 1967–68 | 2,45,224 |
| 1968–69 | 1,16,095 |
| 1969–70 | 1,34,277 |

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ENGINEER, CITY SUB-DIVISION, PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, BHILWARA—This office is headed by an Assistant Engineer who is technically responsible to the Executive Engineer, District Division, Public Health Engineering Department, Ajmer who in his turn is administratively controlled by the Superintending Engineer, Circle Udaipur, with headquarters at Udaipur. The City Sub-Division was started in 1959. The Assistant Engineer is assisted by two overseers, one mistry, two fitters, two pump drivers, three meter readers, two field assistants and some ministerial staff. His main function is to carry out water supply to Bhilwara city. In addition, this office undertook the rural water supply scheme of Pur in city Bhilwara. The income realised as water charges during the years 1967–68, 1968–69 and 1969–70 amounted to Rs. 2,72,56,647 Rs. 2,56,451 and Rs. 3,09,635 respectively.

DISTRICT FAMILY PLANNING BUREAU, BHILWARA—The office established in 1967 and heaped by the District Family Planning Officer is headquartered at Bhilwara. The District Family Planning Officer functions under the State Family Planning Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur. The staff of the District Bureau consists of one District Family Planning Officer, four Civil Assistant Surgeons, one Publicity Officer, one statistical assistant, 11 computors, 11 block extension educators, three family planning extension educators, 43 family planning health assistants, three staff nurses, 3 lady health visitors, 39 auxiliary nurses-cum-midwives, one projectionist, three drivers, the usual complement of ministerial staff and some class four employees.

The main function of the department is to organise and implement family planning programmes in the district. The district office organises exhibitions, demonstrations, mobile surgical units, film shows, lectures, etc. The physical achievements of this programme and the expenditure incurred in promoting it have been detailed in chapter Medical and Health Services. Briefly, the department performed 2,131 sterilisation operations and 1,093 loop insertions in the area in 1969–70.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT PROBATION-CUM-SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER, BHILWARA—The Social Welfare Department which was set-up in 1967 in the district, is represented by a District Probation-cum-Social Welfare Officer who functions under the administrative control of the Assistant Director Social Welfare Department, Udaipur. The staff of this office consists of one District Probation-cum-Social Welfare Officer, seven Hostel Superintendents, one upper division clerk, one lower division clerk, 14 class four employees, five sweepers and some part-time cooks.

The officer is responsible to carry out implementation schemes relating to the upliftment and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward Classes in the area. He provides financial assistance to people belonging to Backward Classes in rural areas through various Panchayat Samitis of the district, while assistance in the urban areas is given by the department directly. Besides, grant-in-aid is given to students hostels in the district for Backward Classes. As a Probation Officer, he recommends cases of release of prisoners on probation and tries to rehabilitate them. At present, in 1970, there are four government hostels and three aided hostels for students belonging to the Backward Classes. Government hostels function under the supervision and control of the district office.

Expenditure in the district during the years 1967–68 to 1969–70 was as follows :

| Year | Amount (Rs.) |
|---|---|
| 1967–68 | 1,20,690 |
| 1968–69 | 1,96,150 |
| 1969–70 | 3,59,730 |

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT SUPPLY OFFICER, BHILWARA—A District Supply Officer, headquartered at Bhilwara is functioning under the administrative control of the Food Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur. He is assisted by one Enforcement Officer, four enforcement inspectors, one accountant, three accounts clerks, five clerks, one godown keeper and a few class four employees. He is responsible for enforcement of governmeat

rules and regulations regarding foodgrains, sugar, vegetable oil and other essential commodities. He also looks after proper distribution of controlled commodities and ensures maintenance of supplies of food grains and sugar and proper distribution of controlled and other essential commodities at the controlled prices. Besides, he assesses and intimates the demand for food grains of the area to the State Food Department. He uses the agency of the Tahsildars to distribute food grains in the scarcity affected areas through fair price shops. Tahsildars function as Supply Officers in their respective jurisdiction, and act as licencing authorities in the area. For this purpose, they function under the District Supply Officer. During the year 1969–70, the District Supply Office distributed 20,261, 16,769, 6,480, 1,049 and 3 quintals of imported wheat, milo, maize, *jowar* and *Bajra* respectively.

The expenditure of this department in the district during the years 1967–68 to 1969–70 was as follows :

| Year | Expenditure (Rs.) |
|---|---|
| 1967–68 | 2,57,222 |
| 1968–69 | 1,93,218 |
| 1969–70 | 2,74,606 |

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT—The District office of the Director of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan was set up in 1958 in Bhilwara district with headquarters at Bhilwara. This office is headed by a Statistician who functions administratively under the Director of Economics and Statistics. The Statistician is assisted by one statistical assistant, one field inspector, one computor and one clerk. He is responsible for the collection of basic statistics, its improvement and reconciliation at the district level. He also conducts socio-economic surveys, collects agricultural statistics, conducts crop cutting experiments and prepares progress reports of the plan schemes being implemented in the district.

DISTRICT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—This office of the District Employment started in the district in 1957 is headed by the District Employment Officer with his headquarters at Bhilwara. He is assisted by one Junior Employment Officer, one upper divison clerk, two lower division clerks, one compiler and two class four employees. The main functions of the District Employment Officer are to determine the type of personnel in their supplies, find out the employment opportunities likely to arise and assess manpower requirement of professional, scientific, field and technical works. This office assists employment seekers in obtaining jobs and employers in finding suitable hands for vacant jobs.

The expenditure of the department in the district during the years 1967–68 to 1969–70 is given below :

| Year | Amount (Rs.) |
|---|---|
| 1967–68 | 27,410 |
| 1968–69 | 29,157 |
| 1969–70 | 23,422 |

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL TAXES OFFICER, BHILWARA—The office of the Commercial Taxes Officer was established in 1966 with headquarters at Bhilwara. It functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner, Commercial Taxes Department, Kota, Rajasthan. The Commercial Taxes Officer is assisted in his work by one Assistant Commercial Taxes Officer and seven inspectors in addition to auxiliary staff. The taxes administered by this office are Sales Tax, Rajasthan Passenger and Goods Tax, Entertainment Tax etc. The collection figures of these taxes during the years 1961-62 to 1969-70 are given in chapter Revenue Administration.

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL ASSISTANT LABOUR COMMISSIONER, BHILWARA—The Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner, with headquarters at Bhilwara is the officer at the district level and incharge of the Labour Department activities. His jurisdiction extends over two districts viz., Bhilwara and Chittaurgarh. He is responsible administratively to the Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur. His office was established in the district in 1953.

The Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner is assisted in his work by two labour inspectors, one accounts clerk, two clerks and three peons. His main function is to ensure proper enforcement of the provisions of the various labour laws made applicable by the State Government namely Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925 etc. Besides, he conciliates in disputes covered by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1958 and functions as Chairman, Industrial Housing Scheme in Bhilwara.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT INDUSTRIES OFFICER, BHILWARA—The District Office of Industries and Civil Supplies Department which was set up in 1954 is headed by the District Industries Officer having headquarters at Bhilwara. He is responsible administratively to the Assistant Director, Industries and Supplies Department, Udaipur. Sub-offices of inspectors, weights and measures were started at Bhilwara, Shahpura, Chittaurgarh and Nimbahera in 1960. Each of the sub-office is headed by an inspector of weights and measures who is assisted by some manual assistants, one

clerk and one class four employee. The staff of the district office consists of one District Industries Officer, one Manager Industrial Estate, Bhilwara and the usual complement of ministerial staff.

The most important function of the district Industries Officer is to promote industrial development in the area. He is also responsible for the proper enforcement of Weights and Measures Act, 1954 and Rules framed thereunder. He also looks after the Industrial Estate at Bhilwara with the assistance of a Manager. The inspectors heading the sub-offices assist the District Industries Officer in development of industries and enforcement of Weights and Measures Act, 1954 and Rules pertaining to Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958.

To foster the growth of industrial activity in the mineral-rich district, the District Industries Officer renders assistance to new as well as existing units by making them available essential raw material at controlled rates, financial assistance by way of loans and subsidies, and availability of water connections and cheap power.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ENGINEER (B), RAJASTHAN GROUND WATER DEPARTMENT, BHILWARA—The office of the Rajasthan Ground Water Department at the district level which was established at Bhilwara in 1967 is headed by an Assistant Engineer and functions under the administrative control of the Executive Engineer (B), Rajasthan Ground Water Department, Udaipur. The Assistant Engineer's main function is to supervise the procurement of blasting work and functioning the blasting supervisors headquartered at Bhilwara, Shahpura and Gulabpura.

The territorial jurisdiction of the Assistant Engineer extends over Bhilwara and Chittaurgarh districts. He is assisted in his work by three blasting supervisors, nine blasters, 9 borers, usual ministerial staff, some drivers and a few cleaners.

The district office functions on commercial lines to improve the irrigational facilities of the cultivators of the area by providing rock drilling services to dig new wells or deepen old ones. The income of the department through rock drilling, digging and deepening of wells etc., during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 was Rs. 3,13,833, Rs. 3,69,900 and Rs. 10,25,735 respectively.

The expenditure figures of the office are given below :

| Year | Amount (Rs.) |
|---|---|
| 1967–68 | 2,23,772 |
| 1968–69 | 3,01,310 |
| 1969–70 | 4,57,684 |

MINING ENGINEER'S OFFICE, BHILWARA—The office headed by a Mining Engineer, headquartered at Bhilwara was established in 1956. It is a Divisional Office which functions under the administrative control of the Director, Mines & Geology Department, Udaipur. It is manned by one Mining Engineer, two Assistant Mining Engineers, two senior mines foremen, four junior mines foremen, three surveyors, three field assistants, two draftsman, one computor, one mechanic, 32 *Nakedars*, six drivers, three helpers, 11 mines guards, 14 clerks, one stenographer, two chainmen, seven class four employees and some staff on daily wages. The Assistant Engineers are headquartered at Ajmer and Bijolia. Each of the Assistant Engineers' office is staffed with one mines foreman, one surveyor, one field assistant, one draftsman, a few mines guards, two upper division clerks, two lower division clerks and a few class four employees. Besides, there is a Mining Supervisors' Office located at Bagore which was started in 1969. The territorial jurisdiction of the Mining Engineer, Bhilwara extends over Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh and Ajmer districts.

This office conducts survey for mineral exploration in the area, collects royalty from mines on lease, undertakes mines and quarry improvement schemes and advances loans to small mining lease holders and quarry owners. It also undertakes construction works of approach roads, protective cover sheds over mines and quarries and installation of weigh bridges etc. The Mining Engineer is responsible for ensuring government interests, rights and privileges over mines and quarries in the area on lease to private owners and conducting of prospecting operations according to the approved scale of the State Government as per specifications of the Mines Act, 1964 and Mining Rules, 1964.

The income of the department in the district is mainly from royalty collections.

The expenditure figures of the office for the years 1967-68 to 1969-70 are given below :

| Year | Amount (Rs.) |
|---|---|
| 1967–68 | 15,31,137 |
| 1968–69 | 1,68,879 |
| 1969–70 | 1,91,580 |

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT—The office of the Public Relations Department at the district level which was set up in 1958 is headed by a District Public Relations Officer with headquarters at Bhilwara. He functions under the administrative control of the Director, Public Relations, Rajasthan, Jaipur and is assisted in his work by one clerk, one operator, one driver,

one cleaner and two peons. He is in-charge of all work relating to information, publicity and public relations in the district. He collects and makes available information on developmental activities carried out by the government departments at the district level and also keeps the Director of Public Relations well-posted with such information. He propagates Five Year Plans and government policies on various programmes through publicity. For exhibiting feature films, a mobile van alongwith a generator, projector and amplifier is provided by the department to the district office. Literature is distributed, audio-visual and cultural programmes are held and exhibitions and displays are organised at important fairs and festivals in the district.

OFFICE OF THE CITY URBAN IMPROVEMENT TRUST, BHILWARA—The City Urban Improvement Trust, Bhilwara is a semi-government body. It was established in 1967 under government rules with a Chairman and seven members on the trust. Headed by a Chairman, it is staffed with one secretary, one engineer, two overseers, two surveyors, one tracer and usual complement of ministerial personnel.

The most important function of the Trust is to acquire land and develop and sell residential sites in and around the city. Besides, it endeavours to provide improved civic facilities to the citizens by means of construction of roads, parks, drains and electrification etc. During the last three years the Trust sold about 359 residential plots by promoting six residential colonies and realised Rs. 4,21,564.

## CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL EXCISE, BHILWARA—The functions of the Central Excise Department at the district level are being looked after by the Superintendent, Central Excise with his headquarters at Bhilwara. His office in Bhilwara was started in 1969. Administratively, he is controlled by the Deputy Collector, Central Excise and Customs, Jaipur. The district office is manned by one Superintendent, four inspectors and four sepoys. Jurisdiction of this office extends ever the Bhilwara district. The main function of the district unit is to exercise control over excisable manufactured goods and un-manufactured tobacco. Revenue realisation on account of Central Excise during the period 1965-66 to 1970-71 is given in chapter Revenue Administration.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT—All the post offices located in Bhilwara district are controlled at Sub-Divisional level by a Sub-Divisional Inspector of Post Offices with headquarters at Bhilwara who functions under the administrative control of the Senior Superintendent, Post Office,

Ajmer Division, Ajmer. The Sub-Divisional Office at Bhilwara was established in 1966. Under the Sub-Divisional Inspector of Post Offices, Bhilwara, there is one post master, two assistant post masters, one lower selection grade, four other sub-post masters, 28 clerks, two wireless inspectors, one town inspector, three mail overseers, seventeen postmen and 10 class four employees. There were in 1969–70, in all 232 post-offices functioning in the district under the post-master, sub-post masters and branch post-masters respectively. The main function of these units is to perform postal work. The head post office at Bhilwara is housed in a departmental building.

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR, WORKERS' EDUCATION CENTRE, BHILWARA—This office which was established in 1965, is a regional unit of the Central Board for Workers' Education functioning under the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Government of India. The office, headed by a Regional Director and headquartered at Bhilwara, undertakes training of the worker-teachers and workers in the State of Rajasthan. The Regional office is staffed with one Regional Director, seven Education Officers, one projectionist, four clerks, one stenographer and five class four employees. Estimated expenditure of the Regional office is Rs. 1,75,000 per year approximately.

OFFICE OF THE LABOUR ENFORCEMENT OFFICER (CENTRAL), BHILWARA—The Labour Enforcement Office which was established at Bhilwara in 1954, is headed by a Labour Enforcement Officer who functions in the district under the administrative control of the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Ajmer. The staff on the district office consists of one Labour Enforcement Officer, one clerk and a class four employee. The important function of this office is to enforce labour laws enacted by the Government of India for labour welfare.

OFFICE OF THE WELFARE COMMISSIONER, MICA MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND, BHILWARA—This office, set up in 1955 with headquarters at Bhilwara, is headed by a Welfare Commissioner who functions under the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Government of India. The territorial jurisdiction of the Welfare Commissioner extends over the whole of Rajasthan. He is assisted in the discharge of his responsibilities by the Secretary, Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund, Rajasthan, Bhilwara Besides, there is a Medical Superintendent, Central Hospital, Gangapur (Bhilwara) who functions under the Commissioner. The Medical Superintendent is the head of office of the Central Hospital, Gangapur and all the Static Dispensaries functioning under the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund, Bhilwara. The Central Hospital at Gangapur was started in 1964.

The staff of the Commissioner's office includes one Welfare Commissioner, one Secretary, one Accounts Officer, one assistant welfare inspector, one junior welfare inspector, one Assistant Engineer and usual ministerial staff. The Central Hospital, Gangapur, is staffed with one Medical Superintendent, two Medical Officers and some clerks.

The main function of this office is to look after the welfare of labourers working in mica mines and their dependents in Rajasthan. For this purpose, the organisation has been running various activities in Rajasthan, the more important being medical facilities, recreational and educational activities, grant-in-aid to mica miners for construction of their houses, scholarships to children of miners, construction of water wells and provision of water supply.

There is one middle school at Dhosal and two primary schools at Toonka and Ganeshpura in Bhilwara district for children belonging to mica miners. There are also Adult Education Centres in Bhilwara being run by this office. Besides, seven Adult Education Centres function in the districts of Ajmer, Jaipur and Tonk.

There is a Central Hospital at Gangapur having 30 beds for medical treatment of mica miners and their dependents. Mobile-cum-static dispensaries function at Mandal, Bhilwara, Bagore, Gangapur and Amli, all in Bhilwara district. One dispensary functions at Madhorajpura in the Jaipur district.

Under the water supply scheme of the office, five wells have been constructed and 20 rennovated. Recreational facilities at 30 places, mostly at mining sites, have also been provided to the miners.

The total expenditure of the office during the year 1967-68 to 1969-70 is given below :

| Year | Expenditure (Rs.) |
|---|---|
| 1967–68 | 7,68,839 |
| 1968–69 | 8,84,267 |
| 1969–70 | 11,26,754 |

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF MINES SAFETY, BHILWARA—This is an office established in 1963 under the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Department of Labour and Rehabilitation of the Government of India. The office with its headquarters at Bhilwara, is headed by a Deputy Director who administratively functions under the Joint Director of Mines Safety, Ajmer.

The Deputy Director is responsible for the enforcement of the Mines Act, 1952, Rules, Bye-laws and Regulations made thereunder. He also enforces the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. The territorial jurisdiction of his office extends over Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur districts. The staff of the office of the Deputy Director of Mines Safety consists of one upper division clerk, one lower division clerk, one driver and one peon.

The office claims to have kept down the accident rate in mines through enforcement of the provisions of Mines Act, 1952 and its regulations etc. In order to improve upon safety standard in the mines in the area, a safety week is observed once an year.



CHAPTER XIV

# LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

## HISTORY

Presently, there are three municipalities, namely, Bhilwara, Shahpura and Gangapur in the district.

Municipal service was greatly neglected in the erstwhile Mewar (Udaipur) State. A nominated Municipal Board for Bhilwara was constituted on the 1st January, 1938. Before this, municipal functions, in the absence of a municipality, were supervised by the District Magistrate. The staff for this work consisted of 10 sweepers and a jamadar.

In the nominated municipality, the District Magistrate acted as President, Assistant Magistrate as Vice-president and State Hospital doctor as Health Officer. The number of the nominated members was eight, at least one of whom was to be a graduate or a matriculate if a graduate was not available.

Prior to 1905-06, there was no municipality in the Shahpura Chiefship, and the municipal work was carried out by the Public Works Department. Municipal work was transferred to the Police Department in 1905-06[1]. For the removal of filth, rubbish and night-soil, twelve sweepers, under the supervision of a *Daroga*, were appointed. It is important to mention here that for removal of filth, conservancy carts were already in use in Shahpura as early as 1905-06. However, much remained to be done. The inspection report of 1905-06[2] had this to say about the steps to improve the sanitary conditions.

"In spite of this, there remained much room for improvement. Upon inspection it was found that little pools of water, swarming with myraids of malarious mosquito larva were allowed through carelessness to stand here and there. Latrines and urinals were in an offensive condition and were not properly washed and disinfected daily. New night-soil carts were imported; phenyl and carbolic disinfectant powder were purchased to wash the latrines and urinals; *Bhishtis* were engaged; and in order that they should do good work, the pay of sweepers was raised. As a result, Shahpura today looks much cleaner than it did before. At present, the night-soil is allowed to stand in the jungle and dry in the Sun. Arrangements are being considered to burry it in earth and turn the same

1. *Administration Report of Shahpura*, 1905-06, p. 11.
2. *ibid.*

into proper manure. For this, extra sweepers have been engaged. After the completion of Bhimpura work, when its tramway will be available for use in the Chiefship, it is hoped to utilise the same for sanitation purposes. For the bad sanitation of the place, the management is not wholly to be blamed as the people themselves are slow in realising the benefit of good sanitation. With them dunghills, cesspools close to their dwellings, and badly ventilated rooms closely packed, is an ordinary thing. A single pie spent on cleanliness appears to them a waste of money. However, they are being made to understand the advantages of sanitation and it is hoped that in time they will be able to appreciate them".

The State was realising only a tax of six pies per month per shop for maintaining the town properly, but during 1907–08, the ruler remitted this for ever on the occasion of the birthday of the King Emperor[1]. In 1911–12, in different parts of the town, latrines were constructed. In the market and other places street lamps were put up for lighting the town. The road from the palace to the *Kund* gate was made pucca during the year 1911–12[2].

A Municipal Committee at Shahpura was nominated during 1919–20 to work on the lines of Municipal Committees in British India. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon was appointed Secretary of the Municipal Committee and the Judicial Assistant as its President.

In both the municipalities of Bhilwara and Shahpura, respective arrangements continued till the formation of Rajasthan when the Municipal Boards were reorganised under the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1951 with a view to bringing all the municipalities of the covenanting States of Rajasthan under one law. Presently, the municipalities are governed by the provisions of the Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 1959.

## MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, BHILWARA

As stated earlier, the Municpal Committee at Bhilwara was established in January 1938. It was a nominated committee, in which a nominated person from the public was required to function as the Vice-president. This arrangement continued till 1950 and in the year 1951 elections to the municipality were held for the first time. Later elections were held in 1955, 1958, 1962 and 1965. At the time of the first elections, the town was divided into 11 wards. Now in 1969–70, the number of municipal wards is 18. Of these, three are double-member wards. Though the municipality was never dissolved, an Administrator was appointed in 1967 when the term of the Council expired. It is of paramount importance

1. *Administration Report of Shahpura*, 1907–08, p. 14.
2. *ibid.*, 1911–12, p. 13.

to mention here that the two of the Presidents of the municipality later became the members of the State Cabinet.

AREA—When the Council was established, its area was determined as 3.88 sq. km. taking the hospital as the mid-point. In 1956, the area was redefined. Now the area is 51.18 sq. km[1]. It takes the Railway Station as the mid-point and includes Pur, Sanganer village and Majar (Dhani).

MUNICIPAL BUILDING—In the beginning, the office of the Council was housed in a Government building behind the Tahsil office. It was shifted to a rented building in Bhupal Ganj in 1951 and now the office of the Council is housed in its own building on which during 1962–68, a sum of Rs. 4.50 lakhs had already been spent[2].

STAFF—The municipal sections of the Council, with details of the staff (1969–70) are given below: (a) Establishment : one clerk, (b) Public Health: two health inspectors, one clerk, 200 sweepers and 50 persons such as Jamadars, drivers and *Bhishtis*, (c) Public Works: one overseer, one surveyor and one clerk, (d) General Administration: one Administrator, one Executive Officer, one head clerk and two clerks, (e) Tax Collection : one Revenue Officer, one clerk, 17 *Nakedars* and 17 guards, (f) Accounts: one accountant and one clerk, (g) Store: one clerk. Besides these, one *Vaidya*, one *Up-vaidya* and two class four employees are employed in the *Aushadhalya* run by the Council[3].

INCOME—Income figures from 1964–65 to 1969–70 are given below. The figures of income reveal that since the year 1966–67, there had been gradual but slight increase in the revenue of the Bhilwara Municipal Council. Octroi is the principal source of income as the table below shows[4]:

('00 Rs.)

| S. No. | Itemes of income | 1964–65 | 1965–66 | 1966–67 | 1967–68 | 1968–69 | 1969–70 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Octroi | 4,483 | N.A. | 5,937 | 6,357 | 7,463 | 7,640 |
| 2. | Taxes on houses and land | 93 | N.A. | 4 | 3 | 3 | — |
| 3. | Lighting, water and conservancy rates | — | N.A. | — | — | — | — |
| 4. | Other rates and taxes | 65 | N.A. | 62 | 1,168 | 287 | 3,520 |

1. *Municipal Statistics*, 1967-70, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 22.
2. Source : The office of the Municipal Council, Bhilwara.
3. *ibid.*
4. *Municipal Year Book, Rajasthan, 1965, Municipal Statistics* 1966 and 1967–70. N.A. = Not available.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Realisations under special acts | — | N.A. | 26 | — | — | 1,500 |
| 6. | Receipts from markets, slaughter houses and rent on house | 58 | N.A. | 215 | — | 275 | 284 |
| 7. | Other fees and revenue | 47 | N.A. | 486 | — | — | 186 |
| 8. | Grants received from the Government | 1,378 | N.A. | 1,029 | 429 | 461 | 1,042 |
| 9. | Grants received other than the Government | — | N.A. | — | — | — | — |
| 10. | Interest receipts | 30 | N.A. | 102 | 123 | 105 | 44 |
| 11. | Miscellaneous | 92 | N.A. | — | — | 325 | 531 |
| 12. | Sale of physical assets | 334 | N.A. | 437 | 2,610 | 2,423 | 670 |
| 13. | Other receipts | 61 | N.A. | 17,125 | 14,743 | 14,120 | 10,888 |
| | Total | 6,641 | N.A. | 25,423 | 25,433 | 25,462 | 26,305 |

To give an idea about the principal heads of expenditure, details of expenditure for the period 1964–65 to 1969–70 are given below[1]:

('00 Rs.)

| | Heads of expenditure | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Public lighting and water supply | 531 | N.A. | 464 | 536 | 709 | 913 |
| 2. | Drainage, conservancy and sanitation | 1,920 | N.A. | 2,761 | 3,345 | 4,139 | 4,304 |
| 3. | Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations | 101 | N.A. | 137 | 119 | 148 | 149 |
| 4. | Public institutions | 232 | N.A. | 387 | 222 | 403 | 412 |
| 5. | Miscellaneous | 1,114 | N.A. | 1,383 | 66 | 2,615 | 1,808 |
| 6. | Roads | 1,487 | N.A. | 3,148 | 2,856 | 3,395 | 1,544 |
| 7. | Others | 25 | N.A. | 833 | 724 | — | 530 |
| 8. | Payment of sinking fund & suspense account | — | N.A. | 13,020 | 76 | — | 159 |
| 9. | Repayment of Government loans | — | N.A. | — | — | — | — |
| 10. | Repayment of other loans | 64 | N.A. | — | — | — | — |
| 11. | Other expenditure | 202 | N.A. | — | 17,123 | 14,762 | 15,305 |

1. *Municipal Year Book, Rajasthan, 1965, Municipal Statistics* 1966 and 1967–70, N.A. = Not available.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12. Expenditure on commercial enterprises | — | N.A. | — | — | — | — |
| 13. Closing balance | 965 | N.A. | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 6,641 | N.A. | 22,133 | 25,067 | 26,17 | 25,124 |

The above table indicates that principal heads of expenditure are conservancy, construction works (roads) and public lighting.

WATER SUPPLY—The credit for taking steps for setting-up of a water works in the town goes to the first elected council, though it was commissioned in 1959 and is now owned by the Government. However, the Council has provided 60 public stand-posts for those who cannot afford private connections in their houses. The water is received from the Meja-dam and filtered before being supplied.

LIGHTING—Efforts for construction of a power-house were also made by the first elected council. It was however, commissioned in the year 1961. Presently, electricity is supplied from the Chambal Project. The power-house is owned and managed by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board while the cost of lights provided on the roads and streets are borne by the council. In the villages, falling in the area of the council, where electric lines are not installed, oil lamps have been provided by the council. During the year 1969–70, the council had provided 1,205 electric points including 280 tube-lights.

PRINCIPAL ACHIEVEMENTS—The council, since 1951, has made some notable achievements. Before the commissioning of the water-works, the council prepared a mini-water-supply scheme. Accordingly, motors were fitted in the wells and water collected in a tank in the heart of the town wherefrom it was supplied to the citizens. With the commissioning of the water-works now, practically all parts of the town receive water supply round the clock, except during the summer months. Similarly, before the availability of electricity from the Chambal Project, a power-house was commissioned. However, it supplied electricity to only selected areas of the town. Now all parts of the town, except a few villages, are duly electrified.

Octroi introduced in 1955, raised the income of the council from Rs. 3,35,980 in 1960–61 to Rs. 7,63,984 in 1969–70 and enabled it to undertake more developmental works. Principal additions in the buildings in the past 20 years are: the council building on which during 1962-68 Rs. 4.50 lakhs have been spent; *Subzi-mandi* which was taken up in 1971

and still under construction and a Harijan school and a town-hall which are also under construction.

Considerable improvement was made in sewage, drainage, foot-paths and roads also. A dirty-water nullah flowing in the old town was a great nuisance. This has been converted into a road with pucca drainage on both sides of the road. Bhopal Ganj was provided with a pucca road, foot-paths and drainage. In 1962, Manikya Nagar colony was set up with all modern facilities. For low income group and Scheduled Caste people, in Dada Bari and Sanganer colonies with modern facilities like roads, water, light and drainage were provided. An attempt was made to solve the housing problem by allotting plots in Subhash Nagar to people without homes.

Between 1956 and 1963, 324 plots of (80′ × 50′) were allotted, between 1964–66, 112 plots (40′ × 60′ and 50′ × 60′) were allotted and during 1967–69, 169 plots (80′ × 50′ and 80′ × 60′ or 60′ × 90′) were allotted. Special attention was given to the development of Harijans. With the help of the State Government, plots have been allotted to members of the Scheduled Castes on a subsidised cost basis. In 1961–1963, 93 plots were allotted. A cradle-house (*Palana* House) has been opened near Suwana Gate, where working Harijan women leave their kids who are properly looked after. As stated earlier, a school for Scheduled Caste boys and girls has also been opened in the *Harijan Basti*.

In the past one year, the council spent about one lakh of Rs. for construction or conversion of traditional latrines into flush latrines. Public urinals have also been constructed at several places in the town.

The council is running a library containing about 7,016 books, besides maintaining four reading rooms at different places in the town.

The conservancy staff about which details have already been given earlier, cleans the roads daily. A tractor-trolly for removing rubbish is also available. The council has surface drains of 35 km.

So far the council has no fire-fighters. However, the civil defence fire fighter is used for extinguishing fire. A driver and two fire-men have been employed for the purpose. The council maintains two parks, one opposite the Collectorate and the other opposite the General Hospital. Seven gardeners and one class IV employee have been employed for the purpose. Since 1959, the council is running a middle school known as Navyug Vidya Mandir on the staff of which there are 11 teachers and four class IV employees.

219 taxi cycles and 183 taxi bullock-carts and 15 taxi *Tongas* and 420 taxi *Thelas* were registered with the council during 1970–71.

## MUNICIPAL BOARD, GANGAPUR

A Municipality was established in 1930 in the town under Gwalior Municipalities Act since the town, before the integration of the States, was part of the erstwhile Gwalior State[1]. The Municipality then, functioned under *Suba* Gangapur who was assisted by nominated members in the discharge of his duties. The *Suba* also appointed an Honorary Magistrate to settle small cause suits. After the integration of the States, when Gangapur became part of Rajasthan, the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1951 was made applicable to the Municipality which was later superseded by the Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 1959. Elections were introduced in the Municipality only after Gangapur became a part of the Rajasthan and the provisions of the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1951 were made applicable to the Municipality.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING—Originally housed in a rented building, the Municipal Board has been functioning since February 28, 1969, in its own building.

AREA AND BOUNDARY—According to Census of 1961, the area of the Municipal Board consists of 15.98 sq.km. This include village Sunra-ka Khera with its revenue area in the north joining the revenue land of Gangapur and including limits of Silyawari Galodiya. Thence from Bhilwara-Udaipur road, the revenue land of Gangapur and the area Mauja Mailuni is included.

WARDS—The area of the Board is divided into eight wards. Of these, wards number one and eight are double-member wards, one of the seats in each ward being reserved for a Scheduled Caste person.

COMPOSITION—In the elections held on October 25, 1970, on the basis of adult franchise, 10 members to the Board were elected from the wards. Except in wards number one and eight, which are double-member wards, one member was elected from each ward. Two women-members were co-opted by the elected members. The elected and co-opted members together elected the Chairman and Vice-chairman from amongst themselves. The term of the Board is three years. Before the elections held in 1970, an Administrator was appointed by the Government in January, 1967 when the term of the President of the Board had expired.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—The totals for income from 1964-65 to 1969-70 are given below to give an idea about the economic position of

1. Source : Office of the Municipal Board, Gangapur (Bhilwara). However, according to the *Municipal Year Book, Rajasthan*, 1965, p. 103, the Municipal Board at Gangapur was first constituted in 1914 A. D.

the board. These figures reveal that Octroi is the principal head of income to bring in revenue to the Board[1]:

('00 Rs.)

| No. | Item | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Octroi | 231 | 213 | 362 | 389 | 503 | 468 |
| 2. | Taxes on houses and land | 22 | 22 | 18 | 14 | 28 | 46 |
| 3. | Lighting, water and conservancy rates | — | — | 4 | — | — | — |
| 4. | Other rates and taxes | 4 | 3 | 58 | 2 | 33 | — |
| 5. | Realisation under special acts | 14 | — | — | 47 | 14 | 52 |
| 6. | Receipts from markets, slaughter houses and rent on house | 11 | 7 | 20 | — | 30 | 83 |
| 7. | Other fees and revenue | 14 | — | — | 145 | 14 | — |
| 8. | Grants received from the Government | 102 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 100 | 349 |
| 9. | Grants received other than the Government | 22 | 16 | — | — | 58 | — |
| 10. | Interest receipts | — | — | — | — | 5 | 1 |
| 11. | Miscellaneous | 13 | 339 | — | — | 239 | 263 |
| 12. | Sale of physical assests | 20 | 4 | 17 | 128 | 11 | 6 |
| 13. | Other receipts | 245 | 200 | 494 | 46 | 11 | — |
| | Total | 698 | 843 | 1,012 | 810 | 1,046 | 1,268 |

Detailed information about the principal heads of expenditure from 1964-65 to 1969-70 are given below[2]:

('00 Rs.)

| No. | Heads of expenditure | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Public lighting and water supply | 84 | 42 | 41 | 50 | 73 | 176 |
| 2. | Drainage, conservancy and sanitation | 102 | 119 | 116 | 194 | 211 | 315 |
| 3. | Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. | Public institutions | 21 | — | — | 141 | — | 5 |

1. *Municipal Year Book, Rajasthan*, 1965, *Municipal Statistics*, 1966, and 1967-70.
2. *ibid.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. Miscellaneous | 134 | 528 | 608 | 418 | 140 | 256 |
| 6. Roads | 101 | 175 | 378 | — | 4 | 140 |
| 7. Others | 21 | — | — | — | 321 | 172 |
| 8. Payment of sinking fund and suspense account | — | — | 19 | — | — | 53 |
| 9. Repayment of Government loan | 20 | 19 | — | — | — | — |
| 10. Repayment of other loans | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11. Other expenditure | 195 | — | — | — | 368 | — |
| 12. Expenditure on commercial enterprises | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 13. Closing balance | 20 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 698 | 883 | 1,162 | 803 | 1,117 | 1,117 |

ADMINISTRATION—The principal administrative sections of the Board comprise (a) General Administration, (b) Public Health and (c) Tax Collections. The staff in General Administration consists of the Executive Officer, accounts clerk, one chaukidar, one *Moharir* and two peons. The Tax Collection section has employed one *Nakedar*, two sub-*Nakedars* and two octroi guards. The Public Health section has one Jamadar, one tractor driver, one *Bhishti* and 16 sweepers, including four women on the staff.

WATER-SUPPLY—A water-works was commissioned in the town in 1965. The source of water-supply is a well, near Sahara, from which water is lifted to the tank constructed on a mound and from there supplied to the town. There are about 50 public stand-posts which are maintained by the Board.

LIGHTING—Though there is no power-house in the town, electricity is supplied by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board from the hydro-electricity line brought to Gangapur from Bhilwara. The main roads and streets are lighted by 150 ordinary points and 15 tube-lights, the cost of which is borne by the Municipal Board. In areas which have not been electrified so far, 30 oil lamps have been provided.

DEVELOPMENT WORKS—Besides making arrangements for conservancy, water supply and lighting, the Board has got the principal roads tarred and provided pucca drainage to the town. Public urinals and public latrines have also been constructed. Much needed vegetable market consisting of 21 shops was also got constructed by the Board in

1967–68. Principal additions to buildings constructed include the office of the Board, a primary school building and a tractor garrage. The tractor garrage was constructed in 1968–69 and the primary school building in 1970–71. Approximately, Rs. three lakhs were spent on these activities. The sweepers have been provided with hand-wheel barrows and light and water facilities have been extended to their localities.

The Board is maintaining 4 km. long roads in its area. During 1964–65, two tanks costing Rs. 10,000 were purchased for extinguishing fire. Pucca drainage has been provided to the town. Conveyances registered in the Board include 35 *Thelas*, 28 bullock carts, 90 personal cycles and 35 taxi cycles.

## MUNICIPAL BOARD, SHAHPURA

The Shahpura Municipal Committee was established in 1919–20 on the pattern of the Municipal Committees in British India[1]. The Judicial Assistant was appointed President and Sub-Assistant Surgeon its Secretary. For the first time, elections were introduced in 1944. The Committee then consisted of 12 members, six elected and six nominated[2].

After the merger of Shahpura with Rajasthan the Municipal Council was termed as Municipal Board and elections to it were held in 1951. Later, the elections were held in 1953, 1956, 1961 and 1966. At present the area within the municipal limit is 56.12 sq. km. which is divided into 10 wards. Of these wards, two wards No. 9 and 10, are double-member wards. On the expiry of the Board, an Administrator was appointed on 13.4.1964. Again since 20.6.1969, the Board is under an Administrator. Elections were held last on 27.6.1971 when 12 members from 10 wards were elected. In double-member wards, seats for Scheduled Castes were reserved. The elected members co-opted two female members.

STAFF—The principal administrative sections of the Board comprise Sanitation, Tax Collection and Establishment. The staff of the Board consists of an Executive Officer, one upper division clerk, one lower division clerk, one sanitary inspector, three *Nakedars*, eight *Nakedar* guards, two class IV employees, two Jamadars, 38 sweepers and one *Bhishti*.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—Income figures from the year 1964–65 to 1969–70 are given as follows[3]:

1. *Administration Report of Shahpura State, 1919–20*, p. 12.
   However, according to the *Municipal Year Book, Rajasthan*, 1965, the Municipal Board at Shahpura was first constituted in 1939 A. D.
2. *ibid.*, 1944-45, p. 23.
3. *Municipal Year Book, Rajasthan, 1965*, *Municipal Statistics*, 1966 and 1967–70.

('00 Rs.)

| No. | Items of Income | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Octroi | 248 | 418 | 609 | 552 | 585 | 586 |
| 2. | Taxes on houses and land | — | 83 | — | 1 | 20 | — |
| 3. | Lighting, water and conservancy rates | 5 | 6 | 8 | 35 | 50 | 57 |
| 4. | Other rates and taxes | 16 | — | 31 | 17 | 12 | 53 |
| 5. | Realisation under special acts | 2 | 9 | 21 | 23 | 16 | 7 |
| 6. | Receipts from markets, slaughter houses and rent on house | 25 | 37 | 38 | 37 | 4 | 35 |
| 7. | Other fees and revenue | — | 12 | 215 | 85 | 92 | 73 |
| 8. | Grants received from the Government | 159 | 82 | 55 | 74 | 163 | 30 |
| 9. | Grants received other than the Government | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10. | Interest receipts | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11. | Miscellaneous | 8 | — | — | — | 5 | 212 |
| 12. | Sale of physical assests | 66 | 61 | 122 | 166 | 429 | 383 |
| 13. | Other receipts | 183 | 581 | 241 | 413 | 1 | 66 |
| | Total | 712 | 1,289 | 1,340 | 1,403 | 1,377 | 1,702 |

Details of expenditure from the year 1964-65 to 1969-70 are given below[1]:

('00 Rs.)

| No. | Heads of expenditure | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Public lighting and water supply | 62 | 54 | 146 | 284 | 113 | 245 |
| 2. | Drainage, conservancy and sanitation | 245 | 279 | 286 | 386 | 419 | 541 |
| 3. | Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. | Public institutions | 4 | — | 343 | — | — | 33 |
| 5. | Miscellaneous | 234 | 252 | — | 599 | 10 | 102 |
| 6. | Roads | 5 | — | 8 | 20 | 208 | — |
| 7. | Others | 32 | 334 | 447 | 92 | 72 | 364 |
| 8. | Payment of sinking fund and suspense account | — | — | — | 112 | — | 129 |

1. *Municipal Year Book, Rajasthan, 1965, Municipal Statistics*, 1966 and 1969-70.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9. Repayment of government loans | 47 | 30 | — | — | — | — |
| 10. Repayment of other loans | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11. Other expenditure | — | 124 | 410 | 24 | 465 | 331 |
| 12. Expenditure on commercial enterprises | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 13. Closing balance | 93 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 712 | 1,073 | 1,640 | 1,405 | 1,287 | 1,745 |

WATER-SUPPLY—Water to the residents of the Municipal Board is supplied by mini-water supply scheme. Electric motors have been fitted on Badha and Chawana *Bauwaries*. This scheme was started by the erstwhile Shahpura Chiefship. However, it was taken over by the Municipal Board in 1965 and transferred to the Public Health Engineering Department in 1970. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned by the Government for extension of pipe lines. There are 100 private connections and 20 public stand-posts which are maintained by the Board. Recently a loan of seven lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned by the Life Insurance Corporation for a water-works. Work on this project has already been started.

POWER-HOUSE—The power-house was constructed during the erstwhile Shahpura Chiefship which is now controlled by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. The Board is bearing the cost of 300 ordinary points and 25 tubelights provided for lighting at the roads and streets.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS—The Board is maintaining a public library and a reading room. From time to time the Board got constructed public urinals and latrines, and repaired and constructed roads and sewages in the town.

The Board is maintaining municipal roads of which the total length is 17 km. Though there is no fire-fighting equipment with the municipality, in an emergency requisition is made to Bhilwara Municipal Council for detailing the fire brigade for extinguishing fire. The municipality is selling plots for Kesari Singh Barhat Colony on Shahpura-Bhilwara road. A travellers shed has been provided on the bus-stand. In the adjoining area 11 shops will be constructed.

The conservancy arrangement is one of the chief functions of the Board. Two Jamadars and 37 sweepers have been employed for the purpose. In addition to private bicycles and taxi cycles numbering 311, 49 *Thelas* and 49 carts are registered with the Board.

## CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, BHILWARA

For the planned development of the city, the City Improvement Trust, Bhilwara was established in September 1967 under the Rajasthan Urban Improvement Act, 1959. The Trust has so far worked for the following schemes: Commercial-cum-residential-(1) Shastri Nagar, (2) Bapu Nagar, (3) Gandhi Nagar, (4) Kashipura, (5) Harijan Colony extension, (6) Sanganer Colony extension, (scheme under publication), (7) Azad Nagar, (8) Panchwati and (9) Dhandholai. Besides these, important schemes the Trust has undertaken include construction of modern markets and beautification of the town. In the former scheme, the Trust has got constructed 60 big and 14 small shops in the cotton factory area opposite new *Subzi Mandi*. Similarly the Trust has got constructed 10 shops and two rest houses on Bhilwara-Ajmer road. The Trust is also considering an ambitious scheme of constructing 340 shops in *Nagoria-ki-Bagichi* for fighting the shortage of shops in the town. Principal schemes regarding beautification of the city are described below:

BEAUTIFICATION OF FACTORY AREA—(a) With a view to providing convenient traffic, old water-hut (*Piao*) was demolished and converted into an attractive cross-road. (b) At the crossing of Road No. 1 and Road B, a beautiful circle was constructed. (c) A traffic-island near Dak Bungalow has been raised. (d) Main road opposite Central Co-operative Bank has been broadened. (e) Road No. 1 beyond Laxmi Uphar Grah was improved and a beautiful crossing developed.

PARKS AND PLANTATION—The Trust is developing a Tourist Park on a land measuring 4.81 sq. km. on Bhilwara-Chittor road, near which a well has already been dug and now a motor installed to feed the plants and a canal to be prepared for boating facilities. In Pur, Lal Bahadur Shastri Park has been constructed. Plantation has also been done in the cremation ground. The Trust has planted about 550 trees along the roads in different areas of the town.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—During the year 1969-70 and 1970-71, the income of the Trust was Rs. 5,41,895 and 9,62,522 and expenditure figures for corresponding years were Rs. 4,69,839 and Rs. 10,67,875.

## PANCHAYATS

### History

Though the caste panchayats were quite effective, formal panchayats representing the cross section of the communities came to be established only in 1940 in Shahpura Chiefship with a view to fostering the spirit of public service in the rural people. As an experiment, the panchayats were introduced only in four villages. However, these Panchayats

did not make satisfactory progress because of famine in the State[1]. The inhabitants of these villages, in search of livelihood and pasture for grazing the cattle, remained out of their villages. Naturally under these conditions mentionable work could not be done. In a worthwhile manner, the work of the Panchayats started only after the formation of Rajasthan when the Rajasthan Panchayat Act, 1953 was enacted. In the district, 119 villages and 11 tahsil panchayats were established under the Act.

**Panchayats in Rajasthan**

To consolidate and unify the Panchayat legislation obtaining in the various covenanting States of Rajasthan, the Rajasthan Panchayat Act, 1953 was enacted and enforced in all the districts by 1955. Accordingly, Panchayats were established at the villages with a population between 1,000 and 5,000. The Panchas were elected on the basis of adult franchise for a term of three years. Provision was made for the representation of the Scheduled Castes but its observance was not obligatory. A Panch belonging to a Scheduled Caste could be nominated if no candidate from the Seheduled Castes was returned. The Sarpanch (Chairman) also was elected by the village voters. But the Upsarpanch (Vice-chairman) was elected by the Panchas from among themselves. Ability to read and write Hindi was an essential qualification for candidates for both the posts.

At the tahsil level, tahsil panchayats were established, consisting of a Sarpanch and six to eight Panchas of all the Panchayats of the tahsil. The tahsil Panchayat exercised general supervision over the affairs of the village panchayats in the tahsil and heard appeals on decrees, sentences, decisions and orders of the Panchayats.

Before the Community Development Programme came into operation, Panchayats confined their activities to the exercise of judicial powers over petty civil and criminal cases and to the discharging of a few municipal functions. However, since the introduction of the Community Development Programme, Panchayats are being utilised for implementing development schemes at the village level. In 1951, Development Blocks were opened in rural areas. Block advisory bodies were formed to facilitate co-operation between the official agencies and Panchayats and assist them in planning and implementing other development schemes.

**Democratic Decentralisation**

To study the working of the Community Development Projects, the Planning Commission appointed a study team headed by Balwant Rai

1. *Administration Report of Shahpura State*, 1939-40. p. 5.

Metha. Its recommendations were published in 1957 and most of these were accepted. These envisaged a three-tier system of local government: Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the block level and the Zila Parishad at the district level. The recommendations emphasized the need for seeking full popular participation in the development activities in rural areas. Accordingly, under an Act, passed in 1959, the Rajasthan Government abolished tahsil Panchayats and District Boards and set up, instead, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads. Both, the Balwant Rai Mehta Study Team and the Law Commission were of the view that execution and judicial functions should not be entrusted to the same body. Therefore, separate Nyaya Panchayats were formed. In 1961, there were 60 Nyaya Panchayats.

**Village level functionaries**

SARPANCH—The Sarpanch is the elected Chairman and executive authority of the Panchayat. He convenes the meetings of the Panchayat, presides over them and is responsible for the safe custody of the cash. He is incharge of the disbursement of funds as authorised by the Panchayat and prepares the budget.

SECRETARY AND OTHER FUNCTIONARIES—Every Panchayat appoints a Secretary to attend to the office work and perform duties assigned by the Sarpanch. The other important functionaries are:

(i) Gram Sevak (village level worker) for extension work in agriculture and animal husbandry. They are 165 in number in the district.

(ii) Village teacher, incharge of education in the village.

(iii) Patwari, an official of the Revenue Department at the village level whose services and help are often required for carrying on development activities. He helps Panchayats in crop inspection and submits mutations for attestations.

(iv) Forest guard to help the Panchayat in sowing and planting of forest species in village forests.

FUNCTIONS OF PANCHAYATS—The major functions of Panchayats are municipal, administrative and development. They prepare plans for agricultural production, organise the community for the promotion of its wealth, safety, education, comfort, social and cultural well-being. Agriculture, which was a secondary function of Panchayats till 1958, has assumed prime significance with the introduction of the Panchayati Raj.

The meeting of the Gram Sabha (Village-Council), which consists of the entire electorate of the Panchayat area, is held at least twice a year to acquaint the people with plans and their progress.

RESOURCES AND BUDGETS—Panchayats are empowered to levy taxes on vehicles, buildings and commercial crops. Other sources of income are: octroi, fees and fines imposed on impounded cattle, fines for disregarding administrative orders, grazing charges, irrigation fees for water given from the Panchayat tanks and proceeds from the sale of *Abadi* lands etc. Panchayats also get grants from the Government. They are free to plan their expenditure within their resources.

## PANCHAYAT SAMITIS

Bhilwara district has eleven Panchayat Samitis, namely, Sahara, Hurda, Banera, Suwana, Asind, Raipur, Jahazpur, Mandal, Mandalgarh, Kotri and Shahpura. A Panchayat Samiti consists of three kinds of members :

**(a) Ex-officio Members**

(1) All Sarpanchas in the Block

(2) Krishi Nipuns selected for the Block by its Zila Parishad, through crop competitions.

**(b) Co-opted Members**

(1) Two women, if none is already sitting, or one if there is a sitting member.

(2) Two persons belonging to Scheduled Castes under conditions as in (1) above.

(3) Two persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes under conditions as in b (1) above, provided the population of such tribes in the Block exceeds 5% of its total population.

(4) Two persons with experience of administration, public life or rural development.

(5) One representative of the co-operative societies in the Block.

(6) One representative of the *Gramdan* villages having a population not less than 1,000.

**(c) Associate Members**

Members of the State Legislature whose constituency falls in the particular Panchayat Samiti are taken as its associate members. But they do not have a right to vote or to be elected to any office of the Panchayat Samiti.

The term of office of a Panchayat Samiti is three years. It elects its own Pradhan or Chairman.

**Functions**

The Panchayat Samiti is responsible for development work in its

area, relating to agriculture, primary education, local communications, sanitation, health and medical relief, animal husbandry, co-operation, minor irrigation works, village industries and local amenities. It is expected to perform these functions according to its financial resources and keeping in view the priorities assigned by the government.

**Standing Committees**

Panchayat Samiti works collectively. At least three standing committees have, therefore, been made statutorily obligatory: for production programme, for social service and social amenities programmes; and for finance, taxes and administration. If necessary, Panchayat Samitis can have more than three committees but the number of members in each has been limited to seven.

**Resources**

The funds of Panchayat Samitis consist of: (1) Income accruing from taxes such as cess or rent for the use or occupation of agricultural land; tax on trades, professions and industries; primary education cess; tax on fairs; income arising from leases granted for the collection of bones; entertainment tax. (2) Grants for liabilities and schemes transferred by various departments. (3) Annual ad-hoc grants. (4) A levy of 25 paise per head of the population in lieu of a share in land revenue and (5) Loans advanced by the State. Also, the Samitis themselves can raise loans. Every Panchayat Samiti frames its own budget, formulates its annual development plans and sends these to the District Development Officer who submits these to the Zila Parishad. The Zila Parishad may pass or send it back with modifications. The Panchayat Samitis, however, are not bound to accept them.

The major expenses of Panchayat Samitis, besides the development activities, are repayment of loans contracted by them, the salaries and allowances of their employees, allowances to members and other necessary expenditure. Details of income and expenditure for 1969–70 are given in the Appendix I.

**Functionaries**

PRADHAN—The Pradhan, elected by members from among themselves, is the head of the Panchayat Samiti and exercises administrative control in relation to the implementation of decisions and resolutions of the Samiti and its Standing Committees. He is expected to promote initiative and enthusiasm in the Panchayat Samiti, provide guidance in the formulation of its plans and production programmes. He convenes and presides over its meetings.

VIKAS ADHIKARI—The chief executive officer is known as Vikas

Adhikari who is also the head of the Panchayat Samiti administration. The Vikas Adhikari co-ordinates the activities of the various extension workers viz., Extension Officers, *Gram Sevaks*, teachers etc., and also plays the role of a team leader.

Other important functionaries, assisting in the work of the Panchayat Samiti are those dealing with agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, industries and education, the extension programmes, forests etc.

Pertinent details about the Panchayat Samitis such as staff members, area, schools etc., are given in Appendix II and III while the physical achievements have been given in Appendix IV.

## ZILA PARISHAD, BHILWARA

Administratively, the district as a unit occupies an important position, being a link between the people and their representative institutions. With the introduction of the Panchayati Raj, the entire concept of district administration has undergone a significant change. The Zila Parishad has been constituted to co-ordinate and supervise the lower statutory bodies i.e., Panchayat Samitis and Panchayats. The Zila Parishad of Bhilwara is composed of :

**(A) Ex-officio members**

(i) All Pradhans of the Panchayat Samitis.
(ii) Members of Parliament from the district.
(iii) Members of the Legislative Assembly from the district.
(iv) President of the Central Co-operative Bank in the district.
(v) Collector and the District Development Officer (non-voting member).

**(B) Co-opted Members**

(i) Two women, if there is none already.
(ii) One member of the Scheduled Castes, if there is none.
(iii) One member from the Scheduled Tribes, if there is none, provided that the population of the tribal people exceeds 5 per cent of the total population.
(iv) Two persons with experience of administration, public life or rural development.

Among the members of the Bhilwara Zila Parishad are included all the Pradhans of Panchayat Samitis in the area, two persons with administrative experience, two members of the Lok Sabha, five members of the Legislative Assembly, the Collector, one co-opted member from Scheduled Castes and two co-opted members from among women.

Members of the Zila Parishad elect from among themselves, the Pramukh, who acts as Chairman. The tenure of the Zila Parishad is three years.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ZILA PARISHAD—The Zila Parishad is a co-ordinating body. It scrutinises budgets and plans prepared by Panchayat Samitis, but only in an advisory capacity. It also distributes to the Panchayat Samitis the ad-hoc grants received from the State Government. It classifies fairs, festivals and roads. It supervises the activities of Panchayat Samitis and organises camps, conferences and seminars of all Sarpanch, Pradhans and other Panchas. It also advises the State Government on matters relating to the implementation, within the district, of the various schemes under the Five Year Plans. It watches over implementation of agricultural production and other constructive programmes, sees that targets are fulfilled and reviewed, at least twice a year.

The following are the important functionaries of the Zila Parishad.

PRAMUKH—Pramukh is the Chairman of the Zila Parishad whose principal role is to provide leadership. He helps Panchayat Samitis to draw up plans and is authorised to scrutinise their progress. He also sees that the funds are distributed quickly and equitably.

SECRETARY—He is in charge of the Zila Parishad office and is responsible for carrying out its decisions.

COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER—The Collector is the representative of the Government at the district level. Besides being responsible for the maintenance of law and order and collection of revenue, he is also the District Development Officer. In that capacity he is the chief co-ordinator to ensure smooth and effective working of not only the various government departments at the district level but also the institutions of the Panchayat Raj. He helps the Panchayat Samitis in formulating their programmes and periodically informs the Zila Parishad of their progress.

DEPUTY DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER—His main job is to assist the District Development Officer and Collector in discharge of his functions. He works as officer-in-charge of the Panchayat and Development section of the collectorate. He inspects Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis and reports to the Collector.

## NYAYA PANCHAYATS

The 60 Nyaya Panchayats in the district are exclusively devoted to the administration of civil and criminal justice. Every Nyaya Panchayat has jurisdiction over five to seven Panchayats. Its members are elected

by the constituent Panchayats each electing one Nyaya Panch. The chairman of the Nyaya Panchayat is elected by the members from among themselves.

In its criminal jurisdiction, a Nyaya Panchayat can impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 while in civil matters it can take cognisance of suits of a valuation not exceeding Rs. 250.

There is no provision for appeals against the orders of a Nyaya Panchayat, but revision can be filed with the Munsif with regard to civil suits and with the First Class Magistrate in respect of criminal cases.

The Nyaya Panchayats function through benches formed of three members. The chairman forms the Benches and assigns areas to each. He can change their jurisdiction and their membership whenever necessary. He appoints clerks and other employees of Nyaya Panchayats with the approval of the Collector of the district.



## APPENDIX I

### Income and Expenditure of the Panchayat Samitis of Bhilwara District during the year 1969–70[1]

(Rs.)

| Head | Income | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|
| **1. Banera Panchayat Samiti** | | |
| Development | 2,78,723 | 1,62,647 |
| Agriculture | 3,05,081 | 15,503 |
| Animal Husbandry | 12,364 | 10,625 |
| Health | 11,365 | 10,548 |
| Education | 2,04,073 | 2,02,246 |
| Co-operation | 20,961 | 6,061 |
| Social Welfare | 30,049 | 3,996 |
| Construction (P.W.D.) | 4,509 | 5,200 |
| Revenue | 33,100 | — |
| Irrigation | 1,890 | 1,550 |
| **2. Asind Panchayat Samiti** | | |
| Development | 1,27,744 | 1,54,464 |
| Agriculture | 53,440 | 51,266 |
| Animal Husbandry | 11,776 | 21,561 |
| Health | 4,602 | 6,481 |
| Education | 88,473 | 4,93,932 |
| Co-operation | 4,390 | 2,810 |
| Social Welfare | 8,206 | 8,589 |
| Revenue | 5,490 | 10,080 |
| Famine Relief | 80,623 | 80,623 |
| Miscellaneous | 3,21,787 | 3,17,471 |
| **3. Mandal Panchayat Samiti** | | |
| Development | 36,564 | 35,067 |
| Agriculture | 8,852 | 13,139 |
| Animal Husbandry | 6,585 | 5,126 |
| Health | 5,875 | 546 |
| Education | 1,50,700 | 1,15,851 |
| Co-operation | 814 | 1,785 |
| Social Welfare | 2,819 | — |
| Famine Relief | 4,395 | 2,211 |
| Miscellaneous | 3,305 | 2,186 |

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| **4. Kotri Panchayat Samiti** | | |
| Education | 3,35,672 | 3,75,400 |
| Establishment | 1,01,664 | 1,08,000 |
| Agriculture | 3,632 | 25,142 |
| Co-operation | 3,656 | 4,590 |
| Health | 4,116 | 2,800 |
| Care Scheme | — | 4,820 |
| Miscellaneous | — | 24,000 |
| Animal Husbandry | 8,889 | 4,500 |
| Sale of bones | 5,000 | 3,896 |
| Income from tanks | 20,000 | — |
| **5. Suwana Panchayat Samiti** | | |
| Development | 32,466 | 37,361 |
| Agriculture | 45,508 | 49,345 |
| Animal Husbandry | 3,000 | 1,842 |
| Health | 1,635 | 854 |
| Education | 1,53,750 | 1,10,593 |
| Co-operation | 2,601 | 1,446 |
| Social Welfare | 750 | — |
| Revenue | 5,133 | 6,299 |
| Miscellaneous | 839 | 1,173 |
| **6. Mandalgarh Panchayat Samiti** | | |
| Development | 65,902 | 93,194 |
| Agriculture | 1,77,544 | 1,68,876 |
| Animal Husbandry | 1,334 | 11,454 |
| Health | 3,115 | 4,256 |
| Education | 5,20,002 | 5,18,399 |
| Co-operation | 6,094 | 3,095 |
| Social Welfare | 28,302 | 21,790 |
| Revenue | 625 | 5,250 |
| Famine | 1,07,700 | 1,07,447 |
| Miscellaneous | 12,948 | 15,945 |
| **7. Shahpura Panchayat Samiti** | | |
| Development | 9,83,794 | 9,75,592 |
| Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation | 2,26,308 | 2,36,071 |
| Health | 79,769 | 79,948 |

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| Education | 35,650 | 42,246 |
| Social Education | 70,064 | 70,064 |
| Rural Cottage Industries | 70,920 | 70,920 |
| Community Development | 2,97,805 | 2,97,805 |
| **8. Jahazpur Panchayat Samiti** | | |
| Development | 1,40,598 | 1,42,641 |
| Agriculture | 3,60,103 | 3,47,752 |
| Animal Husbandry | 1,680 | 5,322 |
| Medical Health | 1,326 | 3,743 |
| Education | 5,93,548 | 4,42,802 |
| Co-operation | 4,269 | 4,492 |
| Social Welfare | 8,352 | 7,177 |
| Revenue | 3,275 | 4,050 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,85,553 | 12,160 |
| **9. Hurda Panchayat Samiti** | | |
| Development | 1,25,168 | 1,28,796 |
| Agriculture | 2,03,012 | 1,90,651 |
| Animal Husbandry | 2,000 | 2,320 |
| Health | 11,275 | 9,518 |
| Education | 3,41,956 | 3,80,977 |
| Co-operation | 5,348 | 6,852 |
| Social Welfare | 4,504 | 2,630 |
| Revenue | 3,400 | 3,400 |
| Famine | 75,000 | 40,409 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,695 | 2,693 |
| **10. Raipur Panchayat Samiti** | | |
| Development | 1,52,936 | 1,31,005 |
| Agriculture | 42,342 | 29,240 |
| Animal Husbandry | 14,028 | 15,156 |
| Health | 3,434 | 4,767 |
| Education | 3,19,662 | 2,46,721 |
| Co-operation | 6,089 | 3,530 |
| Social Welfare | 6,418 | 1,588 |
| Public Works | 33,058 | 194 |
| Irrigation | 3,066 | 4,935 |
| Famine | 38,700 | 29,650 |
| Miscellaneous | 17,850 | 8,600 |

APPENDIX I (Concld.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| **11. Sahara Panchayat Samiti** | | |
| Development | 1,03,344 | 1,13,250 |
| Agriculture | 25,208 | 23,616 |
| Animal Husbandry | 3,000 | 5,189 |
| Health | 871 | 3,716 |
| Education | 2,89,981 | 31,253 |
| Co-operation | 2,556 | 4,158 |
| Social Welfare | 12,191 | 3,809 |
| Revenue | 4,960 | 4,960 |
| Public Works | 1,353 | 797 |
| Famine | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,522 | 3,014 |

1. Source : The Office of the Commissioner, Development and Panchayat Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

सत्यमेव जयते

## APPENDIX II

### Staff of Panchayat Samitis, District Bhilwara[1]

(No.)

| Panchayat samiti | Vikas Adhikari | Agriculture Extension Officer | Education Extension Officer | Co-operative Extension Officer | Overseer | Gram Sewak | Vaccinator | U.D.C. | L.D.C. | Acctts. Clerk | Driver | Class IV | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sahara | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Hurda | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Banera | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Suwana | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 15 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Asind | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 15 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 10 | – |
| Raipur | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 15 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 3 |
| Jahazpur | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 15 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 | – |
| Mandal | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 15 | – | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 5 |
| Kotri | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 15 | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| Mandalgarh | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 15 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| Shahpura | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 15 | – | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 |

1. Source : Offices of the Panchayat Samitis, district Bhilwara.

## APPENDIX III

### Details about Panchayat Samitis, District Bhilwara[1]

| | Sahara | Hurda | Banera | Suwana | Asind | Raipur | Jahaz-pur | Mandal | Kotri | Mandal-garh | Shahpura | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. No. of Panchayats | 25 | 29 | 27 | 35 | 34 | 20 | 35 | 37 | 31 | 40 | 13 | |
| 2. No. of Nyaya Panchayats | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | |
| 3. No. of members (Sarpanch members, M.P. & M.L.A. | 33 | 41 | 48 | 34 | 41 | 29 | 44 | 46 | – | – | – | |
| 4. No. of schools : | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Higher Secondary | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| (b) Secondary | – | – | 1 | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | 3 | 1 | |
| (c) Middle Schools | 10 | – | 3 | 2 | – | 6 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 7 | – | |
| (d) Primary Schools | 52 | 64 | 58 | 83 | 80 | 51 | 85 | 91 | – | – | – | |
| 5. No. of Colleges | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | (1 Bhilwara) |
| 6. Area (sq. km.) | 634 | 902 | 695 | 908 | 852 | 518 | 1,097 | 1,212 | 928 | 1,540 | 1,049 | |
| 7. No. of Villages | 95 | 115 | 94 | 125 | 162 | 89 | 182 | 164 | 127 | 291 | 125 | |
| 8. No. of Hospitals/Dispensaries/Primary Health Centres | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |

Source : Offices of the Panchayat Samitis, district Bhilwara.

## APPENDIX IV

**The physical achievements of some of the important items of the various Panchayat Samitis during the year 1965–66[1]**

| Items | Units | Hurda | Asind | Kotri | Mandal-garh | Raipur | Shahpura | Jahaz-pur | Banera | Sahara | Suwana | Mandal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Improved seeds distributed | Md. | 9,784 | 1,127 | 5,856 | 2,814 | 3,785 | 6,648 | 1,686 | 677 | 1,724 | 2,497 | 3,149 |
| 2. Fertiliser distributed | ,, | 10,840 | 3,773 | 2,902 | 3,221 | 3,218 | 12,254 | 4,716 | 1,545 | 7,494 | 57,953 | 5,298 |
| 3. Agricultural implements distributed | Nos. | 131 | 112 | 117 | 299 | 148 | 184 | 149 | 1 | 59 | 144 | 51 |
| 4. Agricultural demonstrations held | ,, | 116 | 126 | 45 | 61 | 67 | 364 | 42 | 36 | 23 | 48 | 87 |
| 5. Pesticides distributed | kg. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 6. New manure pits dug | Nos. | – | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 7. Fruit plants distributed | ,, | 38,263 | 2,441 | 1,620 | 581 | 4,760 | 20,022 | 1,770 | 2,316 | 8,665 | 3,956 | 4,278 |
| 8. Contour bunding | Hect. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 9. Irrigation wells constructed | Nos. | 313 | 116 | 97 | 121 | 140 | 255 | 96 | 97 | 220 | 234 | 106 |
| 10. Pumping sets installed | Nos. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 11. Adults education centres started | Nos. | 161 | 22 | 66 | 2 | 30 | 191 | 44 | 105 | 65 | 95 | 61 |
| 12. Adults made literate | Nos. | 629 | 144 | 1,020 | – | 60 | 807 | 504 | 438 | 1,175 | 1,141 | 655 |
| 13. *Kachcha* roads constructed | Km. | 125 | 45 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 50 | 1 | – |

APPENDIX IV (Concld.)

**The physical achievements of some of the important items during the year 1969–70**

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Improved seeds distributed | Qqit. | 288 | 740 | 160 | 134 | 294 | 1,973 | 414 | 164 | 268 | 479 | 1,350 |
| 2. Fertiliser distributed | ,, | 7,750 | 6,253 | 338 | 11,892 | 1,058 | 5,744 | 4,884 | 1,623 | 790 | 164 | 15,530 |
| 3. Agricultural implements distributed | Nos. | 21 | 104 | 6 | 38 | 7 | 60 | 17 | 54 | 55 | N.R. | 14 |
| 4. Agricultural demonstrations held | Nos. | – | 5 | – | – | 27 | 64 | 38 | 14 | 165 | 3 | N.R. |
| 5. Pesticides distributed | Kg. | 14,467 | 7,878 | – | – | 7,755 | 1,313 | 7.335 | – | 700 | 104 | N.R. |
| 6. New manure pits dug | Nos. | 553 | 158 | 64 | 52 | 366 | 190 | 410 | 466 | – | N.R. | 1,065 |
| 7. Fruit plants distributed | ,, | 350 | 1,139 | – | 750 | 305 | 2,837 | 1,342 | 2,030 | 3,500 | N.R. | N.R. |
| 8. Contour bunding | Hect. | 1,472 | 876 | 83 | 30 | 321 | 1,416 | – | 1,477 | – | 290 | N.R. |
| 9. Irrigation wells constructed | Nos. | 73 | 77 | 17 | 10 | 55 | 94 | – | 67 | 120 | 102 | 117 |
| 10. Pumping sets installed | Nos. | 41 | 17 | – | 21 | 5 | 29 | – | 18 | 7 | 30 | 54 |
| 11. Adult education centres started | ,, | 65 | 41 | 18 | 16 | – | 53 | 20 | – | 19 | 30 | – |
| 12. Adults made literate | ,, | 560 | 455 | 194 | 165 | – | 385 | 233 | 30 | 239 | 435 | 17 |
| 13. *Kachcha* roads constructed | Km. | 50 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 25 | – | – |

Source : Panchayat and Development Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

N.R. = Not reported.

CHAPTER XV

# EDUCATION AND CULTURE

## Historical Background

In the former times the system of instruction and training among the Hindus, the Jains and the Muslims was closely connected with their religious institutions. The temples, monasteries (*Upasaras*) and mosques were the seats of learning. Pandits, *Yatis* and maulavis were the teachers. Though these teachers did not get regular salaries from the State or any other institution, they were given financial assistance in some way or the other. The Brahmans are enjoined by their sacred books to give and to receive instruction through the sacred literature of great literary value. Pandits gave instructions to the children belonging to the higher castes in Sanskrit grammar, logic, philosophy and law. The students, were called *Chelas* or children of their *Gurus* or teachers. They lived with their teachers and owed them obedience and respect. Teaching was mainly oral. The pupils were trained to memorize long passages of the sacred texts. Advanced instruction was thus confined to the youths of higher castes. For the children of trading classes and agriculturists there were schools or *Pathshalas* where rudimentary and business education was given. Seated under a tree or in the verandah of some building these children learned to trace the letters of alphabet or to recite in monotonous tones their spelling or a multiplication table. Knowledge of simple accounts and the writing of a letter were the highest accomplishments at which the scholar in these institutions aimed.

The lower castes were entirely illiterate because the higher castes considered that knowledge ought to be their monopoly. The presence of low caste children in a common school was objected to on account of the physical contamination supposed to be involved according to caste rules.

The education of women also received very little attention. It was not thought proper for girls to move out of the four walls of the house and, therefore, they had no opportunities for schooling. In some upper class families, the girls were imparted some knowledge of alphabets at their homes so that they may read religious books or write letters. *Purdah* was also a great retarding factor in the education of Muslim girls.

## Beginning of Western Education

It was during the minority of Maharana Shambhu Singh, that

steps were taken to open State schools by the government of the erstwhile Udaipur State. A school was opened in 1863 in the State capital and was called after him, the Shambhuratna *Pathashala*. In the districts, schools were opened at Bhilwara and Chittaur in 1872–73. Thus the first State school, in the area now comprising the district of Bhilwara, came into existence in 1872. On the death of Maharana Sajjan Singh in 1884, a sum of rupees two lakhs (local currency) was set aside with the object of establishing schools and dispensaries in the districts and a number of schools were opened in the districts out of this fund. The United Free Church also opened seven primary schools in the State including a girls' school at Bhilwara. In 1890, the primary school at Bhilwara was raised to the middle standard. In the same year the primary school at Jahazpur was raised to the lower middle standard.

The Hakims of the districts supervised the functioning of these schools in the beginning. Between 1884 and 1894, the schools were administered by a special committee which took considerable interest in its work and did much to encourage education. But this arrangement ceased in 1894 when the management was taken over by the *Mahakma Khas*. In 1899, a post of Inspector of Schools was created at Udaipur and the schools of this district were placed under his supervision.

In 1906, the number of educational institutions in those tahsils of the district which formed part of the erstwhile Udaipur State was as under [1]:

| S.No. | Locality | Class | Management | Average attendance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bhilwara | Secondary, Middle | Durbar | 93 |
| 2. | Bhilwara | Lower Primary (Girls) | UFC[2] | 15 |
| 3. | Hurda | Lower Primary | Mission | 53 |
| 4. | Jahazpur | Upper Primary | Durbar | 68 |
| 5. | Mandal | ,, ,, | ,, | 72 |
| 6. | Mandalgarh | ,, ,, | ,, | 72 |
| 7. | Pur | ,, ,, | ,, | 41 |
| 8. | Raipur | ,, ,, | ,, | 49 |
| 9. | Sahara | Lower ,, | ,, | 17 |

In Shahpura Chiefship, the following educational institutions were functioning in 1906[3]:

1. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol, II–B, The Mewar Residency, Statistical, Tables*, pp. 22–23, (Prepared on the basis of the table No. XV giving a list of schools in the Udaipur State in 1906).
2. United Free Church of Scotland Mission.
3. *Annual Administration Report of Shahpura Chiefship*, 1906–07,

| S.No. | Locality | Class | Management | No. of students |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Shahpura | English middle school | Chiefship | 79 |
| 2. | Shahpura | Vernacular ,, ,, | ,, | 133 |
| 3. | Shahpura | Primary school (Girls) | ,, | 22 |
| 4. | Kothian | ,, ,, | ,, | 23 |
| 5. | Dhikola | ,, ,, | ,, | 34* |
| 6. | Sangaria | ,, ,, | ,, | 22* |

During the next few decades there was considerable progress in the field of education in the Udaipur State. In 1917, the primary school of Banera was raised to the middle school standard. In the thirtees, the primary schools at Sanganer, Jahazpur, Hurda and Mandalgarh were upgraded to middle schools. In 1941, the middle school at Bhilwara was raised to high school. The middle school at Jahazpur was the next to be upgraded as high school in 1949. During this period, a number of primary schools were opened in the villages of the district and some of the primary schools were raised to middle school. The middle schools had a strength of five to six teachers and the primary schools had generally two teachers each. There were neither any grades for teachers nor any regular method for giving increments. The authorities took into consideration the school results while giving increments to teachers. It was only in 1943 that regular pay scales for the teachers were introduced by the then Mewar Government.

In Shahpura Chiefship, the expansion of educational facilities, during the first half of the present century, was quite substantial. As stated earlier, there were six schools managed by the Chiefship in 1906-07. The number rose to thirteen in 1921–two middle schools, one girls' school and ten village primary schools. Besides these schools, an agricultural school, attached with a model farm, was also opened at Naharsagar in 1918-19, where sons of agriculturist classes received free education. A boarding house was attached to the school which provided free boarding and lodging facilities to its inmates. Three village primary schools were also established by private donations. Three boarding houses were opened by the Chiefship at the capital to provide boarding and lodging facilities to the students. In 1929-30, the middle school at Shahpura was raised to high school standard. The primary school at Phulia was raised to the vernacular middle school in 1944. In 1944-45, the number of educational institutions in the Chiefship rose to 28–one high school, one vernacular middle school, one girls' lower middle school, 23 primary schools (13 state and 10 private) and two Sanskrit schools.

* Figures are for the year 1907–08.

After the integration of the States, some tahsils of the erstwhile Udaipur State and Shahpura Chiefship were merged to form the present district of Bhilwara and the number of educational institutions in the district in 1950 was as under :

| S.No. | Type of school | No. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | High Schools | 3 |
| 2. | Middle Schools | 22 |
| 3. | Primary Schools | 137 |

**Administrative set up**

As stated above, in the erstwhile Mewar State, all the educational institutions were controlled by the Inspector of Schools posted at Udaipur. In Shahpura Chiefship, a post of the Director of Education was created in 1941 to supervise the working of educational institutions in the Chiefship. In 1942-43, a Deputy Inspector of Schools was posted at Mandal by the Mewar Government to supervise the primary and middle schools of the district. After the integration of Mewar and Shahpura States into the former Rajasthan, the office of Deputy Inspector of Schools was established at Bhilwara in 1950 which was upgraded as the office of Inspector of Schools in May 1955. He was assisted by two Deputy Inspectors and two Assistant Inspectors.

**Re-organisation after merger**

After the formation of Rajasthan, the educational institutions of the Bhilwara district were put under the charge of a Deputy Inspector of Schools posted at Bhilwara who was assisted by three Sub-Deputy Inspectors. The district was divided into three circles–North Bhilwara, South Bhilwara and Jahazpur–and each circle was put under the charge of a Sub-Deputy Inspector. In September 1955, the office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools was upgraded and an Inspector of Schools was posted to supervise the functioning of schools in the district. Two Deputy Inspectors were appointed to assist him. Since then, there has been no change in the administrative pattern of the Inspectorate. Girls' schools are controlled by the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Udaipur.

For higher education, there are two Government Colleges in the district–one post-graduate college at Bhilwara and one Degree college at Shahpura. These are under the administrative control of the Director of College Education headquartered at Jaipur.

## GENERAL EDUCATION

### Primary Schools

There has been substantial progress in the field of primary education since the formation of Rajasthan. There were 137 primary schools for boys in the district in 1950; the number rose to 379 in 1956-57, to 591 in 1961 and to 860 in 1965-66. In 1969-70, number of primary schools was 826. Detailed information regarding the number of schools, students and teachers and total expenditure, in the primary schools and junior basic schools during 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1969-70 is given in the following table[1] :

| Year | No. of institutions | No. of students | | | No. of teachers | | | Direct expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Male | Female | Total | |
| 1960–61 | 591 | 21,195 | 4,998 | 26,193 | 977 | 64 | 1,041 | N.A.* |
| 1965–66 | 860 | 35,805 | 10,101 | 45,906 | 1,386 | 230 | 1,616 | 22.74 |
| 1969–70 | 826 | 31,250 | 9,347 | 40,597 | 1,270 | 204 | 1,474 | 39.34 |

After the introduction of Democratic Decentralisation in 1959, 464 primary schools were transferred to the Panchayat Samitis. Within a decade in 1969-70, the number of these schools rose to 708 including 49 junior basic schools. Of these, 59 were in Hurda Panchayat Samiti, 38 in Sahara Panchayat Samiti, 61 in Kotri Panchayat Samiti, 54 in Banera Panchayat Samiti, 68 in Shahpura Panchayat Samiti, 74 in Suwana Panchayat Samiti, 73 in Asind Panchayat Samiti, 46 in Raipur Panchayat Samiti, 82 in Mandal Panchayat Samiti, 80 in Mandalgarh Panchayat Samiti and 73 in Jahazpur Panchayat Samiti. In every Panchayat Samiti, there is an Education Extension Officer to supervise the working of these schools. The Inspector and the Deputy Inspector of Schools are also available to the Samitis for advice. The government primary schools are controlled by the Inspector of Schools, headquartered at Bhilwara.

### Middle Schools

At the time of the formation of Rajasthan, there were 22 middle schools in the district. During the First Five Year Plan, the number of these schools rose to 37 (1956-57). The increase during the subsequent plan periods was more substantial and in 1960-61, the number of middle schools in the district was 54. It rose to 72 in 1965-66 and to 102 in

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for various years.
2. Source : Office of the Inspector of Schools, Bhilwara.

* Not Available.

1969-70. The middle schools had a strength of 888 teachers and 14,874 students (boys 11,933 and girls 2,941) in 1969-70. The following table gives the number of schools, students, teachers and total expenditure on these schools during the years 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1969-70 :

| Year | No. of institutions | No. of students | | | No. of teachers | | | Direct expenditure (in Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Male | Female | Total | |
| 1960–61 | 54 | 7,146 | 266 | 7,412 | 451 | 58 | 509 | N.A.[1] |
| 1965–66 | 72 | 10,045 | 3,340 | 13,385 | 582 | 118 | 700 | 10,55,196 |
| 1969–70 | 102 | 11,933 | 2,941 | 14,874 | 781 | 107 | 888 | 22,98,977 |

**Higher Secondary and Secondary Schools**

There were three high schools in the district at the time of the integration of States. The number of these schools rose to nine in 1956-57. In 1960-61, the number of multipurpose higher secondary, higher secondary and secondary schools was 18. It rose to 27 in 1965-66 and to 49 in 1969-70. Of these two high/secondary, one higher secondary and one multipurpose higher secondary school were being run by private institutions. The total number of students on roll, during 1969-70, in the higher secondary and secondary schools was 12,621 (boys 10,278 and girls 2,343). All these institutions are affiliated to the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer. Other details regarding number of schools, students, teachers and the total expenditure in these schools during the years 1960–61, 1965–66 and 1969–70 are given below :

| Year | No. of institutions | No. of students | | | No. of teachers | | | Direct expenditure on institutions (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Male | Female | Total | |
| 1960–61 | 18 | 5,699 | 453 | 6,152 | 291 | 19 | 310 | N.A.[2] |
| 1965–66 | 27 | 7,212 | 676 | 7,888 | 436 | 18 | 454 | 14.01 |
| 1969–70 | 49 | 10,278 | 2,343 | 12,621 | 777 | 87 | 864 | 36.42 |

## EDUCATION OF WOMEN

In 1969–70, there were nine higher secondary and secondary schools (one higher secondary and 8 secondary) 12 middle schools and 79 primary schools for girls in the district. A statement showing the number

1. Not Available.
2. *ibid.*

of educational institutions (girls), students and teachers during the last five years ending 1969–70 is given below :

| Type of institution | Year | No. of institutions | No. of students | No. of teachers |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Higher Secondary Schools | 1965–66 | 1 | 330 | 16 |
| | 1966–67 | 1 | 337 | 16 |
| | 1967–68 | 1 | 348 | 13 |
| | 1968–69 | 1 | 360 | 16 |
| | 1969–70 | 1 | 376 | 17 |
| Secondary Schools | 1965–66 | 1 | 172 | 10 |
| | 1966–67 | 3 | 1,162 | 51 |
| | 1967–68 | 7 | 1,424 | 85 |
| | 1968–69 | 8 | 1,533 | 99 |
| | 1969–70 | 8 | 1,255 | 103 |
| Middle Schools | 1965–66 | 13 | 2,411 | 115 |
| | 1966–67 | 12 | 1,714 | 89 |
| | 1967–68 | 10 | 1,336 | 78 |
| | 1968–69 | 12 | 1,584 | 82 |
| | 1969–70 | 12 | 1,460 | 99 |
| Primary Schools | 1965–66 | 73 | 4,328 | 146 |
| | 1966–67 | 73 | 4,337 | 156 |
| | 1967–68 | 80 | 4,897 | 171 |
| | 1968–69 | 74 | 4,691 | 171 |
| | 1969–70 | 79 | 5,556 | 201 |

## EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES

No systematic attempt was ever made in Mewar State by State administration for the education of Backward Classes. After integration, a conscious effort was made by the government to increase literacy among these classes. Details about it are given in chapter Other Social Services.

### Colleges

There are two government colleges in the district–a Post-graduate College at Bhilwara and a Degree College at Shahpura. As stated earlier, these colleges are under the administrative control of the Director of College Education, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

A detailed description of colleges and some of the higher secondary and secondary schools (including private and aided schools) is given as follows :

MANIKYA LAL VARMA GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, BHILWARA—It was established in 1951 as an Intermediate College but was raised to the degree standard in July, 1957 and to post-graduate standard in July, 1968 when M. Sc. (Physics) classes were started. In July, 1970 M. A. (Economics) and M. Com. classes were also started. The college provides courses in arts, science and commerce faculties. It is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan. The college has its own building which was constructed in 1951 and prior to that it was run in the government high school building. For the resident students, a hostel was also constructed in 1959 in the college campus. It has 28 single seated and 37 three seated rooms. A science bloc was added to the college building in 1962–63, library bloc in 1968, Physics bloc and a college canteen in 1969, and an open air theatre in 1970. There are two basket-ball courts, one hockey ground, one football ground, one cricket field, two badminton courts and one *Akhara* for wrestling. The college also provides facilities for indoor games such as table tennis, carrom, chess etc. The number of students on roll, during the year 1969–70 was 1,043 (boys 942, girls 101). Of these 451 were in the science faculty, 347 in the Arts faculty and 245 in the faculty of commerce. In the same year, there were 55 professors and lecturers on the college staff–23 in the Science Faculty, 23 in the Arts and 9 in the Faculty of Commerce. The College has a big library containing about 25,536 books. The reading room section of the library subscribes to eight daily papers, 30 weekly journals, 24 fortnightly magazines, 125 monthly journals and 52 quarterly magazines. The library building was constructed in 1968 at the cost of Rs. 1,70,300. It contains one stack room, one reference room, one reading room and twelve small rooms for teachers. There is also an art gallery in the library. Facilities for extra-curricular activities like N. C. C., Scouting, and debates are also available in the college. There are 20 academic associations in the college for the promotion of literary and intellectual activities. A social service league is also functioning in the college. The college publishes an annual magazine *Vihan* and a quarterly journal *Jyoti*. In 1968–69, the college published a special number to commemorate the Gandhi Centenary year. In the same year a souvenir, *Samarika* was brought out to celebrate the upgrading of the college to the post-graduate level.

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, SHAHPURA—Established in 1965, the college is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan. The institution provides teaching in arts and science.[1] The College was started in a rented building. In 1969, it was shifted to its new premises built at a cost of Rs. 8.50 lakhs. The college has spacious play-grounds for football, hockey,

1. Commerce classes have also been started in the college since July, 1970.

volleyball, basket-ball and badminton. Facilities for indoor games like table tennis etc., are also provided to the students. A small hostel is being run in a rented building having accommodation for 15 students. In 1969-70, the total number of students on roll was 168 (boys 151, girls 17). Of these, 72 students were in the arts faculty and 96 in the science faculty. In the same year there were 20 teachers on the staff of the college-nine in arts faculty and 11 in science faculty. The College library contains 8,070 books and subscribes to 40 magazines and journals. A few academic associations have been formed for the intellectual enlightenment of the students. Facilities for other extra-curricular activities like N. C. C. and scouting are also available. The college publishes an annual magazine.

MAHILA ASHRAM HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BHILWARA—It was established in 1944, by a private institution as a residential school for the adult women, who were prepared for the examinations conducted by Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad and Prayag Mahila Vidyapeeth, Allahabad. It was converted into a regular girls' primary school in July, 1946 and raised to the middle standard in 1950–51, to High School in 1957–58 and to the present standard in 1960–61. The optional subjects taught are Hindi, Civics, History, Music, Home Science, Physics, Chemistry and Biology. The school library contains 6,540 books and subscribes to 35 magazines and journals. In 1969–70, there were 376 students on the roll with 17 teachers (male 7, female 10), the pupil teacher ratio being 22: 1. The institution has made adequate arrangements for games etc. It has play grounds for all the major games namely, volleyball, basket-ball, badminton, kho-kho etc. Students participate in extra-curricular activities like debates and cultural shows etc., organised by the students union. A quarterly journal *Nari Mangal*, approved by the Education Department of Government of Rajasthan for the libraries, is published by the school. The institution is financially aided by the Rajasthan State Government and in 1969–70, it received an aid of Rs. 92,463 from the Government and Rs. 21,518 from public donations. The school was housed in a rented building till its building was constructed in 1950. In 1969, it was, however, shifted to another building which was originally constructed as a hostel for the resident students of the school. Hence at present, the school has no hostel attached to it.

GOVERNMENT GIRL'S SECONDARY SCHOOL, SHAHPURA—Established by the ruler of the erstwhile Chiefship of Shahpura, it is one of the oldest girls' schools in the district. It was raised to the secondary standard in 1959. It provides courses in arts and science subjects. In 1969–70, the school had 285 students on its roll with 16 teachers. The school has its

own building and playgrounds, for basket-ball, volleyball and badminton within its premises. It has also an auditorium for cultural and literary activities. A students union *Balika Samaj* provides a forum for extra-curricular activities. There is a small library containing 3,234 books and its reading room section subscribes to 49 journals and magazines. *Pratibha* an annual magazine is published by the school. The school is only for the day scholars and no hostel is attached to it.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, MANDAL—Established by the erstwhile State of Udaipur, it is one of the oldest institutions in the district. It was raised to the vernacular middle standard in 1945, to the English middle standard in 1943 and to the present standard in 1958. The school is affiliated to the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan. In 1969–70, the school had a strength of 429 students (boys 424 and girls 5). The school library contains 6,080 books and subscribes to 18 magazines and journals. Facilities for outdoor games like football, volleyball, hockey and basket-ball are available in the school. The school is housed in an old building.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, PANDER—The school was raised to the middle school standard in 1948 and to the present standard in 1964. It is affiliated to the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan. The school provides teaching in arts and science subjects. It is being run in its own building which was constructed in 1964, and the funds for its construction were provided by the local bodies and the State Government. The School has playgrounds for football, volleyball, badminton and *Kabaddi*. There is a small library, containing 3,297 books and subscribes to 32 magazines and journals.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, ROOPAHELI—Established as a primary school during the princely rule, it was raised to the middle standard in 1950 and to the present standard in 1966–67. The school has its own building and provides teaching in arts and science subjects. In 1969-70, there were 146 students (boys 126 and girls 20) on rolls with 15 teachers. There is a small library in the school containing 2,750 books. Facilities for outdoor and other extra-curricular activities are available.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, BIGOD—It was established as a secondary school in 1961. The school building has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 42,500, a part of which was collected through public donations. In 1969–70, the school had a strength of 163 students (141 boys and 22 girls) and 22 teachers. There is a small library containing 3,526 books and it subscribes to 30 magazines and journals.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, BHILWARA—Established in 1880, it is one of the oldest educational institutions in the district. In 1890, it was raised to the middle school standard and to the high school standard in 1941. In 1951, intermediate classes were opened and in 1956 degree classes were started. But it was again converted into a high school in 1959. The school provides teaching in arts, science and commerce. In 1969–70, it had a strength of 759 students and 46 teachers. The school is functioning in its own building since its inception. The school library contains 5,679 books and subscribes to 54 magazines and journals. Facilities for outdoor games like football, volleyball, hockey, badminton and *Kabaddi* are available within the school premises. There is also a table tennis room. A students' parliament provides a forum for extra-curricular activities to the students. A literary association, *Hindi Parishad* is also functioning in the school. An annual magazine *Rashtra Jyoti* is published by the institution.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, HAMIRGARH—Established during the princely rule as a primary school, it was raised to middle school standard in 1951 and to the present standard in 1961. The school has its own building which was partly constructed from public donations and partly by the State Government. It has play grounds for basket-ball and volley-ball. The school had a strength of 232 students (boys 223, girls 9) and 16 teachers in 1969–70. There is a small library in the school containing 2,712 books and it subscribes to 26 journals and magazines.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BADNORE—Established in 1872, as a primary school, it is one of the oldest institutions in the district. It was raised to middle school standard in 1942 and to the present standard in 1959. The school has its own building which has been constructed partly by the State Government and partly from public donations. In 1969–70, there were 265 students (boys 260, girls 5) with 16 teachers. It provides teaching in science and arts subjects. There is a small library in the school containing 6,000 books. Students assemble on every Saturday to participate in debates and other extra-curricular activities. Facilities for outdoor games like football, volleyball and *Kabaddi* are available in the school.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, PHULIA—It was established as a primary school by the erstwhile Chiefship of Shahpura. It was raised to the middle school standard in 1944 and to the present standard in 1958. In 1969–70, the school had a strength of 251 students (boys 250 and girl 1) and 19 teachers. The school is being run in its own building which has 19 rooms and play grounds for football, volleyball and hockey. It provides teaching in arts, commerce and science subjects. Academic

associations like *Vigyan Parishad* and *Sahitya Parishad* have been formed to provide opportunities for extra-curricular activities to the students. There is a small library in the school containing 3,500 books.

GANDHI HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, GULABPURA—The school was established as a primary school in 1938 and raised to middle school standard in 1941, to the high school standard in 1951 and to the present standard in 1956. It was founded by some social workers of Gulabpura under the leadership of Jain Muni Shri Panna Lal Ji. In the beginning, the school was run in a rented building but in 1957, it was shifted to its own building, constructed at a cost of rupees one lakh, a part of this amount was collected through donations and the remaining sum was provided by the Government. In 1960, a hostel built at a cost of about Rs. 2 lakhs, was added to the school. In 1963, another building to house the craft department was constructed at a cost of 52 thousand rupees. The teachers' quarters were constructed in 1964 under the lower income group housing loan scheme. Arts, science and commerce subjects are taught in the school. In 1969–70, there were 625 students (boys 622, girls 3) on its roll. The school has a well equipped library containing about 10,500 books. Its reading room subscribes to 66 magazines and journals. There are four playgrounds for football, two for hockey, four for volleyball, one for basket-ball, two for *Kabaddi* and a badminton court. Students participate in the extra-curricular activities sponsored by the various associations of the school namely Students Union, Science Club, Commerce Association, Science Association, Literary Association and Debating Society. The school celebrated its silver jubilee in 1965. In 1969, its headmaster received the President's award.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, KOSHITHAL—It was raised to the middle school standard in 1956 and to the present standard in 1966. The school is functioning in its own building. In 1969–70, the school had 138 students on roll with 12 teachers. Facilities for outdoor games and other extra-curricular activities are available. There is a small library containing 2,728 books and it subscribes to 15 magazines and journals.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, RAIPUR—Established as a primary school during the princely rule, it was raised to the middle school standard in 1944, to the high school standard in 1954 and to the present standard in 1970. The school is being run in its own building which has 24 rooms. It provides teaching in arts and science subjects. In 1969–70, the school had 164 students on roll with 15 teachers. The school library contains 5,000 books and subscribes to five magazines and journals. Facilities for outdoor games like basket-ball, volleyball, badminton

and *kabaddi* are available within the premises of the school. Debating and literary associations have been formed to stimulate academic activities in the school. A school magazine *Suman* is published annually. Accommodation is provided to the resident students in a small hostel having eleven rooms.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, SHAHPURA—Established in 1894 as a middle school by the erstwhile Chiefship of Shahpura, it is one of the oldest middle schools of the district. It was raised to the high school standard in 1930 and to the present standard in 1955. In 1969-70, it had a strength of 949 students (932 boys and 17 girls). The school is functioning in its own building since its inception. In the beginning, it had twelve rooms, four more rooms were added in 1946–47 and in 1955 an additional wing having laboratories, class rooms and stores was constructed. The school has a well developed agricultural farm of 32 bighas. Optional subjects taught in the school are Hindi, Geography, Sanskrit, Elementary Economics and Civics in arts; Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mathematics in science and general agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry in agriculture. There is a well equipped library containing 14,244 books and it subscribes to 47 magazines and journals. The school has playgrounds for football, volleyball, basket-ball, badminton, hockey and a table tennis room. A students' parliament and a Science Association have been formed to provide opportunities for extra-curricular activities to the students. The school publishes an annual magazine *Savita*.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, GANGAPUR—The school was established in 1930 as a primary school but was raised to the middle school standard in 1937 and to the present standard in 1956. The school provides teaching in arts, science and commerce subjects. The school has been functioning in its own building since its inception. In the beginning it had eighteen rooms and twelve more rooms were added after its upgrading to the higher secondary standard. Three science laboratories are under construction out of the funds received from public donations. The school library contains about 5,980 books. Students assemble on every Saturday to participate in debates, paper reading and other literary activities. Arts Association, Commerce Study Circle and Science Association have been formed to stimulate academic activities in the school. Study tours are organised from time to time to acquaint the students with the different parts of the country. Playgrounds for basket ball, badminton, *kabaddi* and various types of sports are provided in the school. Facilities for table tennis and other indoor games are also available.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, SANGANER—The school was

raised to the present standard in 1966–67. It is functioning in its own building which has 8 class rooms. There is a small library in the school containing 2,827 books and it subscribes to 32 magazines and journals. The school has playgrounds for hockey, football and badminton. An annual magazine *Prerna* is published by the school.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, HURDA—Established in 1890 as a primary school, it was raised to the middle school standard in 1932 and to the present standard in 1961. The school has its own building containing 12 rooms which was constructed partly by the government and partly from public donations. In 1969–70, the school had a strength of 189 students (176 boys and 13 girls) with seventeen teachers. The school library contains 3,572 books and subscribes to 43 journals and magazines. A magazine named *Vidyalaya Patrika* is published annually by the School. Facilities for outdoor games like football, basket ball, badminton and *kabaddi* are available in the school. Students take part in extra-curricular activities like debates and dramas, etc.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, BADLIAYAS—The school was established in 1950 and was raised to the present standard in 1964. The school building was constructed in 1970 out of the funds provided by the government and from public donations. The school had 104 students (99 boys and 5 girls) on roll with 11 teachers during 1969–70. There is a small library in the school containing 2,698 books and it subscribes to 20 magazines and journals. Students participate in the academic activities sponsored by the Science Club, *Hindi Sahitya Parishad* and Geography *Parishad* of the school. Play grounds for football, hockey, volleyball, basket-ball, *Kabaddi*, *Kho kho* and other sports have been provided within the school premises.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, MOKHUNDA—The school was raised to the secondary standard in 1963. It is functioning in its own building which was constructed out of the funds collected through public donations. In 1969–70, there were 91 students on the school roll with 11 teachers. The school library contains 2,465 books and subscribes to 21 magazines and journals. There are playgrounds for football, volleyball, *Kabaddi* and hockey. Students take part in debates and other academic and cultural activities on every Saturday.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL, GANGAPUR—The School was raised to the present standard in 1967. It is functioning in its own building which has eight rooms. There is a small library containing 1,112 books.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JAHAZPUR—The school was raised to the middle school standard in 1934, to the high school standard in 1949 and to the present standard in 1970. The school is functioning in its own building, which has 25 rooms, since its inception. A Biology laboratory is under construction out of the funds collected through public donations. In 1968-69, the school had a strength of 477 students and 19 teachers. The school library contains 6,000 books. There are playgrounds for football, volleyball, hockey and *Kabaddi* within the school premises. A student's Parliament is functioning in the school which provides a forum for extra-curricular activities to the students. Other academic societies in the school are Hindi, Geography and History Associations. Night classes are run in the school to provide extra coaching to the students so that they may obtain better results in the examinations. Two hostels, namely Mina Hostel and Rajput Hostel, run by private institutions, provide lodging and boarding facilities to the resident students. An annual magazine *Jyoti* is published by the school.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL, GULABPURA—The school was raised to the present standard in 1966-67. It is functioning in its own building which has been built recently partly by the government and partly out of the funds donated by the public. In 1969–70, the school had 96 students on its roll with 14 teachers (male 3 and female 11). The school has a small library containing 1,081 books. Facilities for outdoor games like badminton, *Kho-kho* and ringball are provided to the students.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL, BADNORE—The school was raised to the secondary standard in 1967. It had a strength of 35 students and eight teachers during 1969–70. The school library contains 1,428 books. Students take part in outdoor games and sports and other extra-curricular activities like debates and music etc.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, BAGORE—The school was raised to the present standard in 1963-64. It is functioning in a building provided by the Social Welfare Department. A new building for the school is being constructed from public donations. In 1969–70, there were 68 students on its roll with seven teachers. The school library contains 2,641 books and subscribes to 13 magazines and journals. Facilities for outdoor games are available in the school. Students take part in debates and other literary activities sponsored by the various school associations.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, PUR—Established during the princely rule, the school was raised to the middle school standard in 1941 and to the present standard in 1961. The school is functioning in its own building since its inception. In 1969–70, the school had 18 teachers on its

staff while the number of students was 422 (boys 392 and girls 30). The school library contains 4,060 books. Facilities for out-door games are provided in the school. Residential quarters for the teaching staff have been constructed from public donations.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, KAREDA—The school was established as a primary school in 1925 by the ex-jagirdar of Kareda. It was handed over to the State Government in 1950 and in the same year it was raised to the middle school standard. It was raised to the higher secondary standard in 1960. For about quarter of a century, the school functioned in the premises of a temple. The school building was constructed in 1958 and it was shifted to its new premises in the same year. More rooms were added in 1960 and 1966 and at present a new wing of rooms is under construction. The total cost of the construction has been borne by the public. In 1969–70, the school had a strength of 205 students and 18 teachers. The school provides teaching in science and arts subjects. It has a library containing 5,100 books and its reading room section subscribes to 29 magazines and journals. There are playgrounds for football (1), volleyball (2), basket-ball (1), badminton (2), *Kabaddi* (2) and hockey (1) within the school premises. A Student's Parliament is functioning in the school which provides a forum for extra-curricular activities to the students. The school publishes an annual magazine *Amar Jyoti.*

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, SHAKHARGARH—The school was raised to the middle school standard in 1959 and to the present standard in 1966. In 1969–70, there were 106 students (boys 105 and girl 1) on its roll with 17 teachers. The school library contains 2,304 books. Facilities for outdoor games like football, volleyball and *Kabaddi* are available in the school.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, KACHOLA—Established in 1938 by the erstwhile princely State of Udaipur, it was raised to the middle school standard in 1955 and to the secondary standard in 1966. The school is functioning in its own building constructed in 1969 by the local Gram Panchayat at a cost of Rs. 80,000. It had 106 students (boys 102 and girls 4) on roll with 11 teachers during 1969–70 session. The small library in the school contains about 2,000 books. Playgrounds for volleyball and *Kabaddi* are provided in the school premises. The students take part in dramas, debates and other cultural programmes which are organised in the school from time to time.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, DAULATGARH—The school was raised to the middle school standard in 1952 and to the present standard in 1968. It is functioning in its own building since its inception. The school

building was constructed out of the funds donated by local public. In 1969–70, the school had 124 students (boys 121 and girls 3) on roll with nine teachers. There are play grounds for football, volleyball and basket-ball. The school library contains 1,172 books and subscribes to eight magazines and journals.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, MANGROP—The school was established in 1945 as a primary school. It was raised to the middle school standard in 1965–66 and to the present standard in 1968–69. The school had its own building which was constructed in 1962 partly by the Government and partly from public donations. In 1969–70, the school had a strength of 106 students (90 boys and 16 girls) and 13 teachers.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, PAROLI—Established in 1957 as a middle school, it was raised to the present standard in 1968. In the beginning school functioned for six years in the building of Chawaleshwar Digambar Jain Committee. In 1963, it was shifted to its own building. Eight more rooms were added to its building in 1963 when it was raised to secondary standard. The entire cost of its construction was contributed by the local Gram Panchayat and the public. In 1969–70, the school had a strength of 98 students (92 boys and 6 girls) and 15 teachers. The school library contains about 2,000 books and subscribes to sixteen magazines and journals. There are playgrounds for football, volleyball and *Kabaddi* within the school premises. Debates are held on every Saturday to stimulate academic interest among the students.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, MOD-KA-NIMBAHERA—Established in 1960 as a middle school, it was raised to the present standard in 1968. The school has been functioning in its own building since its inception. Eight more rooms were added when the school was raised to the secondary standard. Funds for the school building were partly collected from public donations and partly provided by the government. The school had 147 students on rolls during 1969–70 with 11 teachers. There is a small library in the school containing 1,565 books and it subscribes to 20 magazines and journals. Facilities for outdoor games like football, volleyball, basket-ball and hockey are available in the school. The students participate in debates, essay writing and other academic and literary activities.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, BEMALI—The school was raised to the present standard in 1968. The school is being run in its own building which was constructed from public donations. In 1969–70, the school had a strength of 84 students (boys 80, girls 4) and four teachers. There is a small library containing 1,600 books. The school has playground for

football, volleyball, hockey and *Kabaddi*. Cultural programmes and debates are organised from time to time.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, POTALAN—Established in 1883 as a primary school, it is one of the oldest institution in the district. It was raised to the middle school standard in 1947 and to the present standard in 1966. The school is being run in its own building. In 1970–71, the school had 96 students (boys 91 and girls 5) on roll with 10 teachers. The school library contains 3,000 books. There are playgrounds for volleyball and basket-ball within the school premises.

GOVERNMENT AKSHAYA MEMORIAL HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BANERA—Established in 1913 by the ex-jagirdars of Banera as a primary school, it was raised to the middle school standard in 1917, to the high school standard in 1951 and to the present standard in 1970. The school is functioning in its own building since its inception. In 1969–70, the school had 273 students (boys 266 and girls 7) on roll with 16 teachers. The school library contains 6,862 books and subscribes to 47 magazines and journals. An annual magazine *Chandrika* is published by the school. Students union, Science Association and Commerce Association have been formed in the school to stimulate academic and literary activities among the students. Facilities for outdoor games are available within school premises.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, ASIND—The school was established in 1939 as a primary school but was raised to the middle school standard in 1948 and to the present standard in 1957. In the beginning, the school was started under a tin shed. Three pucca rooms were constructed in 1948, when the school was raised to the middle school standard. Four more rooms were added in 1957, two rooms and two laboratories were constructed in 1960–61, an assembly hall in 1961–62 and seven rooms in 1969–70. The entire building has been constructed partly from public donations and partly by the State Government. The school had a strength of 284 students and 20 teachers, during the 1969–70 session. There is a library in the school which contains 5,178 books and subscribes to 32 magazines and journals. Playgrounds for football, volleyball, badminton, *Kabaddi* and basket-ball have been provided within the school premises. A biennial magazine, *Varshik Patrika* is published by the school. A Students' Parliament has been formed to provide a forum for extra-curricular activities to the students. Science and geography associations are functioning in the school. A poor boys library having 300 books provides text books to the needy students. A hostel is being run by a Hostel Management Committee of the village in the school premises which provides accommodation to 50 students.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL, BANERA—The school was raised to the secondary standard in 1967. It is functioning in its own building. In 1969–70, there were 55 students on roll with 13 teachers. The school has playgrounds for badminton, volleyball and *Kho-kho*. The students take part in debates and other cultural activities.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, KOTRI—Established in 1907 as a primary school, it was raised to middle school standard in 1943 and to the present standard in 1958. The school is functioning in its own building since its inception. In 1970–71, the school had a strength of 221 students (boys 216 and girls 5) and 28 teachers. The school provides teaching in arts and science subjects. Facilities for outdoor games are available in the school. The school library contains 5,062 books.

SHRI MAHAVIR HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BHILWARA—Established in 1947 as a primary school, it was raised to middle school in 1949 and to the present standard in 1969. The school is being run by Shri Mahavir Sewa Samiti, Bhilwara. Its building was constructed in 1960 at a cost of one lakh rupees. Prior to that, it was housed in the building of Shri Nathu Lal Kastur Chand Ajmera, the founder of the institution, who also donated Rs 30,000 for the maintenance of the school. The institution has a plan to construct another building for its higher secondary section on a five acre plot provided by the State government. The entire project would cost about three lakh rupees which would be collected through public donations and government grant. Facilities for outdoor games like football, volleyball and hockey are provided to the students. The school publishes an annual magazine *Gurjan*. The students participate in the cultural and academic activities held in the school and have won approbation in tournaments at district and divisional level. *A Bal Panchayat* has been formed to acquaint the students with the functioning of democratic institutions. The school library contains about 4,000 books on various subjects and subscribes to 30 magazines and journals.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, RAILA—The institution was established in 1961 as a secondary school. The school building was previously used as a government Dak Bungalow. Seven more rooms were added to it by the efforts of the local Bhawan Nirman Samiti after the establishment of the school. There were 167 students (143 boys and 24 girls) on the school roll with 13 teachers during the session 1969–70. Facilities for outdoor and indoor games are available in the school premises. The school library contains 3,886 books and its reading room section subscribes to 29 magazines and journals. Debates, dramas and other cultural and academic activities are organised in the school from time to time.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BIJOLIYA—Established during the princely rule as a primary school, it was raised to the middle school standard in 1944 and to the present standard in 1960. The school is functioning in its own building. There were 251 students (boys 249 and girls 2) on its roll with 16 teachers during 1969–70 session. The school library contains 3,058 books. The institution provides teaching in arts and science subjects. Facilities for outdoor games and other extra-curricular activities are available in the school.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BHILWARA—It was established in 1958 as a higher secondary school. The institution has provision for the teaching of arts and science subjects. In 1969–70, the school had 667 students on its roll with 29 teachers. There are play grounds for football, hockey, volleyball, basket-ball, badminton and a table tennis room within the school premises. To stimulate academic activities among the students, Arts Club and Science Club have been formed in the school. The school library contains 4,773 books and its reading room section subscribes to 40 magazines and journals. It was housed in a rented building till 1961-62 and since then it has been functioning in its own building provided by the government.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL, MANDAL—Established in July, 1950 as a middle school, the school was raised to the secondary standard in 1968. It has been functioning in its own building since its inception. In 1969–70, the school had a strength of 85 students and 10 teachers. There is a small library in the institution containing 1,490 books and it subscribes to seven magazines and journals.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL, BHILWARA—The school was raised to the secondary standard in July, 1966. Since 1970, the school is functioning in a building donated by Seth Murli Dhar Mansinghka, a local business magnet. Prior to that, it was housed in a government building. In 1969–70, there were 550 students on its roll with 20 teachers. The school library contains 2,224 books and subscribes to seventeen periodicals and news papers. Facilities for outdoor games like basket-ball, throwball, *Kho-kho*, volleyball and other sports are available in the school premises. The institution publishes a biennial magazine *Deepika* and a hand written monthly local paper *Gyananjay*. A students union has been formed in the school which organises various academic and cultural functions from time to time.

SEWA SADAN VINAY MANDIR, BHILWARA—Established in 1945 as a primary school, it was raised to the middle school standard in 1949 and to the secondary standard in 1969. The school is being run under the

management of Seva Sadan, a prominent voluntary organisation of the district. It has been functioning in its own building since its inception. During 1969–70, the school had 385 students (254 boys and 131 girls) on its rolls with 15 teachers. Teaching is provided in arts and commerce subjects. A small hostel attached to the school provides accommodation to 12 students. Facilities for outdoor games like volleyball, football, throwball, badminton and sports are available in the school premises. The school library contains 5,260 books and its reading room section subscribes to 44 periodicals and journals.

MAHESH SHIKSHA SADAN, BHILWARA—The institution was established in July, 1965 as a middle school and was raised to the secondary standard in July, 1968. The school is functioning in its own building. There were 225 students (185 boys and 40 girls) on its rolls, during the session 1969–70. The school library contains 2,496 books and subscribes to 32 magazines and periodicals. The school runs a special course in book binding and chalk making crafts. Play grounds for outdoor games like volleyball and football have been provided within the school premises. Under the auspices of the students union, cultural functions and debates are held on every Saturday.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, MANDALGARH—The school was raised to the high school standard in 1953. During the session 1969–70, the school had a strength of 263 students (256 boys and 7 girls) and 19 teachers. There is a small library in the school containing 4,593 books and it subscribes to 36 periodicals and journals. Arts and science subjects are taught in the school.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, ROPAN—Established in 1968, the school had 91 students (boys 85 and girls 6) on its rolls with 13 teachers during 1969–70. A small library, which contains 1,829 books and subscribes to 19 periodicals and journals is attached to the institution.

**Professional Education**

GANDHI SHIKSHAK MAHAVIDYALAYA, GULABPURA—In July, 1954, a Teachers Training School was started at Gulabpura for the training of primary school teachers. This institution was raised to degree (B. Ed.) standard in July, 1969. The college is run by a private managing body known as the Gandhi Shikshak Samiti. The college has its own spacious building. Two hostels are attached to the college, one for men and the other for women providing accommodation to all the 120 students. Number of students and teachers in 1969–70 was 120 and eleven respectively. The library of the college has 3,223 books and subscribes to 52 periodicals. The college has its science experimental laboratory, three well equipped

school science laboratories, a psychological laboratory and a language laboratory. There are 3 volleyball, two badminton, a football and a hockey ground for the use of the students.

## LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

### Literacy

According to the Census of 1951, general literacy in this district was 7 per cent. Among males, it was 11.95 per cent and among females 1.72 per cent. In urban areas it was 27.80 per cent (42.97 per cent among the males and 11.39 per cent among the females) which was higher than in the rural areas where it was 4.89 per cent (8.75 per cent among males and 0.74 per cent among females). In 1961, the percentage of literacy in the district was 11.20 per cent (18.13 per cent in males and 3.55 per cent in females). The percentage of literacy in the urban areas was 35.33 per cent (50.04 per cent among the males and 18.38 per cent among the females) while in the rural areas it was 9.29 per cent (15.55 per cent in the males and 2.41 in the females). A comparative statement of the percentage of literacy among the rural and urban population of the district (male and female) in 1951 and 1961 has been given in the table below :

| Particulars | 1961 | | | 1951 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | No. of literates | Percentage | Population | No. of literates | Percentage |
| 1. Literacy in the district as a whole | 8,65,797 | 96,997 | 11.20 | 7,27,356 | 51,003 | 7.01 |
| (a) Among males | 4,54,253 | 82,374 | 18.13 | 3,76,106 | 44,939 | 11.95 |
| (b) Among females | 4,11,544 | 14,623 | 3.55 | 3,51,250 | 6,064 | 1.72 |
| 2. Literacy in rural areas | 8,02,364 | 74,585 | 9.29 | 6,59,851 | 32,235 | 4.89 |
| (a) Among males | 4,20,296 | 65,381 | 15.55 | 3,41,029 | 29,866 | 8.75 |
| (b) Among females | 3,82,068 | 9,204 | 2.41 | 3,18,822 | 2,369 | 0.74 |
| 3. Literacy in urban areas | 63,433 | 22,412 | 35.33 | 67,505 | 18,768 | 27.80 |
| (a) Among males | 33,957 | 16,993 | 50.04 | 35,077 | 15,073 | 42.97 |
| (b) Among females | 29,476 | 5,419 | 18.38 | 32,428 | 3,695 | 11.39 |

### Educational Standards

According to the Census of 1951, out of the total population of 727,356; 44,724 (38,835 males, 5,889 females) were literates. The number of those who had passed middle school was 2,152 (1,976 males and 176 females) and who had passed the matriculation or higher secondary examination was 942 (862 males, 80 females). A total of 145 (139 males and 6 females) had passed Intermediate in arts or science. Graduates in arts and science numbered 74 (72 males, 2 females) and post-graduates 8 (males). 129

persons possessed technical qualifications, 57 (males 54 and females 3) in teaching, 8 (males) in engineering, 7 (males) in agriculture, 4 (males) in veterinary, 30 (males) in law and 23 (21 males and 2 females) in medicine.

In 1961, there were 96,997 literates (males 82,374 and females 14,623) in the district. Of these 13,988 (males 11,822 and females 2,166) had passed primary and junior basic examination. Those who were matriculates and above numbered 4,709 (males 4,397 and females 312). 78,300 persons (males 66,155 and females 12,145) possessed no educational qualifications and were just literates. Expressed in terms of percentage, mere literates formed 9.04 per cent of the total population and persons who had passed primary of junior basic examination formed 1.62 per cent, while those who had passed the matriculation or higher examinations formed 0.54 per cent.

The educational standard may also be gauged from the table given below indicating the number of scholars in various educational institutions during the year 1969–70:

| Institutions | Boys | Girls |
|---|---|---|
| Colleges | 1,093 | 118 |
| Schools : | | |
| Higher Secondary | 4,623 | 459 |
| Secondary | 5,655 | 1,884 |
| Middle | 11,933 | 2,941 |
| Primary | 31,250 | 9,347 |

## SOCIAL EDUCATION

For the development of social education, cinema films are shown in the villages on educational and cultural topics by the audio-visual section of the Education Department and the Government of India's Five Year Plan Publicity Programme. Social education schemes have also been taken up under the development programmes of the State. In the rural areas adult education centres have been opened by the Panchayat Samitis. Panchayat Samiti-wise details of the number of adult education centres and the number of adults educated during the period 1965–66 to 1969–70 are given in Appendix I.

### Libraries

DISTRICT LIBRARY, BHILWARA—Established in July, 1956 by the State Government, the library is being run in a rented building. It has 6,832 books on various subjects. The library subscribes to six daily news papers, five weeklies, two fortnightlies, eleven monthlies, one quarterly and ten

other magazines and journals approved by the State Education Department. Average daily attendance of visitors to the library is 200.

GANDHI ADHYAYAN KENDRA, BHILWARA—Established by Sewa Sadan, a voluntary organisation of the district, the institution is functioning as a public library and a reading room. The Kendra had a membership of 155 during 1969–70. In the same year the institution had a collection of 5,260 books and its reading room section subscribed to 44 periodicals and journals.

SHRI UMED PUBLIC LIBRARY, SHAHPURA—Founded by the late Raja Dhiraj Nahar Singhji of Shahpura Chiefship, it is the oldest public library in the district. It was the personal library of the ruler of the Chiefship till 1947 when it was handed over to the Municipal Board, Shahpura. Since then it is being run by the Board. The library has a collection of 8,929 books which includes a number of rare books and manuscripts. The library subscribes to eight daily newspapers, ten weeklies, two fortnightlies and twelve monthlies. Average daily attendance in the library is 70.

## CULTURE

SANGEET KALA KENDRA, BHILWARA—The institution was established on 2nd October, 1953 by some enthusiastic lovers of music, dance, drama and other fine arts. Since then it has been playing an important role in the cultural activities of the town and the district. Its objective is to revive, preserve and develop Indian classical music, to popularise folk songs and dances, and to encourage young and budding artists. Since its establishment, the Kendra has achieved a large measure of success in realising its aims. It has organised various successful performances in connection with various festivals. A music college is functioning under its management. It provides teaching for B. Music Course. An annual magazine *Smarika* is published by the institution. Music and drama competitions are organised under its auspices from time to time. The Kendra has also a small collection of books on music and fine arts. The institution has recently acquired a plot of land from the State Government for constructing a well equipped auditorium. The management committee of the Kala Kendra consists of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and seven members. It is affiliated to Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Academy.

## APPENDIX I

**Adults educated during the period 1965–66 to 1969–70**

(No.)

| Year | Name of the Panchayat Samiti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mandal | | Banera | | Kotri | | Shahpura | | Raipur | | Suwana | | Mandalgarh | | Hurda | | Sahara | | Asind | |
| | 1* | 2* | 1* | 2* | 1* | 2* | 1* | 2* | 1* | 2* | 1* | 2* | 1* | 2* | 1* | 2* | 1* | 2* | 1* | 2* |
| 1965–66 | 63 | 491 | 52 | 512 | 62 | 927 | 143 | 1,172 | — | — | 50 | 725 | 32 | 486 | 54 | 794 | — | — | 60 | 452 |
| 1966–67 | 65 | 875 | 52 | 364 | 64 | 867 | 100 | 1,914 | 54 | 255 | 34 | 409 | 20 | 335 | 52 | 1,040 | — | — | 55 | 357 |
| 1967–68 | 84 | 1,504 | 27 | 670 | 50 | 348 | 116 | 1,979 | 54 | 849 | 21 | 364 | 25 | 429 | — | — | 40 | 723 | 48 | 718 |
| 1968–69 | 56 | 884 | 55 | 974 | 28 | 280 | 88 | 1,509 | 42 | 606 | 6 | 127 | 25 | 370 | — | — | 29 | 233 | 24 | 360 |
| 1969–70 | 20 | 264 | 29 | 610 | 10 | 180 | 48 | 791 | 14 | 227 | 10 | 121 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

*1 Adult Education Centres. *2 Adults Educated.

CHAPTER XVI

# MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

**Indigenous Methods of Medicine**

In ancient times, illness was generally attributed to supernatural powers and only such measures as would propitiate them were practised. But medicine as a remedy for disease was also practised by three popular systems, *Ayurvedic*, *Unani* and allopathic. Of these, the *Ayurvedic* system of medicine is the oldest and indigenous one. The *Unani* system which the Muslims brought with them to India, does not seem to have been popular in this region. With the advent of the British in India, the western system of medicine known as allopathy, began to find favour with the establishment of dispensaries and hospitals, though the indigenous system did not lose ground. Despite the fact that the allopathic hospitals and dispensaries are fast coming up in the district, the *Vaidyas* are still quite popular, particularly in the villages.

More and more people have been taking to the allopathic system, particularly in the urban areas where such medical relief is available. At the same time efforts are afoot to rejuvenate the *Ayurvedic* system. The erstwhile State of Udaipur and Shahpura Chiefship favoured the *Ayurvedic* system. Besides opening the *Ayurvedic Chikitsalayas*, the Shahpura Chiefship had also opened an institution for the training of *Vaidyas* at Shahpura. *Vaidyas* prepare herbal medicines and also by reducing certain elements to *Bhasmas* (ashes) treat diseases with these. Lately, homoeopathy has also become quite popular.

Elderly women in the family, used to function as paediatricians and general physicians to a large extent. The current systems of medical relief have not altogether replaced the traditional system of curing ailments. For ordinary ailments like cold and fever, they prepare medicines and applications from *Gur*, *Haldi*, *Ghee*, onion, *Chhuwara* etc. For treatment of fractures and dislocations, many people even now go to the local massagists. Many still regard disease as a punishment for sin or expression of anger of deities or spirits. Therefore, when taken ill, they offer special prayers to the gods and goddesses and propitiate the evil spirits. Many people, particularly in villages, are quite scared of witches whose victims mostly are children. There are certain holy places, a visit to which is believed to have good effect. The *Bhopas* are also approached for the cure of patients.

## EPIDEMICS

For want of systematic record about the out-break of epidemics in the district, which was formerly a part of the Mewar State, it is difficult to trace the history of epidemics in the district. Nevertheless, on the basis of the information pertaining to Shahpura Chiefship we can form an idea about the epidemics that ravaged the area.

PLAGUE—During 1904-05, plague ravaged Shahpura and seven other villages. Of 1,008 reported plague cases, 673 proved fatal. During 1906-07, an indigenous case of bubonic plague was reported in Shahpura. In those times, segregation was the best way to fight the menace of plague but the rats communicated it to the other areas also. A large number of people left the area to escape from the epidemic. In such circumstances the stubborn people, who thought the disease was nothing beyond cold and fever, and refused to evacuate, suffered most. There were 76 seizures. Of these, 34 proved fatal. A Plague Committee was formed. The *Kamdar* and Superintendent of Police functioned as Plague Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent respectively. A camp was soon set up and shops were opened for the convenience of the people. The poor were given cash by the Chiefship. Medicines were also distributed.

Again during 1910-11, plague raged in the area during winter, but with the advent of summer the epidemic abated throughout.

CHOLERA—Due to water scarcity, cholera was apprehended in 1905 but it did not occur. By October 1905, all wells in Shahpura were disinfected, and great care was taken to prevent the pollution of water through dipping of unclean vessals and pots. The facility of filtered water supply in the towns has not only controlled cholera but also many other water-born diseases. Some times cholera was of indigenous origin; on other occasions it was imported from other places. In 1906, cholera was reported from Daulatpura. It was soon controlled, but not before five out of 11 cases died. In 1906, cholera broke out in Shahpura. Precautionary measures taken immediately controlled the probable spread of the disease. But in the meantime, cholera cases were imported from Indore. The affected persons were kept in segregation camps.

INFLUENZA—A pandemic of influenza broke out in Shahpura during 1918-19 as in the rest of the country. It was a very bad year; there was not a single house that escaped the toll of mortality. Men and women of all ages fell victims to the disease. The spread of this disease in an epidemic form resulted in about 23 fatal cases per day in a small town like Shahpura.

MALARIA—Malaria epidemic was reported in Shahpura in 1926-27. The National Malaria Control Programme was started in the district in

the year 1954 and it was switched over to Malaria Eradication Programme in 1958–59. During 1969, 94,207; and in 1970, 40,875 blood slides were collected; and in these years respectively 894 and 1,123 positive cases were detected. The staff consists of one Assistant Director, Malaria, one office assistant, one upper division clerk, one lower division clerk, one computer, one driver, three technicians, one cleaner and two class IV servants. The office was opened in Bhilwara in 1969; before this the district was controlled from Udaipur.

SMALL POX—Severe epidemic of small pox, chicken-pox and measles was reported in 1926–27 and 1927–28. An ordinary small pox was reported in 1944–45 in Shahpura Chiefship.

After Independence, special attention has been paid to the eradication of small-pox. The National Small-pox Eradication Scheme was launched in the year 1963. Presently, 49 vaccinators are working under the District Health Officer. To give an idea about the work done under the scheme, primary and re-vaccination figures from 1963 upto 1970 have been given below :

(No.)

| Year | Primary vaccination | Re-vaccination |
|---|---|---|
| 1963 | 21,682 | 2,02,970 |
| 1964 | 18,715 | 2,92,474 |
| 1965 | 1,01,981 | 1,42,279 |
| 1966 | 35,917 | 58,114 |
| 1967 | 38,982 | 91,515 |
| 1968 | 53,281 | 1,26,914 |
| 1969 | 51,872 | 1,08,992 |
| 1970 | 57,958 | 90,249 |

The Government spent Rs. 66,450 in 1966–67 and Rs. 50,000 in 1969–70 on the National Small Pox Eradication Scheme.

It is of paramount importance to mention that no small-pox epidemic has been reported in the past few years.

## VITAL STATISTICS

Births and deaths are registered only at the municipal towns in the district. However, authentic data is available only in respect of Bhilwara town. Though the conclusions drawn on the basis of the data pertaining to one town cannot be truly representative of the trend prevailing in the district as a whole, yet it provides a base for a reasonable estimate. The table provides information about births and deaths in respect of

Bhilwara town registered under Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1951 for the past nine years[1]:

| Year | Birth rate | Death rate |
|---|---|---|
| 1961 | 13.5 | 7.5 |
| 1962 | 15.0 | 10.4 |
| 1963 | 13.4 | 6.2 |
| 1964 | 18.3 | 4.6 |
| 1965 | 13.5 | 3.6 |
| 1966 | 11.0 | 4.4 |
| 1967 | 22.7 | 6.0 |
| 1968 | 14.0 | 5.5 |
| 1969 | 11.2 | 4.7 |

This table shows that the death rate is far lower than the birth rate. That is to say the population is progressively increasing. Though the death rate is not steadily falling, yet it is certainly showing a declining trend. Decline in the death rate is due to the improvement in conditions of health and extension of medical facilities. General awakening among the people is also a factor responsible for this. On the contrary, the birth rate, except for 1966 and 1969 has either been stationary or showing an upward trend. Thus the population is increasing because of higher birth rate and fall in the death rate. Under these circumstances, the urgency for popularising family planning can hardly be over emphasised. Though the family planning programme has been in the field for quite some time now, the impact has been of little consequence.

**Longevity**

The following tables provide distribution of the population in the district according to the Census of 1951 and 1961:

(No.)

| Age-group | Population by age and sex | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females |
| | **1951** | | |
| Total | 72,355 | 37,476 | 34,879 |
| 0–14 | 28,037 | 14,319 | 13,718 |
| 15–34 | 24,636 | 12,669 | 11,967 |
| 35–64 | 17,905 | 9,640 | 8,265 |
| 65 + | 1,723 | 797 | 926 |
| Age not stated | 54 | 51 | 3 |

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan,* yearly volumes, 1962 onwards.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **1961** | | |
| Total | 8,65,797 | 4,54,253 | 4,11,544 |
| 0–14 | 3,38,175 | 1,77,785 | 1,60,390 |
| 15–34 | 2,91,370 | 1,52,157 | 1,39,213 |
| 35–59 | 1,93,871 | 1,04,917 | 88,954 |
| 60 + | 41,675 | 19,218 | 22,457 |
| Age not stated | 706 | 176 | 530 |

These tables indicate that while about 39 per cent of the population is below 14 years, in the succeeding age-groups the population is gradually decreasing. Fewer persons in the older age-groups show that expectancy of life at birth is not high. A larger percentage of population in 0–14 age-group shows that dependency burden is high meaning thereby that population in future will grow rapidly if family planning methods are not adopted. A similar conclusion was drawn by the analysis of birth and death rates above.

**Causes of Mortality**

In the following table, the causes of deaths registered at municipal towns of the district from 1959 to 1969 are given[1]:

(No.)

| Year | Municipalities | Death due to | | | | | | Total registered deaths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Small pox | Fever, Malaria & others | Dysentry & diarrhoea | Respiratory diseases | Injuries & suicides | Other causes and causes not reported | |
| 1959 | 2 | 2 | 182 | 55 | 75 | 14 | 102 | 430 |
| 1960 | 3 | 22 | 226 | 21 | 99 | 9 | 190 | 567 |
| 1961 | 2 | 5 | 288 | 20 | 98 | 18 | 120 | 549 |
| 1962 | 3 | 39 | 302 | 39 | 108 | 20 | 306 | 814 |
| 1963 | 3 | 18 | 239 | 20 | 68 | 33 | 122 | 500 |
| 1964 | 3 | — | 184 | 15 | 62 | 19 | 101 | 381 |
| 1965 | 3 | 4 | 129 | 11 | 58 | 15 | 101 | 318 |
| 1966* | 3 | 6 | 168 | 13 | 56 | 29 | 143 | 415 |
| 1967 | 3 | — | 135 | 11 | 68 | 7 | 246 | 467 |
| 1968** | 3 | 1 | 136 | 22 | 103 | 28 | 213 | 503 |
| 1969** | 3 | 10 | 98 | 44 | 85 | 25 | 214 | 476 |

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1960 onwards.

*Data based on Annual Vital Statistics.

**Figures are provisional.

This shows that significant decline has been registered in the deaths caused by small-pox and fevers. Decline in death caused by other causes have also been registered, but it is not steadily low.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

According to the Imperial Gazetteer, there were hospitals at Bhilwara, Jahazpur and Shahpura and dispensaries at Kotri and Mandalgarh in 1904. The post of Superintendent of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Mewar State was held by the Residency Surgeon till 1941 when this post was abolished and a new post of the Chief of Medical and Public Health was created. The hospitals and dispensaries were placed under the doctors. In a small Chiefship like Shahpura, there was only one hospital at the capital and the administrative machinery was simple.

In 1914, medical facilities were extended in Shahpura by opening an *Ayurvedic* hospital at Sangaria and establishing a dispensary under a *Vaidya*. In 1944–45, the Chiefship opened an *Ayurvedic Pathshala* at Shahpura to rehabilitate and encourage the *Ayurvedic* system. With a view to rendering help to the rural population for minor medical and surgical ailments, the administration tried a new experiment in 1929–30. The rural teachers were imparted elementary training in allopathic medicine during summer vacations. This became a regular feature afterwards. By 1929–30, besides an *Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya* at Shahpura, there were *Aushdhalayas* also at Sangaria, Dhanop, Kachhola and Dhikola. The rural dipensaries and the teachers were regularly supplied with the medicines from the central hospital. This system proved very useful in as much as the villagers saved their time and trouble of running down to the hospital for such ailments and malaria fever was kept under control by timely use and advise of appropriate drugs and necessary precautions.

The year 1924–25 was a landmark in the medical history of the Shahpura Chiefship. During the year, a child and maternity branch was added to the Central Hospital, and to perpetuate the memory of Col. W.J.W. Muir, a Muir Child and Maternity Hospital Fund was opened. The purpose of the fund was to help the women patients from poor families by providing funds and medical facilities.

Prior to Independence, there were three allopathic institutions, the Central Hospital, the Palace dispensary and a dispensary at Phoolia, the biggest village of the Chiefship. Besides, there were *Ayurvedic Aushdhalayas* at five places mentioned before. In smaller places, rural aid-posts, under *Vaidyas* were opened.

After the formation of Rajasthan, the Medical Department of the newly formed State was placed under the Director of Medical and Health

Services. The Chief Medical Officer became the head of the Medical Department at the district level. The *Ayurvedic* institutions were placed under a separate directorate and a district inspector, with headquarters at Chittaurgarh, worked for the district. Now there is an independent inspector of *Ayurvedic Aushdhalayas* for the district.

In the post-Independence period, great emphasis has also been laid on the promotion of health activities. Though the Chief Medical Officer is also the District Health Officer, there is a separate post of Health Officer who conducts vaccinations and supervises health activities in the district.

During the year 1970, there were 36 medical institutions in the district. Of these, 7 were in the urban areas at Bhilwara, Shahpura and Gangapur and the rest in the rural areas. Panchayat Samiti-wise distribution of the medical institutions was thus: Asind 3; Kotri 3; Jahazpur 4; Banera 2; Mandal 3; Mandalgarh 4; Raipur 2; Shahpura 1; Sahara 2; Suwana 3; and Hurda 2. As regards the number of beds available in the medical institutions, 150 were at Bhilwara (105 general, 20 tuberculosis, 6 ophthalmological; and 19 maternity), 50 at Shahpura and two at Gangapur. In the Panchayat Samitis, 14 beds were available in Asind, 12 in Kotri, 12 in Jahazpur, 14 in Banera, 8 in Mandal, 14 in Mandalgarh, 10 in Raipur, 10 in Shahpura, 10 in Sahara, 14 in Suwana and 15 in Hurda. In the medical institutions of the district situated in the urban areas 1,59,034 outdoor and 56,648 indoor patients were treated. Of these, 1,12,752 outdoor and 55,340 indoor patients were treated at Bhilwara town, 2,328 outdoor and 1,308 indoor at Shahpura and 34,054 outdoor patient at Gangapur. In rural areas, 4,53,926 outdoor and 1,479 indoor patients were treated. Panchayat Samiti-wise distribution of the patients treated in 1970 is given below:

(No.)

| Panchayat Samiti | Patients treated | |
|---|---|---|
| | Outdoor | Indoor |
| Asind | 45,749 | 313 |
| Kotri | 30,766 | 32 |
| Jahazpur | 55,907 | 227 |
| Banera | 29,457 | 33 |
| Mandal | 41,634 | 39 |
| Mandalgarh | 57,205 | 331 |
| Raipur | 18,259 | 41 |
| Shahpura | 9,640 | 66 |
| Sahara | 21,350 | 37 |
| Suwana | 48,468 | 135 |
| Hurda | 95,491 | 225 |

The above figures indicate that outdoor patients outnumber the indoor patients, perhaps, for two reasons-firstly very limited number of beds are available and secondly all those taken ill are not all that serious that hospitalisation should become unavoidable and they, for one reason or the other, avoid hospitalisation. Proportionately speaking, larger number of patients are in the urban areas. This may be because the awareness in the urban areas is greater. Highest number of patients treated at a single institution is at Bhilwara. This is due to the availability of specialists and equipments at the Gandhi Arogya Sadan.

## UNDER CONTROL OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

### Hospital

1. Mahatma Gandhi Hospital (Gandhi Arogya Sadan), Bhilwara
2. Maternity Hospital, Bhilwara
3. General Hospital, Bhilwara

### Dispensaries

1. Dispensary, Mandalgarh
2. ,, Gangapur
3. ,, Gulabpura
4. ,, Sahara
5. ,, Banera
6. ,, Badnore
7. ,, Bijoliya
8. ,, Mandal
9. ,, Pur
10. ,, Bigod
11. ,, Kareda
12. ,, Shakkargarh
13. ,, Daulatgarh
14. ,, Asavali
15. ,, Paroli
16. ,, Mangrop
17. ,, Khajori
18. ,, Pander
19. ,, Barliyas
20. ,, Police Lines Dispensary, Bhilwara

### Primary Health Centres and Rural Family Planning Centres

1. Bagaur
2. Phulia kalan
3. Hurda
4. Jahazpur
5. Kotri

6. Kachola
7. Asind
8. Koshithal
9. Raipur
10. Hamirgarh
11. Raila

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE

1. Shahpura

FAMILY PLANNING CENTRES, URBAN AREA

1. Maternily Hospital, Bhilwara

ATTACHED TO DISTRICT FAMILY PLANNING OFFICE, BHILWARA

1. One Mobile I. U. C. D. Unit
2. One Mobile Sterilisation Unit

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

1. Bhilwara

## UNDER CONTROL OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS

1. District Jail Dispensary, Bhilwara
2. Industrial Training Institute Dispensary, Bhilwara

## PRIVATE

1. Employees State Insurance Dispensary, Bhilwara
2. Seth Pusalal Mansinghka Dispensary, Bhilwara
3. Mewar Textile Mills Dispensary, Bhilwara
4. Duduwala Dispensary, Bhilwara

The following special medical facilities are available in the district: T.B. Clinic, Bhilwara; Isolation Ward in Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, Bhilwara; B.C.G. Team at the T.B. Clinic at Bhilwara; X-Ray facilities exist at Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, Bhilwara and General Hospital, Shahpura; Pathological laboratory at Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, Bhilwara, Anti-rabic Centres at Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, Bhilwara, P.H.C. Hurda and Jahazpur and General hospital, Shahpura; dental clinic at Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, Bhilwara.

## GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

1. Mahatma Gandhi Arogya Sadan, Bhilwara

Established by the erstwhile Mewar State, the hospital was run in the building presently occupied by the office of the District Medical and Health Officer. Subsequently in 1953, it was shifted to the present site. The building was constructed by a local philanthropist

and handed over to the Government. Now it is a premier medical institution of the district employing qualified physicians and surgeons. Facilities for operations etc., also exist here. The hospital has an ambulance, four refrigerators, two minor diagnostic X-ray sets, one public health laboratory and anti-rabic centre. During the year 1970, there were 100 beds; 24 medical (12 male, 12 female), 34 surgical (17 male, 17 female), 20 T.B. (12 male, and 8 female), 10 paediatric (5 boys, 5 girls) and 12 E.S.I. (6 male and 6 female). During 1968, 82,906 outdoor and 4,183 indoor patients were treated at the hospital. The staff of the hospital consists of one specialist, 11 Civil Assistant Surgeons, 2 sisters, 6 staff nurses, 2 A.N.M., 21 compounders, 3 technicians, 3 upper division clerks, 7 lower division clerks, 1 driver and 36 class IV employees.

T. B. CLINIC, BHILWARA—The clinic was opened on 15th July, 1966 in a private building by the State Government for the treatment of T.B. patients. Only outdoor patients are treated in the clinic. In 1967, 353, in 1968, 697 and in 1969, 918 outdoor patients were treated in this clinic. The staff besides two doctors, consists of one upper division clerk, one lower division clerk, two T.B. health visitors, one compounder, one laboratory technician, one X-ray technician, six B.C.G. technicians, one N.M.T.L., two drivers and four class IV servants. The clinic has a laboratory for sputum examination.

FEMALE HOSPITAL, BHILWARA—Opened in March, 1949 by the State Government in a Government building, the female hospital is now running in Mahtama Gandhi Hospital of the town. The staff of this hospital consists of two Civil Assistant Surgeons, two staff nurses, two auxiliary nurse-midwives, two compounders and one lower division clerk. It caters mainly for maternity cases for which 19 beds are available. In 1967, 7,970 indoor and 8,907 outdoor patients were treated in the hospital.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SHAHPURA—The hospital, was opened by the Shahpura Chiefship in 1889. It has an anti-rabic centre. During 1968, 33,379 outdoor and 336 indoor patients and during 1970, 2,328 outdoor and 1,308 indoor patients were treated at the hospital. The staff of the hospital consists of Civil Assistant Surgeons 2, S.N. 1, A,N.M. 1. L.D.C. 1 and class IV 9.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, BIJOLIA—This dispensary was opened on January 14, 1946, by the Bijolia *Thikana* in a *Thikana* building outside the *Chhota-Darwaja* near the river bridge. The present building in which the dispensary is housed is also the *Thikana* building in which in 1970 three rooms were added by public donations. The dispensary before the Independence was controlled by the *Thikana*. The staff then consisted of

a doctor, a compounder and two class IV employees. Against this, during 1969–70, the staff consisted of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one nurse Gr. II, one *Dai* and five class IV servants. The Civil Assistant Surgeon is the administrative officer for the dispensary and is subordinate to the Principal Medical and Health Officer, Bhilwara. The hospital has modest facilities for hospitalisation, there being only two beds, one each for male and female patients. During 1967, 12,681 outdoor and 30 indoor; in 1968, 12,945 outdoor and 47 indoor; and in 1969, 13,093 outdoor and 23 indoor patients were treated.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, DAULATGARH—The Government of Rajasthan opened it in 1962 in a building constructed by Panchayat Samiti. Public also donated in the form of cash and *Shramdan*. In the beginning, a compounder was put in charge of the dispensary. However, since January, 1970 a Civil Assistant Surgeon has been posted. By public contribution, water and electricity facilities have been extended to the hospital. The staff of the dispensary in 1969–70 consisted of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one compounder Gr. II, one auxiliary nurse and midwife, one *Dai* and four class IV servants. Diarrhoea is a common disease of the area. During 1967, 1968 and 1969, 9,407, 11,216 and 12,500 outdoor patients were treated respectively.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, PUR—It was opened on May 18, 1949 in a government building. Certain additions have been made subsequently with peoples' contributions. There are two wards viz., male and female with four beds each. During 1968, 41,933 (867 indoor and 41,066 outdoor) patients and during 1969, 46,007 (878 indoor and 45,129 outdoor) patients were treated. During 1969–70, the staff of the dispensary besides the Medical Officer, consisted of a compounder Gr. II, a compounder Gr. III, a *Dai* and three class IV employees.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, BANERA—It is one of the old medical institutions of the district which was opened by *Thikana* of Banera in 1921. The doctor's quarters were constructed by the Rajasthan Government in 1957. The dispensary has facility for hospitalisation of 4 male and 4 female patients. The staff consists of a Medical Officer, two compounders, one midwife and five class IV servants. During 1967, 17,725 (40 indoor and 17,685 outdoor) patients, in 1968, 16,956 (60 indoor and 16,896 outdoor), and in 1969, 19,223 (71 indoor and 19,152 outdoor) patients were treated at the dispensary.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, BADNOR—This is one of the old medical institutions of the district which was opened by the *Thakur* of Badnor.

The facility of hospitalisation of both male and female patients is available here, though the total number of beds available are only 4. The staff of the dispensary consists of one doctor, one compounder and five class IV servants. In 1967, 25 indoor and 16,865 outdoor; in 1968, 15 indoor and 16,775 outdoor; and in 1969, 19 indoor and 14,744 outdoor patients were treated.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, MANDAL—The dispensary opened on 1st July, 1951, by the State Government, and is housed in a private building. One Medical Officer, one compounder Gr. II, one compounder Gr. III and one nurse-*Dai* form the staff of the dispensary. During 1967, 24,342; in 1968, 28,236; and in 1969, 34,870 outdoor patients were treated.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, ASAVALI—This dispensary was started in the year 1966 by the Government in a building donated by the people. The staff of the dispensary consists of one compounder Gr. I, one compounder Gr. II, one *Dai,* two class IV servants and one sweeper. In 1967, 1968 and 1969 respectively 5,130, 5,640 and 6,552 patients were treated.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, SAHARA—This dispensary was opened by the erstwhile Mewar State around 1880-81. The female ward consists of four beds and male ward of 12. The staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon who is assisted by one compounder Gr. II, four class IV servants and one sweeper. During 1967, 1968 and 1969 respectively 17,020, 14,991 and 15,418 patients were treated.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, BARLIYAS—This dispensary was opened by the State Government in the year 1953 in a building donated by the public. The dispensary has a compounder and a chowkidar on its staff. During 1967, 1968 and 1969, 11,320, 11,148 and 10,738 outdoor patients respectively were treated at the dispensary.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, MANGROP—The Government Dispensary, Mangrop was opened in the year 1967 in a building constructed with public donations. The staff of this dispensary consists of one compounder Gr. I, one ward-boy and a sweeper. During 1967, 117 indoor and 14,596 outdoor, in 1969, 18 indoor and 10,293 outdoor; and in 1969, 367 indoor and 15,336 outdoor patients were treated at the dispensary.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, PAROLI—In a building constructed by public donations and by Panchayat Samiti this dispensary was started in the year 1965. In 1967, 1968 and 1969, 17,136, 17,157 and 20,122 outdoor patients respectively were treated at the dispensary. It is headed by a Medical Officer who is assisted by one male nurse Gr. II, one nurse-*Dai* and three class IV employees.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, SHAKKARGARH—It was opened in a rented building in the year 1962 but later shifted to a Government building, constructed by public donations in 1967. The number of patients treated during 1967 was 14,484; in 1968, 15,900; and in 1969 16,761. Recently, two wards have been constructed by public donations; three indoor patients were treated in 1968 and 4 in 1969. The staff of the dispensary consists of one midwife, one compounder Gr. II, one compounder Gr. III and four class IV employees.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, KHAJOORI—Opened on January 16, 1967 in a building donated by the people of the village, the dispensary has a Medical Officer, one auxiliary nurse-midwife and one class IV employee. During 1967, 1968 and 1969 3,136, 4,852 and 8,545 outdoor patients respectively were treated.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, MANDALGARH—This is one of the old medical institutions of the district. The hospital has two male and two female beds for indoor patient. During 1967, 1968 and 1969, 28,176 (203 indoor), 39,464 (767 indoor) and 40,055 (1,021 indoor) patients respectively were treated at the dispensary. Its staff is in the charge of a Medical Officer, who is assisted in his work by one male nurse Gr. II, one male nurse Gr. III, one nurse-*Dai* and four class IV employees.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, BIGOD—It was opened in January, 1951 in a rented building. Presently it is housed in a government building repaired by public donations. During 1967, 12,537 patients were treated; in 1968, 16,103; and in 1969 15,281 patients were treated at the dispensary. The staff of the dispensary consists of a compounder, two class IV employees and one sweeper.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, GANGAPUR—It was opened in 1920 in a government building. The staff consists of one C.A.S., one A.N.M., two compounders and four class IV employees. During 1970, 34,054 patients were treated at the dispensary. Only two beds are available for the hospitalisation of the patients.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, GULABPURA—It was started in 1923 in a government building. The staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one nurse-*Dai*, two compounders and three class IV employees. There are nine beds in the dispensary. In 1970, 75 indoor and 64,288 outdoor patients were treated.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, KAREDA—It was opened in a government building in 1954. During 1970, 13;683 outdoor patients were treated in the dispensary. The staff of the dispensary consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one midwife, one compounder and two class IV empolyees.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, PANDER—During 1970, 7,688 patients were treated at the dispensary. Its staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one auxiliary nurse midwife, two compounders and four class IV employees.

POLICE LINE DISPENSARY, BHILWARA—For medical check-up and treatment of the police staff, a dispensary was opened in 1963. A doctor and a compounder form the staff of the dispensary. In 1967, 4,828; in 1968, 4,686; and in 1969, 6,182 patients were treated at the dispensary.

JAIL DISPENSARY, BHILWARA—It was started by the erstwhile Mewar State in 1945 in the jail building. A part-time Medical Officer and a compounder are on the staff of the dispensary. Only outdoor patients are treated here and those needing hospitalisation are shifted to Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, Bhilwara. The number of patients treated was 858; 558 and 549 in 1967, 1968 and 1969 respectively.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE DISPENSARY, BHILWARA—This dispensary was started in the year 1963 in a rented building at Bhilwara. Since 1968, it has been running in a part of the building of the Industrial Training Institute opposite the industrial colony. A part-time doctor and a compounder grade III form the staff of the dispensary. In 1967, 1,258; and in 1969, 2,995 patients were treated at the dispensary.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE DISPENSARY, BHILWARA—The Employees' State Insurance Corporation opened this dispensary in 1956 in a rented building with three class IV and four nursing staff under a physician. Presently the dispensary is housed in a building constructed by the Corporation in Pratap Nagar area of the town. The staff consists of 24 officials: doctors 4, nursing staff 9, ministerial staff 3 and class IV staff 8. During 1967 and 1968 respectively 88,703 and 1,05,983 patients were treated. The budget provision for the year 1969–70 was Rs. 88,510.

SETH PUSALAL MANSINGHKA HOSPITAL, BHILWARA—Seth Pushalal Mansinghka Private Ltd. mica mine owners, opened this hospital in 1940. There are two branches of the institution, one in Gulmandi and the other in Bhupalganj. While in the former only outdoor patients are treated, in the later facilities for the treatment of indoor patients also exist. In Gulmandi 23,573; 20,173 and 25,423 outdoor patients were treated in 1967, 1968 and 1969 respectively. In Bhopalganj, the number of indoor patients in 1967 was 179, in 1968, 116 and in 1969, 151; and that of outdoor patients in 1967 was 5,680, in 1968, 6,454 and in 1969, 7,522. The staff consists of a *Vaidya* and a compounder in the Gulmandi branch and one *Vaidya* in Bhopalganj.

## PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

HAMIRGARH—This primary health centre was opened on November 14, 1965 in a rented building by the State Government. This centre has two male and two female beds for hospitalisation of the patients. During 1967, 1968 and 1969, 35,769, 33,797 and 39,420 patients respectively were treated at this centre. Of the patients treated, 57 in 1967, 31 in 1968 and 37 in 1969 were indoor patients. The staff of the centre consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one block extension educator, one sanitary inspector, one lady health visitor, one compounder, four auxiliary nurses and midwives family planning, two auxiliary nurses and midwives, four family planning health assistants, one male nurse Gr. I, two male nurses Gr. III, two *Dai*, four vaccinators, one V.S., six class IV servants and one sweeper.

RAIPUR—The State Government opened this primary health centre on June 1, 1965 in a rented building with the staff consisting of a Civil Assistant Surgeon, a compounder Gr.I, a compounder Gr. II, a compounder Gr.III, a sanitary inspector, three auxiliary nurses and midwives, a lady health visitor, a *Dai*, two auxiliary health workers and seven class IV employees. The staff in the family planning section consists of one B. E. E., one computor, four auxiliary nurses and midwives and four family planning health assistants. The centre has six beds for hospitalisation of four male and two female patients. In 1967, 17 indoor and 14,630 outdoor; in 1968, 11 indoor and 23,254 outdoor; and in 1969, 16 indoor and 23,156 outdoor patients were treated at the centre.

JAHAZPUR—It was started as a dispensary in a government building before Independence and was converted into a primary health centre in January, 1962. The present building was built in 1960–61, outside the town, for the construction of which the people offered *Shramdan*. The centre has a male ward with four beds and a female ward with two beds. The Centre has facilities for minor operations. It is headed by a Medical Officer who is assisted by male nurse Gr. II one, compounder Gr. II one, male nurse Gr. III two, auxiliary nurses and midwives six, *Dai* one, lady health visitors two, upper division clerk one, computor one, B. E. E. one, family planning health assistants four, class IV employees seven and driver one. During 1967, 1968 and 1969, 26,212; 28,565 and 31,670 patients respectively were treated, of these in 1967, 114, in 1968, 158 and in 1969, 175 were indoor patients.

KOTRI—It was opened in a government building on 1st of June, 1962. Besides the Medical Officer, the staff consists of two compounders Gr. II, one compounder Gr. III, one auxiliary nurse and midwife, two

*Dai*, one sanitary inspector, one V. S. and seven class IV employees. The centre has two wards (one male and one female) with three beds each. The number of indoor patients treated was 56, 20 and 64 in 1967, 1968 and 1969 respectively, while the outdoor patients numbered 10,142, 10,397 and 10,871 in the corresponding years.

KOSHITHAL—The centre was opened by the government of Rajasthan on 21.5.1964, in a government building constructed from a donation of Rs. 10,000 by the public. The centre has four male and two female beds for hospitalisation. The staff consists of one Medical Officer, two compounders, one auxiliary nurse and midwife and four class IV employees. In 1967, 11 indoor and 19,429 outdoor; in 1968, 10 indoor and 21,431 outdoor and in 1969, 13 indoor and 19,282 outdoor patients were treated at the centre.

PHULIA KALAN—The primary health centre was opened in a government building on 25.7.1960 by the State Government. It is headed by a Civil Assistant Surgeon, who is assisted by one compounder, one sanitary inspector, two auxiliary nurses and midwives, two *Dai*, four vaccinators, four family planning health assistants, four auxiliary nurses and midwives and seven class IV servants. It has three male and three female beds for indoor patients. In 1968, 96 indoor and 9,791 outdoor and in 1969, 80 indoor and 9,496 outdoor patients were treated.

ASIND—Opened in 1.7.1960, the primary health centre is now run in a government building constructed in 1962 from public donations of Rs. 10,000. The staff of the centre consists of one Medical Officer, three compounders, one mid-wife and seven class IV servants. It has three beds each for male and female patients. In 1967, 332 indoor and 17,158 outdoor patients; in 1968, 326 indoor and 20,163 outdoor; and in 1969, 247 indoor and 20,974 outdoor patients were treated.

HURDA—The centre was started in the year 1960. The staff consists of two Civil Assistant Surgeons, 4 auxiliary nurse-midwife, four compounders, one driver, one S. I., one lady health visitor, one auxiliary health worker and a class IV employee. It has six beds. During 1970, 31,203 outdoor and 150 indoor patients were treated at the centre. It has sub-centres at Sodar, Kanwalyas, Antali, Tikarwal, Rampura, Agucha and Roopaheli.

BAGORE—The centre was started in 1960. Its sub-centres are Gyangarh, Pithash, Luharia, Meja, Keria, Bemali and Chilesar. For the hospitalisation of patients, eight beds are available. During 1970, 8,632 outdoor and 39 indoor patients were treated at the centre. The staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, four auxiliary nurse-midwife, four

compounders, one S. I., one lady health visitor, three auxiliary health workers and seven class IV.

RAILA—The centre was opened in a building donated by Panchayat Samiti in 1965. Its sub-centres are Dabla, Mahuwa Khurd, Upreda, Baldarkhan, Beran, Lualash and Babrana. There are 6 beds in the centre and during 1970, 10,721 outdoor patients were treated at the centre. The staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, four auxiliary nurse-midwife, three compounders and four class IV employees.

KACCHOLA—This primary health centre was opened on July 20, 1960 by the Government of Rajasthan in a public building which was constructed by the local people and the Government together. Its sub-centres are Laxminiwas, Singoli, Malkakhera, Shyampura, Tileswa, Lalpura and Manpura. There are two wards in the centre one each for male and female. The staff of the centre consists of one Medical Officer, four compounders, one sanitary inspector, four auxiliary nurses, five vaccinators and seven class IV employees, besides four family planning health visitors and two auxiliary nurse midwives in the family planning section. During the year 1969, 23,036 outdoor and 176 indoor; and in 1970, 11,420 outdoor and 133 indoor patients were treated at the centre.

**Ayurvedic Chikitsalya**

Treatment of patients by the *Ayurvedic* system of medicine has been in vogue for a long time now. Though the innovation of the allopathic system of medicine for a while made the *Ayurvedic* system less popular, if not obsolete, yet after the Independence of the country, it was rejuvenated. The result is that now there are as many as 106 *Ayurvedic* institutions in the district run by the government, aided by government or run by voluntary organisations. The list of these institutions is given in Appendix I to this chapter.

The details of patients treated in the past years in the dispensaries are given below in table No. 1 and of those treated at the hospitals are given in table No. 2:

Table No. 1

(Number)

| Year | Patients treated in the dispensaries | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | New patients | Old patients | Total |
| 1965–66 | 6,83,902 | 25,990 | 7,09,892 |
| 1966–67 | 2,08,271 | 8,44,721 | 10,52,992 |
| 1967–68 | 5,39,661 | 5,36,624 | 10,76,285 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1968–69 | 2,56,552 | 5,36,624 | 7,93,176 |
| 1969–70 | 7,71,636 | 5,15,250 | 12,86,886 |
| Total | 24,60,022 | 24,59,209 | 49,19,231 |

Table No. 2

(Number)

| Year | Patients treated in the hospitals | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Out door patients | | | Indoor patients | | |
| | New | Old | Total | New | Old | Total |
| 1965–66 | 45,265 | 75,439 | 1,20,704 | 127 | 1,634 | 1,761 |
| 1966–67 | 63,630 | 53,574 | 1,17,204 | 119 | 1,721 | 1,840 |
| 1967–68 | 52,249 | 66,332 | 1,18,581 | 120 | 1,289 | 1,409 |
| 1968–69 | 52,975 | 70,730 | 1,23,705 | 128 | 2,148 | 2,276 |
| 1969–70 | 60,199 | 80,272 | 1,40,471 | 161 | 2,097 | 2,258 |

The budget provision for *Ayurvedic* Department in the district for the year 1969–70 was Rs. 10,19,641 while for the Bhilwara hospital, it was Rs. 54,761.

Besides the government dispensaries, there are dispensaries run in labour welfare centres, government aided dispensaries and unaided charitable dispensaries. The names of these dispensaries are given below:

LABOUR WELFARE CENTRE/DISPENSARIES

1. ,, ,, ,, ,, Tiloli (Asind)
2. ,, ,, ,, ,, Bhadu (Mandal)
3. ,, ,, ,, ,, Brahmano ki Sareri (Asind)
4. ,, ,, ,, ,, Luhariya (Mandal)
5. ,, ,, ,, ,, Amargarh (Jahazpur)
6. ,, ,, ,, ,, Bharni (Jahazpur)
7. ,, ,, ,, ,, Jamaula (Jahazpur)
8. ,, ,, ,, ,, Mahendragarh (Sahara)
9. ,, ,, ,, ,, Dhosar (Sahara)
10. ,, ,, ,, ,, Sangwa (Mandal)

GOVERNMENT AIDED DISPENSARIES

1. Kharitat Sarvodya Health Centre, Shahpura
2. Ekling Ayurvedic Dispensary, Gangapur (Sahara)
3. Surya Sagar Digamber Jain Dispensary, Bhilwara
4. Seva Sangh, Bigod, Bhilwara

UNAIDED CHARITABLE PAIVATE DISPENSARIES

1. Dr. Singhal Hospital, Bhilwara
2. Ramanuj Dawakhana, Bhilwara
3. Municipal *Ayurvedic Aushadhalya*, Bhilwara
4. Mahatma *Ayurvedic Aushdhalya*, Pur, Bhilwara
5. Kunj Bihari *Ayurvedtc Aushdhalya*, Shahpura
6. Gandhi *Ayurvedic Aushdhalya*, Gulabpura
7. Chaturbhuj *Ayurvedic Aushdhalya*, Khajuri

## FAMILY PLANNING

As elsewhere in the State, the family planning work had a bad start in the district. Nevertheless, the work has lately got momentum. The number of sterilisation operations from two in 1956 rose to 31 in 1959 and to 70 in 1962. In 1963, and 1964, 256 and 220 sterilisations were performed. The year 1965–66 was a landmark being the year in which loop insertion was introduced. Sterilisation operations and loop insertions from 1965–66 to 1969–70 are given in the table below:

(No.)

| Year | Sterilisation | Loops |
|---|---|---|
| 1965–66 | 19* | 198 |
| 1966–67 | 348 | 576 |
| 1967–68 | 1,851 | 445 |
| 1968–69 | 2,577 | — |
| 1969–70 | 2,131 | 1,093 |

The table reveals that the first reaction of the people to loop was not that of welcome. But soon they found it acceptable.

However, the actual achievements were far below the stipulated targets. The year-wise targets of sterilisation and loops are given below:

(No.)

| Year | Sterilisation | Loops |
|---|---|---|
| 1967–68 | 2,925 | 4,495 |
| 1968–69 | 5,375 | 3,225 |
| 1969–70 | 3,545 | 1,661 |

The details of expenditure for three years on organisation of family planning programme and promotion of family planning are given in the following table:

* Figures for January-March, 1966 only.

(Rs.)

| Item of expenditure | Years | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
| Bureau | 1,07,301 | 1,72,441 | 1,32,823 |
| Rural | 60,775 | 1,88,496 | 2,29,102 |
| Maternity and Child Welfare | — | 21,202 | 26,788 |
| Incentives | 42,082 | 92,122 | 66,503 |
| *Dai* Training | — | 131 | 120 |
| Urban S. S. S. Units | 8,449 | 30,068 | 32,775 |
| Publicity | 6,923 | 30,409 | 3,275 |

Besides the Urban Family Planning Clinic, Bhilwara, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Shahpura, State Sterilisation Unit, Shahpura and Bhilwara, and Mobile IUCD and Sterilisation Unit at Bhilwara, the Family Planning work is also done by the Primary Health Centres.

सत्यमेव जयते

## APPENDIX I

**List of *Ayurvedic Aushdhalayas* with their location, staff and year of opening in Bhilwara District as on 31.3.1970**

| No. | Panchayat Samiti | Name of *Aushdhalya* | *Vaidya* | *Up-vaidya* | *Dai* (Midwife) | Nurse | Year of opening |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Suwana | Govt. *Ayurvedic Aushdhalya*, Hamirgarh | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Before 1950 |
| 2 | ,, | ,, ,, ,, Sanganer | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | ,, ,, |
| 3. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, Suwana | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | ,, 1955–56 |
| 4. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, Karohi | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, 1956 |
| 5. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, Mangrop | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | ,, 1959–60 |
| 6. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, Gadarmala | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1966–67 |
| 7. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, Arjiya | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1966–67 |
| 8. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, Bardodh | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1969 |
| 9. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, Kodukota | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1969 |
| 10. | Kotri | ,, ,, ,, Kotri | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1965 |
| 11. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, Nandrai | 1 | 1 | – | Labour | 1956 |
| 12. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, Ban ka-khera | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1962–63 |
| 13. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, Chhapdel | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1965–66 |
| 14. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, Akola | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1962–63 |
| 15. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, Amba | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1966–67 |
| 16. | Sahara | ,, ,, ,, Potla | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | 1950 |
| 17. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, Lakhola | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1966 |
| 18. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, Khankhla | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1960–61 |
| 19. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, Sargaon | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1966–67 |

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20. | Sahara | Govt. *Ayurvedic Aushdhalya,* | Majawas | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1963–64 |
| 21. | Mandal | ,, ,, ,, | Mandal | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | before 1950 |
| 22. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Chandras | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | 1956–57 |
| 23. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Thana | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1966 |
| 24. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Bhagwanpura | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1956–57 |
| 25. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Gorkhiya | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1962–63 |
| 26. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Chitamba | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1959–60 |
| 27. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Umari | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1966–67 |
| 28. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Bawlas | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1966–67 |
| 29. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Bemali | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1969 |
| 30. | Jahazpur | ,, ,, ,, | Pander | 1 | – | – | Labour | before 1950 |
| 31. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Amargarh | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | ,, 1950 |
| 32. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Itunda | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1955–56 |
| 33. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Ropa | 1 | 1 | – | Labour | before 1950 |
| 34. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Ulela | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1966 |
| 35. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Piplund | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1961 |
| 36. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Amalda | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1964–65 |
| 37. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Dhod | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1962–63 |
| 38. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Luharikalan | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1963–64 |
| 39. | Mandalgarh | ,, ,, ,, | Mahuwa | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1956 |
| 40. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Barundani | 1 | 1 | – | Labour | before 1950 |
| 41. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Kachhola | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | ,, 1950 |

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42. | Mandalgarh | Govt. *Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya* | Shyampura | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1962–63 |
| 43. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Ladpura | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1962 |
| 44. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Chandji ki kheri | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1965 |
| 45. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Umaji ka khera | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1964 |
| 46. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Jojawa | 1 | – | – | – | 1967 |
| 47. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Jalindari | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1962 |
| 48. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Tilsma | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1968 |
| 49. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Thadoda | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1968 |
| 50. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Chhoti Bijoliya | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1967 |
| 51. | Hurda | ,, ,, ,, | Sareri | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1969 |
| 52. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Khejari | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1959–60 |
| 53. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Aguncha | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | before 1950 |
| 54. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Kotri | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1966 |
| 55. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Rupahali | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | before 1950 |
| 56. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Shambhu-garh | 1 | – | – | Labour | ,, 1950 |
| 57. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Sangaram-garh | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1956–57 |
| 58. | Banera | ,, ,, ,, | Banera | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1961 |
| 59. | ,, | ,, ,, ,, | Raila | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | before 1950 |

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 60. | Banera | Govt. | *Ayurvedic* | *Aushdhalaya* | Sardarnagar | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1955–56 |
| 61. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Kundiyan | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1955–56 |
| 62. | Raipur | ,, | ,, | ,, | Devriya | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1957–58 |
| 63. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Kot | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1959–60 |
| 64. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Jhadol | 1 | 1 | 1 | Labour | 1955–56 |
| 65. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Borana | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1966–67 |
| 66. | Asind | ,, | ,, | ,, | Katar | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1955–56 |
| 67. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Modka | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | before 1950 |
| 68. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Nimba Padesoli | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1962–63 |
| 69. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Bhadsi | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1969 |
| 70. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Kaliyas | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1964–65 |
| 71. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Barsani | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1968 |
| 72. | Shahpura | ,, | ,, | ,, | A Grade Shahpura | – | 4 | 2 | 1 | before 1950 (one labour) |
| 73. | ,, | ,, | Homoeopathic | ,, | Shahpura | 1 | 1 | – | Labour | ,, 1950 |
| 74. | ,, | ,, | *Ayurvedic* | ,, | Phuliyan | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | ,, 1950 |
| 75. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Tahnal | 1 | – | – | 1 | ,, 1950 |
| 76. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Kanechhan | 1 | – | – | Labour | ,, 1950 |
| 77. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Dhanop | 1 | 1 | – | ,, | ,, 1950 |
| 78. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Dhikaula | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1955–56 |

APPENDIX I (Concld.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 4 | | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 79. | Shaapura | Govt. | *Ayurvedic* | *Aushdhalaya* | Khamor | 1 | – | – | Labour | before | 1950 |
| 80. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Amali | 1 | – | – | ,, | ,, | 1950 |
| 81. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Sangariya | 1 | – | – | ,, | ,, | 1950 |
| 82. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Bachhkhera | 1 | – | – | ,, | | 1955–56 |
| 83. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Kothiyan | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | before | 1950 |
| 84. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Araniya-rasa | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | | 1960–61 |
| 85. | Bhilwara | ,, | ,, | ,, | A Grade Bhilwara | 3 | 7 | 2 | 6 | before | 1960 |

Source : Office of the District Ayurvedic Officer, Bhilwara (Rajasthan).

CHAPTER XVII

# OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

## LABOUR WELFARE

Bhilwara is an important industrial centre and, therefore, industrial labour force forms quite a significant portion of its total working population. The State Government here, as elsewhere, is providing several welfare facilities to industrial labour.

LABOUR WELFARE CENTRE—The State Government is running one A type labour welfare centre at labour colony, Bhilwara with a view to providing healthy recreation to the workers in their leasure hours. It was established in 1955. It provides various recreational and instructional facilities to the workers and their dependents. Indoor and outdoor games like carrom, chess, *Chopar*, Chinese checkers, football and volleyball etc., have been provided along with a library, a reading room and a radio set. It has a children's section which is attended by about 115 children daily. Tailoring and adult education classes are also run for ladies where the daily average attendance is 20. The centre also maintains a dispensary to attend to minor ailments. Film shows are also organised at the Centre through various agencies. On an average 100 workers attend the Centre daily to participate in its various activities. The staff of the Centre consists of one labour inspector (welfare), a games supervisor, a lady supervisor, a lady tailor, a compounder and a midwife.

The Mewar Textile Mills Ltd., Bhilwara and Rajasthan Spinning and Weaving Mills, Bhilwara, also provide games material and facilities to their workers in their premises.

LABOUR HOUSING—The State Government has constructed 500 quarters for industrial workers at labour colony, Bhilwara. These were constructed under the Industrial Housing Scheme during the period 1956 and 1957. They are allotted to workers covered under the Factories Act, 1948.

MEDICAL CARE—The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been extended to cover Bhilwara which aims at giving (i) medical care, (ii) sickness benefit, (iii) maternity benefit, (iv) temporary disablement benefit, (v) permanent disablement benefit and (vi) dependents benefit to the insured workers and their families. The Insurance Medical Officer is responsible for supplying free of cost, preventive medical care and treatment to insured workers. An Employees' State Insurance Scheme Dispensary has been

functioning at Bhilwara since 1956 providing full medical care to insured persons[1]. The number of insured employees as on 31.3.1970 in this unit was 6,150.

Besides the above welfare measures, the State Government also safeguards various interests of labour through implementation of labour laws, a list of which is enclosed at Appendix I. A brief account of some of the important labour legislations enforced in the district is given below:

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947—The Act provides for the settlement of labour disputes through conciliation, adjudication or arbitration. The conciliation officers appointed under this Act try to settle industrial disputes arising in their jurisdiction. These are only referred to a court of enquiry or industrial tribunal for adjudication if settlement is not possible through conciliation. The table below gives particulars of complaints which came up before the Conciliation Officer during the last five years ending with the year 1969[2]:

(No.)

| Year | Causes | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages | Employment | Bonus | Personnel | Others | Total |
| 1965 | 52 | 16 | 51 | 9 | 45 | 173 |
| 1966 | 81 | 42 | 26 | 56 | 47 | 252 |
| 1967 | 51 | 43 | 2 | 37 | 44 | 177 |
| 1968 | 45 | 41 | 7 | 36 | 67 | 196 |
| 1969 | 43 | 38 | 17 | 10 | 54 | 162 |

It will be observed from the above data that most of the complaints lodged related to wages and bonus.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948—The Act was applied to Rajasthan in 1959. It required the appropriate Government, Central or State, as the case may be, to fix minimum rates of wages payable to employees in Scheduled employments. The minimum rates of wages fixed by the Government in the Scheduled Industries, have already been given in chapter IX. These have been fixed and revised in various scheduled Employments from time to time. The inspector appointed under the Act has to ensure that employers pay to their workers not less than the wages fixed by the Government. He inspects various industrial units and prosecutes those which are found paying less than the minimum rates of wages.

MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS ACT, 1961—The Act, brought into force in Rajasthan in 1962, applies to such motor establisments having 5

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Director, Medical & Health Services (E.S.I.), Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner, Bhilwara.

or more workers. It provides for the welfare of motor transport workers and limits the hours of work and regulates leaves etc., of the workers. The Act prohibits the employment of children as motor workers below the age of 15 years.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923—This Act was applied to Rajasthan in 1960. It imposes an obligation on the employers to pay monetary compensation to disabled workers as well as their dependents in the case of accidents, arising in the course of employment and resulting in death or total or partial disablement. The following table gives the number of cases registered and decided under the Workmen's Compensation Act between 1965 and 1969[1] :

| Year | Cases instituted | Cases disposed | Amount disbursed (Rs.) | Cases pending |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1965 | 31 | 12 | 5,408.80 | 19 |
| 1966 | 31 | 26 | 67,704.47 | 24 |
| 1967 | 20 | 27 | 31,822.10 | 17 |
| 1968 | 20 | 23 | 25,335.66 | 14 |
| 1969 | 16 | 19 | 1,00,900.25 | 11 |

THE INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926—There was hardly any freedom of association in the covenanting States and no trade unions could, therefore, be organised. After the formation of Rajasthan, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 was brought into force in the State. It provides for the registration of trade unions, prescribes their rights and liabilities and gives them a legal status. These trade unions are corporate bodies which safeguard the interests of their members and strive to promote cordial relations between the employer and the employee. In Bhilwara, nine trade unions have been registered, their details have already been given in chapter V.

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1948—This Act which is also applicable throughout Rajasthan regulates working conditions in factories and establishments by laying down minimum standards of health, safety and general welfare of workers. It also fixes their working hours besides providing for specific welfare measures like rest, shelters, canteens, first-aid appliance and washing facilities etc. A list of registered factories under the Act in Bhilwara District is given in chapter, Industries.

## PROHIBITION

There is no prohibition in the Bhilwara district. The principal

1. Source : Office of the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, Bhilwara.

intoxicants used by the people in this district are liquor and *Bhang* and the sale of both is free though under some regulations. Consumption of opium and *Ganja* is prohibited throughout the State though opium is sold to addicts only on permits issued by the Excise Department on the medical certificates. In the Bhilwara district, opium is cultivated also at Mandalgarh[1].

The consumption of intoxicants in the district during the period 1958–59 to 1970–71 is given below[2] :

| Year | Country spirit (Litres) | Opium (Kg.) | Lanced poppy heads (Kg.) | *Bhang* (Kg.) | Indian made spirit (Litres) | Indian made beer (Litres) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1958–59 | 1,83,502 | 19 | 17 | 1,594 | 1,328 | 868 |
| 1959–60 | 2,08,355 | 3 | — | 1,421 | 1,586 | 1,221 |
| 1960–61 | 2,05,691 | 1 | — | 1,778 | — | — |
| 1961–62 | 1,90,780 | 1 | — | 1,468 | — | — |
| 1962–63 | 2,47,445 | — | — | 1,321 | — | — |
| 1963–64 | 2,48,239 | — | 1,486 | 1,397 | — | — |
| 1964–65 | 2,93,280 | — | N.A. | 1,461 | — | — |
| 1965–66 | 2,86,859 | — | 14,763 | 1,362 | 3,673 | 6,712 |
| 1966–67 | 2,80,272 | — | 35,083 | 1,298 | 5,096 | 4,527 |
| 1967–68 | 1,60,421 | — | 8,073 | 961 | 6,532 | 6,908 |
| 1968–69 | 2,25,209 | 0.09 | 10,101 | 1,079 | 5,380 | 7,350 |
| 1969–70 | 1,88,285 | — | 575 | 745 | 4,433 | 8,505 |
| 1970–71 | 2,00,552 | 0.05 | 1,377 | 658 | — | — |

The above table indicates that the consumption of liquor is increasing and that of opium and *Bhang* is decreasing. In 1970–71, the district had 273 shops selling country liquor, 2 shops selling Indian made foreign liquor and 20 shops selling hemp drugs.

There is no distillery in the district. The excise revenue earned in the district during the last ten years is given below[3] :

(Rs.)

| Year | Revenue |
|---|---|
| 1960–61 | 17,76,982 |
| 1961–62 | 18,36,007 |
| 1962–63 | 21,37,347 |
| 1963–64 | 22,22,516 |
| 1964–65 | 25,24,393 |

1. Source : Office of the Excise Commissioner, Rajasthan, Udaipur.
2. *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for various years.
3. Source : Office of the Excise Commissioner, Rajasthan, Udaipur.

| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
| 1965–66 | 29,57,654 |
| 1966–67 | 30,32,612 |
| 1967–68 | 21,93,259 |
| 1968–69 | 33,89,156 |
| 1969–70 | 23,17,038 |

The Excise and Taxation Department, Rajasthan is responsible for the collection of excise revenue. An Assistant Excise Officer is incharge of the Bhilwara district for this purpose.

## ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Backward Classes include Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The district has a significant population of Backward Classes forming 25.57 per cent of the total population. Out of these, 1,40,157 or 16.19 per cent are Scheduled Castes and 81,226 or 9.38 per cent Scheduled Tribes. The following numerically important Scheduled Castes are found in the district (i) Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidas, Raigar or Ramdasia (56,327 or 40.19 per cent), (ii) Balai (36,614 or 26.7 per cent) and (iii) Khatik (10,196 or 7.27 per cent). The important Scheduled Tribes found in the district are Bhils forming 58.92 per cent and Minas forming 40.10 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribes' population.

Prior to Independence, these classes were subject to many social and economic disabilities, as in the rest of the country. But after the formation of Rajasthan, the State Government have undertaken various ameliorative measures for the welfare of these classes. The Social Welfare Department at the Government level has been entrusted with the task of looking after the welfare measures for these classes. The details of staff posted at the district level have been given in chapter, Other Departments.

**Removal of untouchability**

Untouchability which puts a social ban on the Scheduled Castes to mingle freely and without fear with their fellow beings of other communities is one of the greatest social disabilities from which they suffered for long and therefore, there was an urgent need to remove this evil. Efforts had been made in the past, both by the Social reformers and the Government to do away with this evil practice but without much success. With the dawn of Independence, however, more concerted and effective measures were taken to eradicate this social evil. Under Article 17 of the Constitution, untouchability has been abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. Accordingly, Rajasthan Government also brought into force

Untouchability (Offences) Act in 1955, making the practice of untouchability a cognisable offence, punishable with fine or sentence or both. Besides, a number of orders and instructions have also been issued by the State Government from time to time to remove the numerous hardships and disabilities from which the Scheduled Castes have been suffering. In the year 1969–70, a special programme known as the *Bhangi-Kashta Mukti programme*[1] was launched to do away with the practice of carrying night soil as head loads and for improving the working conditions of *Mehtars* and those engaged in such occupations. A sum of rupees one crore has been allotted for this programme for the State during the year 1969–70, out of which Rs. 1.10 lakhs were earmarked for the Bhilwara district.

**Education**

HOSTELS—The low percentage of education amongst the backward classes, caused due to the centuries old socio-economic stagnation, calls for special endeavour in the field of educational development of these communities. Thus special hostels for backward class students up to Higher Secondary stage (as the general hostel facility is not provided by the Education Department) have been opened and five per cent seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in general hostels run by the colleges or universities have been reserved.

The State Government is running a hostel for Scheduled Castes at Bhilwara with a capacity of 50 boarders. The annual expenditure of this hostel in the year 1969–70 was Rs. 0.40 lakhs. Another Government hostel for Scheduled Castes is run at Shahpura with a capacity of 30 candidates. Its annual expenditure in the year 1969–70 was Rs. 0.21 lakhs. A Government hostel for Scheduled Castes also exists at Pander with a capacity of 30 boarders. Its annual expenditure in 1969–70 amounted to Rs. 0.22 lakhs. At Phulia also a hostel for Scheduled Castes is being run by the Government accommodating 25 students with an annual expenditure of Rs. 0.14 lakhs[2].

Besides the above Government run hostels, three Government aided hostels run by voluntary social organisations are also catering to the needs of backward class students in the district. The Government meets 90 per cent of the total expenditure of these hostels in the form of grant-in-aid and the remaining 10 per cent is met out of funds raised by these associations. Out of the three Government aided hostels run by voluntary agencies, the hostel at Jahazpur is meant for Scheduled Tribes. It has a

1. *Welfare of Backward Classes in Rajasthan*, Social Welfare Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Bhilwara.

capacity of housing 38 boarders at an annual expenditure of Rs. 14 thousand (1969–70). The other Government aided hostel is at Mandalgarh for Scheduled Tribes with a total capacity of 25 candidates and an annual expenditure of Rs. 8 thousand (1969–70). The third Government aided hostel is at Gulabpura for Scheduled Castes having 23 seats and an annual expenditure of Rs. 10 thousand (1969–70).

In all the Government and aided hostels, the students get free lodging, boarding, books, stationery, clothes etc. These hostels also maintain libraries and provide facilities for games.

SCHOLARSHIPS[1]—Scholarships provide effective assistance in educating the poor and the backward. A number of scholarships are awarded by the State Government at various standards of education to the students of backward classes. Pre-matric scholarships are granted to students of sixth to eighth standard at the rate of Rupees five per month and to the students of ninth and eleventh standards at the rate of Rs. 20 per student per month. Post-Matric scholarships are provided to the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who take up degree and post degree courses, and if they reside in general hostels attached to colleges or universities. The Central Government also grants scholarships to students pursuing Post-Matric studies at the rate varying with the class in which a student is studying. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, taking technical education in technical institutions, are also eligible for merit-cum-need scholarships at the rate of Rs. 50 per month for the students taking degree courses, and at the rate of Rs. 30 per month for those taking diploma courses.

RELAXATION AND EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF FEES[2]—In case of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the College fees are not required to be paid in July, as in the case of other students, but are deducted and deposited from the amount of scholarship payable to them in October. The payment of tuition fee is exempted at all stages of education in case of bonafide students of Backward Classes who are in indigent circumstances, and half of their other than tuition fees are also borne by the Government. Backward Class students studying in Medical and Veterinary Colleges are also exempted from payment of tuition fees at all stages of education.

EMPLOYMENT[3]—Special efforts are being made by the State

1. *Welfare of Backward Classes in Rajasthan,* Social Welfare Department, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 19-20.
2. *ibid.*, pp. 20-21 .
3. *ibid.*, pp. 21-22.

Government to give employment to the Backward Classes. The condition of registration in Employment Exchanges has been waived in their cases and all Government Departments, autonomous bodies and public enterprises have been empowered to employ them directly on their application. The quota for reservation of seats for these classes in the class IV and upper cadres of Government and other services has been increased recently, since April, 1970 from 15 per cent and 12½ per cent respectively, to 28 per cent in all cadres of services, out of which 17 per cent of the seats are earmarked for Scheduled Castes and 11 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. Further, since 1970–71, to meet the problem of educated unemployment of these classes, all first and second class graduates and post-graduates, who are not able to secure employment, are provided with a monthly stipend of Rs. 100 for graduates and Rs. 150 for post-graduates, for a period of one year or the date of getting employment whichever is earlier. A special employment cell has been established from 1970–71 in the Social Welfare Department to facilitate the employment of Backward Classes.

HOUSING—Under the rehabilitation programme subsidy is provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for construction of houses in both urban as well as rural areas. During the year 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 0.39 lakhs was granted as subsidy to 39 families of Scheduled Castes in the Bhilwara district.

**Welfare Extension Project**

A Welfare Extension Project, opened in 1960 is being run at Kotri by the Rajasthan State Social Welfare Advisory Board. It has six sub-centres (i) Nakram, (ii) Kotri, (iii) Aama, (iv) Baukakhedi, (v) Barlayas, (vi) Palsheli. The annual expenditure of this project was Rs. 12,986 in the year 1969-70 shareable in the ratio of 3:1 between the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Government. The various activities of the project are social education, craft, *Balahar*, *Balwadi*, games for children, delivery cases, field counselling, distribution of medicine and cultural activities.

## CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

**Devasthan**

Before the formation of Rajasthan, the work of the charitable endowments in Bhilwara district was looked after by the Devasthan Department, Udaipur. After the integration, the Devasthan Department of Rajasthan was constituted to look after the temples and attached property through its regional agencies. A post of Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan, Udaipur was created after the formation of Rajasthan for

Udaipur and Kota Range. There are 36 temples in the Bhilwara district receiving grants from the Devasthan Department. The annual grant to these temples amounted to Rs. 722 in the year 1969-70[1]. Besides the aided temples, there are 11 direct charge temples and 5 self-dependent temples in the Bhilwara district. Under the Rajasthan Public Trusts Act 1959, eighteen public trusts were registered in the district till 31.3.1970, their list is given in Appendix II.

The Devasthan Department is running a *Dharamshala* in Jahazpur town of Bhilwara district. It also disburses a sum of Rs. 35,000 annually to 242 orphans and disabled persons.

**Rajasthan Old Age Pension**

Under the Rajasthan Old Age Pension Rules, 1964, destitute persons of 65 years of age or over, who are bonafide residents of the State of Rajasthan and who have been permanently residing in Rajasthan for more than three years on the date of application for pension, are entitled to old age pension. Pension is also granted to disabled, blind persons etc., who have attained the age of 21 years or more.

The monthly rate of pension was Rs. 20 per pensioner which was increased to Rs. 30 per month from 1.3.1970. The amount of grant for pension where there were more than one destitute in a family was Rs. 30 per month and this was also raised to Rs. 40 per month from the above date. The Collector is the authority competent to sanction the pension. The number of persons granted such pension and the yearly amount spent during the last few years in Bhilwara district is given as follows[2] :

| Year | Old Age Pension | | Pension to disabled, blind etc. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of pensioners | Amount (Rs.) | Number of persons | Amount (Rs) |
| 1966-67 | 50 | 28,358 | 37 | 2,851 |
| 1967-68 | 18 | 31,217 | 7 | 3,969 |
| 1968-69 | 21 | 29,100 | 7 | 10,610 |
| 1969-70 | 25 | 32,410 | 8 | 9,880 |

**Muslim Wakfs**

The Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakfs, Jaipur created under the Central Wakf Act, 1954 supervises the functions of the *Mutwallis* of *Awakfs* located in Rajasthan. The *Awkafs* are managed by the *Mutawallis*. They are almost hereditary and they can be changed if their work is not found

1. Source : Office of the Commissioner, Devasthan, Rajasthan, Udaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Collector, Bhilwara.

satisfactory. There is no organisational set up of the Board at the district level. The list of *Wakf* property in Bhilwara district was notified in the Rajasthan Gazette dated 14.7.1966. The Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakfs runs a *Sarai* at Bhilwara just opposite the railway station known as Seeret Sarai[1].

There are 137 mosques, 58 *Dargahs*, 86 grave-yards and 318 miscellaneous properties in the Bhilwara district. The total gross income of all *Wakf* properties in Bhilwara district was Rs. 1.20 lakhs.

1. Source : Office of the Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakfs, Jaipur.



# APPENDIX I

## A list of Labour Laws in force in Bhilwara District

### A. Central Acts

1. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
2. Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.
3. Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
4. Indian Factories Act, 1948.
5. Indian Boilers Act, 1925.
6. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
7. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1948.
8. Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
9. Working Journalists (Conditions of Services and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955.
10. Employment of Children Act, 1936.
11. Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952.
12. Employers Liability Act, 1935.
13. Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933.
14. Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.
15. Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.
16. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.
17. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

### B. Rajasthan State Acts

1. Industrial Disputes (Rajasthan Amendment) Act, 1958.
2. Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958.
3. Rajasthan Maternity Benefit Act, 1955.

### C. Rajasthan State Rules

1. Rajasthan Factories Rules, 1951.
2. Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (Unclaimed Deposits) Rules, 1959.
3. Rajasthan Minimum Wages Rules, 1959.
4. Rajasthan Boilers Rules, 1951.
5. Rajasthan Industrial Disputes Rules, 1958.

6. Rajasthan Payment of Wages Rules, 1951.
7. Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Rules, 1959.
8. Rajasthan Trade Unions Regulations, 1959.
9. Rajasthan Employees' Insurance Court Rules, 1955.
10. Rajasthan Maternity Benefit Rules, 1955.
11. Rajasthan Economiser Rules, 1954.
12. Rajasthan Motor Transport Workers Rules, 1962.
13. Rajasthan Silicosis Rules, 1935.
14. The Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Conditions of Services) Rules, 1952.
15. Rajasthan Boilers Attendance Rules, 1951.
16. Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (Cost and Fee) Rules, 1955.



## APPENDIX II

**List of Registered Trusts in Bhilwara District as on 31.3.1970**

| Name of the Trust and Address | Registration No. | & Date |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Shri Bhim Smarak Dharmarth Trust, Baneda | 11 | 22.1.1963 |
| 2. ,, Gajadhar Mansinghka Dharamshala Trust, Bhilwara | 28 | 29.4.1963 |
| 3. ,, Seth Murlidhar Mansinghka Charity Trust, Bhilwara | 46 | 21.2.1964 |
| 4. ,, Laxminarainji Ka Mandir Trust, Bhilwara | 75 | 5.11.1964 |
| 5. ,, Seth Harivallabh Bayti Memorial Charity Trust | 81 | 2.12.1964 |
| 6. ,, Digambar Jain Ajmera Ki Goth Ka Bara Mandir | 89 | 11.3.1965 |
| 7. ,, Anardaran Digambar Jain Mandir Trust, Bhilwara | 89 | 11.3.1965 |
| 8. ,, Girdhariji Maharaj Rajaji Ka Kareda | 90 | 11.3.1965 |
| 9. ,, Shri Bijraj Mandir Dharmarth Trust, Bhilwara | 91 | 11.3.1965 |
| 10. ,, Digambar Jain Panchayat Mahavir Mandir Trust | 100 | 30.3.1965 |
| 11. ,, Hari Narainji Ka Mandir, Dhan Mandi, Bhilwara | 114 | 6.7.1965 |
| 12. ,, Gori Bihariji Ka Mandir, Shahpura | 128 | 2.2.1966 |
| 13. ,, Chaturbhuj ji Ka Mandir, Gulabpura | 134 | 28.3.1966 |
| 14. ,, Maheshwari Samaj Charbhujaji Ka Mandir, Bhilwara | 169 | 2.12.1966 |
| 15. ,, Dangi Janhit Nidhi, Bhilwara | — | 29.8.1968 |
| 16. ,, Jagdishji Ka Mandir, Shahpura | 175 | 22.12.1966 |
| 17. ,, Gopal Mandir, Bhilwara | — | 29.8.1968 |
| 18. ,, Jain Swetambar Mandir, Gulabpura | — | 29.8.1968 |

Source : Office of the Commissioner, Devasthan, Rajasthan, Udaipur.

CHAPTER XVIII

# PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

## REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE STATE AND UNION LEGISLATURES

### Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

For the First General Elections of 1952, the district was divided into seven Assembly Constituencies viz., Asind, Jahazpur, Shahpura, Mandalgarh, Bhilwara, Sahara and Mandal[1]. Shahpura was a double-member constituency, one of the seats being reserved for Scheduled Castes. Thus seven constituencies returned eight members in all. Twenty-nine candidates contested, of whom eight belonged to the Indian National Congress, three to the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, two to the Bhartiya Jan Sangh, two to the Ram Rajya Parishad, one each to the Communist Party of India and the Socialist Party and ten were Independent candidates. Three seats–two general and one reserved were captured by the Congress Party, three by Independent candidates and one each by the Bhartiya Jan Sangh and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha.

The total number of electorate was 5,07,580 and the number of valid votes polled was 1,27,118 i.e., 25.04 per cent[2].

The break-up of the total number of voters, the votes polled, the percentage of valid votes and the number of contestants, constituency-wise, is given below :

| S. No. | Name of constituency | No. of seats | No. of contesting candidates | No. of electors | Total No. of valid votes polled | Percentage of valid votes polled |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mandalgarh | 1 | 4 | 48,186 | 13,637 | 28.30 |
| 2. | Jahazpur | 1 | 3 | 38,809 | 8,659 | 22.31 |
| 3. | Shahpura-Banera | 2 | 6 | 2,18,362 | 51,329 | 23.51 |

1. Each of these constituencies comprised the following areas : Asind Constituency-Asind tahsil; Shahpura Constituency (Double-Member)-Shahpura tahsil, Kotri tahsil (excluding some villages attached to the Mandalgarh Constituency) and some villages of Bhilwara tahsil; Mandalgarh Constituency-Mandalgarh tahsil and a few villages of Kotri tahsil, Jahazpur tahsil; Sahara Constituency-Sahara and Raipur tahsils; Bhilwara Constituency-Bhilwara tahsil excluding some villages attached to Shahpura Constituency; and Mandal Constituency-Mandal tahsil.
2. The data for the first four General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly and to the House of the People has been adopted from various reports published by the Election Commission of India.

| 1 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. Asind | 1 | 3 | 44,868 | 13,719 | 30.70 |
| 5. Mandal | 1 | 6 | 43,323 | 10,153 | 23.57 |
| 6. Sahara | 1 | 3 | 52,127 | 13,185 | 25.29 |
| 7. Bhilwara | 1 | 4 | 61,905 | 16,436 | 26.55 |

During the Second General Elections of 1957, the Sahara Assembly Constituency was merged with Mandal and thereby one more double-member constituency was created having a general seat and a reserved seat for the Scheduled Tribes. Jahazpur Constituency was merged with Shahpura Constituency which was already a double-member constituency. But Banera tahsil, Kotri tahsil excluding a few villages and a few villages of Bhilwara tahsil were separated from Shahpura Constituency and Banera Constituency was formed. Thus at the time of the Second General Elections, the number of Assembly Constituencies was brought down to six, namely, Asind, Banera, Shahpura (double-member), Mandalgarh, Bhilwara and Mandal (double-member). These six constituencies returned eight candidates in all.

This time, thirty-four candidates contested for all the eight Assembly seates. Of these, eight belonged to the Indian National Congress, six to the Ram Rajya Parishad, three to the Bhartiya Jan Sangh, two each to the Communist Party of India and the Praja Socialist Party and thirteen were Independent candidates. Six seats were captured by the Congress Party and two by the Ram Rajya Parishad.

The total number of electorate was 6,10,638 and the number of valid votes polled was 1,94,370 or 31.41 per cent. The break-up of the total number of voters, votes polled, percentage of valid votes polled and the number of contestants, constituency-wise was as below :

| S. No. | Name of constituency | No. of seats | No. of contesting candidates | No. of electors/ voters | Total No. of valid votes polled | Percentage of valid votes polled |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mandal-Jahazpur | 2 | 6 | 1,99,250 | 65,846 | 34.6 |
| 2. | Banera | 1 | 6 | 59,076 | 16,714 | 28.3 |

1 The area comprised by each of these constituencies was as follows : Asind Constituency-Asind tahsil; Banera Constituency-Banera tahsil, Kotri tahsil (excluding some villages which were attached to Mandalgarh Constituency; Shahpura Consti tuency-Shahpura, Jahazpur and Hurda tahsil; Mandalgarh Constituency-Mandalgarh tahsil and some villages of Kotri tahsil; Bhilwara Constituency-Bhilwara tahsil (exclding some villages which were attached to Banera Constituency) and Mandal Constituency-Mandal, Raipur and Sahara tahsils.

| 1 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Shahpura-Sahara | 2 | 9 | 1,99,466 | 59,368 | 31.5 |
| 4. Asind | 1 | 5 | 45,761 | 14,704 | 32.1 |
| 5. Mandalgarh | 1 | 4 | 50,338 | 17,034 | 33.8 |
| 6. Bhilwara | 1 | 4 | 56,747 | 20,704 | 36.5 |

During the Third General Elections of 1962, the number of constituencies was raised to eight, namely, Asind, Banera, Shahpura (reserved for Scheduled Castes), Mandalgarh, Bhilwara, Mandal, Sahara (reserved for Scheduled Tribes) and Jahazpur, all were single-member constituencies.[1]

Forty candidates contested, of whom eight belonged to the Indian National Congress, three each to the Swatantra Party, the Bhartiya Jan Sangh and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, two each to the Praja Socialist Party and the Ram Rajya Parishad, one to the Communist Party of India and eighteen were Independent candidates. Seven seats were captured by the Congress Party and one by an Independent candidate.

The total number of electorate was 4,56,499 and the number of valid votes polled was 1,63,274 or 35.76 per cent. The following table gives constituency-wise number of voters, contestants, valid votes polled and their percentage:

| S. No. Name of constituency | No. of seats | No. of contesting candidates | No. of electors | Total No. of valid votes polled | Percentage of valid votes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Mandalgarh | 1 | 4 | 56,006 | 20,430 | 33.70 |
| 2. Jahazpur | 1 | 7 | 55,483 | 18,311 | 29.46 |
| 3. Shahpura (S.C.) | 1 | 5 | 54,498 | 15,247 | 24.77 |
| 4. Banera | 1 | 3 | 64,066 | 22,068 | 32.27 |
| 5. Asind | 1 | 5 | 51,057 | 22,299 | 41.22 |
| 6. Mandal | 1 | 7 | 51,858 | 18,041 | 32.41 |
| 7. Sahara (S.T.) | 1 | 3 | 58,718 | 19,596 | 30.76 |
| 8. Bhilwara | 1 | 6 | 64,813 | 27,282 | 39.44 |

1. The area comprised by each of these constituencies was as follows: Asind Constituency-Asind tahsil; Banera Constituency-Banera tahsil, Kotri tahsil (excluding some villages) and a few villages of Bhilwara tahsil; Shahpura Constituency (S.C.)-Shahpura tahsil (excluding some villages attached to Jahazpur Constituency) and Hurda tahsil; Mandalgarh Constituency-Mandalgarh tahsil and a few villages of Kotri tahsil; Bhilwara Constituency-Bhilwara tahsil (excluding a few villages attached to Banera Constituency); Mandal Constituency-Mandal tahsil; Sahara (S.T.)-Sahara and Raipur tahsils and Jahazpur Constituency-Jahazpur tahsil and a few villages of Shahpura tahsil.

At the time of the Fourth General Elections in 1967, the number of Assembly Constituencies remained the same[1]. But this time, instead of Sahara, Jahazpur Constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. Thirty-one candidates contested, of whom eight belonged to the Indian National Congress, four to the Bhartiya Jan Sangh, three each to the Samyukta Socialist Party and the Swatantra Party, two to the Praja Socialist Party, one to the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and ten were Independent candidates. Seven seats were captured by the Congress Party and one by an Independent candidate.

Total number of electorate was 5,22,342 and the number of valid votes polled was 2,45,629 or 47.02 per cent. Details regarding the number of contestants, voters and valid votes polled and their percentage are given below :

| S. No. | Name of constituency | No. of seats | No. of candidates | No. of electors | No. of valid votes polled | Percentage of valid votes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mandal | 1 | 4 | 58,256 | 24,948 | 40.39 |
| 2. | Sahara | 1 | 4 | 65,965 | 37,288 | 54.44 |
| 3. | Bhilwara | 1 | 6 | 79,008 | 37,924 | 45.16 |
| 4. | Mandalgarh | 1 | 4 | 66,978 | 32,752 | 46.42 |
| 5. | Jahazpur (S.T.) | 1 | 4 | 57,160 | 25,523 | 42.32 |
| 6. | Shahpura (S.C.) | 1 | 3 | 68,241 | 28,025 | 38.58 |
| 7. | Banera | 1 | 3 | 66,818 | 31,072 | 44.16 |
| 8. | Asind | 1 | 3 | 59,924 | 28,097 | 44.11 |

The electoral participation and preferences, constituency-wise during the First, Second, Third and Fourth General Elections are given in Appendix I.

**Lok Sabha (House of People)**

In the First General Elections of 1952, the Bhilwara *Lok Sabha* Constituency comprised Mandal, Sahara, Bhilwara, Mandalgarh, Jahazpur, Shahpura, Banera and Asind tahsils of the district. The constituency returned one member. Four candidates contested the elections. Of these, one belonged to the Indian National Congress, another to the Krishikar

1. Each of these constituencies comprised the area as follows: Asind Constituency-Asind tashil; Banera Constituency-Banera and Hurda tahsils and some villages of Bhilwara tahsil; Shahpura Constituency (S.C.)-Shahpura tahsil and Kotri tahsil (excluding some villages attached to Mandalgarh Constituency) and some villages of Kotri tahsil; Bhilwara Constituency-Bhilwara tahsil (excluding some villages attached to Banera Constituency), Mandal tahsil; Sahara Constituency Sahara tahsil and Jahazpur Constituency (S.T.)-Jahazpur and a few villages of Shahpura tahsil.

Lok Party, the third to the Ram Rajya Parishad and the fourth was an Independent. The seat was captured by the Ram Rajya Parishad candidate who polled 51,562 or 47.3 per cent votes. Votes secured by the Congress Party, Independent and Krishikar Lok Party candidates were 38,361 or 35.3 per cent, 10,702 or 9.8 per cent and 8,213 or 7.6 per cent respectively. The total number of electors was 4,19,186 and the number of valid votes polled was 1,08,838 or 25.96 per cent.

At the time of the Second General Elections in 1957 all the tahsils of the district formed one *Lok Sabha* Constituency viz., Bhilwara. The constituency returned one member. The seat was contested by candidates of whom one was put by the Indian National Congress, the other by the Ram Rajya Parishad and the third was an Independent candidate. The seat was captured by the Congress Party candidate, securing 74,149 or 54.8 per cent votes. The Ram Rajya Parishad candidate secured 45,548 or 33 7 per cent votes and the Independent candidate polled 15,651 or 11.5 per cent votes. The number of electors was 4,11,280 and the valid votes polled 1,35,348 or 32.9 per cent.

During the Third General Elections, the *Lok Sabha* Constituency comprised the Assembly Constituencies of Mandal, Sahara, Bhilwara, Mandalgarh, Jahazpur, Shahpura, Banera and Asind. The constituency returned one member. The seat was contested by five candidates, of whom two were independents and the remaining three were sponsored by the Indian National Congress, the Bhartiya Jan Sangh and the Ram Rajya Parishad. The Congress Party candidate securing 82,388 votes won the election defeating his other rivals. The total electorate was 4,56.499 and the valid votes polled 1,65,069 or 34.09 per cent.

At the time of the Fourth General Elections in 1967, the *Lok Sabha* constituency comprised all the eight Assembly Constituencies of the district. The constituency returned one member. The seat was contested by four candidates. One was sponsored by the Indian National Congress, the other by the Bhartiya Jan Sangh and the remaining two were independent candidates. The Congress candidate securing 1,35,466 votes or 54.63 per cent was declared elected. The total number of electors was 5,22,342 and the number of valid votes polled was 2,47,991 or 45.43 per cent.

The following table indicates the distribution of votes among the various political parties during the previous four General Elections:

| Party Independents | Number of valid votes polled | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1952 | 1957 | 1962 | 1967 |
| Indian National Congress | 38,361 | 74,149 | 82,388 | 1,35,466 |
| Ram Rajya Parishad | 51,562 | 45,548 | 4,043 | — |
| Bhartiya Jan Sangh | — | — | 19,157 | 56,030 |
| Krishikar Lok Party | 8,213 | — | — | — |
| Independents | 10,702 | 15,651 | 59,481 | 56,495 |

## POLITICAL PARTIES

Organised political parties, as we now understand them, are of recent growth in the district. The major political parties functioning here are the Indian National Congress, the Communist Party of India, the Socialist Party, the Bhartiya Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Party, affiliated to their respective parent political organisations of all India level. The electoral participation and preference in the General Elections (Legislative Assembly) in favour of various political parties is given in Appendix I. Careful examination of the result of the general elections reveals that the active parties in the district are the Congress, the Jan Sangh, the Socialist Party and the Swatantra Party. The Hind Mazdoor Sabha and the Ram Rajya Parishad too were active till the General Elections in 1962 but thereafter these parties did not field any candidate in subsequent elections. Independent candidates (having no party affiliation) have also contested all the General Elections but they do not have any organisation as such. There are no local political parties in the district. The election results during the last four General Elections to the Legislative Assembly reveal that the Congress Party was the most popular political organisation in the area while other political parties could not make much head way in the district.

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The various State and all India newspapers and periodicals in circulation in the district during 1969–70 were :

(1) State level: *Rashtradoot, Lokwani, Navjyoti, Navjyoti Herald* and *Rajasthan Patrika.*

(2) All India Level : *The Hindustan Times, The Statesman, The Times of India, The Indian Express, The Western Times, Patriot, Navbharat Times, Hindustan, Dharamyug* (weekly), *Hindustan* (weekly) and *Biltz* (weekly).

*The Press in India, 1969* (report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India) records the publication of ten newspapers, seven weeklies, one fortnightly and two quarterlies from Bhilwara. All of these newspapers

except one weekly–*Jai Sindhu* are published in Hindi. *Jai Sindhu* is a bilingual weekly being published both in Hindi and Sindhi. Other details about their publications are given below:

1. ANDAMAN (weekly)—Published by Bhilwara Printing Press, the weekly is devoted to news and current affairs. The paper is in publication since 1966.

2. BHILWARA SAMACHAR (weekly)—It is being published since 1960 and is devoted to news and current affairs. Printed at Kamal Printing Press, Bhilwara, the weekly is priced Rs. 10 per annum per copy.

3. BHILWARA SANDESH (weekly)—The weekly is primarily devoted to news and other important affairs of the district. It is being printed at Gandhi Mudranalaya, Bhilwara and is in publication since 1959. The paper is priced 10 paise per copy.

4. EK-AWAJ (weekly)—The paper is devoted to news and current affairs of the district. It is priced 5 paise per copy and is being published from Naya Bazar, Bhilwara.

5. JAI SINDHU (weekly)—Printed at Sharda Printing Press, Bhilwara, the weekly is bilingual-published in Hindi and Sindhi languages. It is priced at 10 paise per copy and has a circulation of 1,250 copies. The paper is in publication since 1966 and is devoted to news and current affairs.

6. JHANJHAWAT (weekly)—It is a Hindi weekly devoted to news and current affairs of the district. It is printed at Gopal Printing Press, Bhilwara.

7. LOK JIWAN (weekly)—It has been in publication since 1952 and is primarily devoted to news and current affairs. The paper is printed at Sharda Printing Press, Bhilwara and is priced at 25 paise per copy.

8. MEWAR KESARI (weekly)—Published from Bhilwara, the weekly has been in print since 1962. Its printer is Prakash Printing Press, Bhilwara and it is priced at 10 paise. Like most of the newspapers published from the district, it is also devoted to news and current affairs.

9. SANSAR CHAKRA (fortnightly)—The journal is being published from Bhilwara since 1961. It is priced at 10 paise per copy and is devoted to news and current affairs of the district. The paper is printed at Janta Printing Press, Bhilwara.

10. NARI MANGAL (quarterly)—*Nari Mangal* is a quarterly devoted to the cause of the upliftment of women in the country. It is published by the Mahila Ashram, Bhilwara and printed by Raj Kamal Press, Bhilwara. It has been in publication since 1966 and its annual subscription is rupees three.

11. NEERA (quarterly)—It is a quarterly journal in publication since 1968. Mitra Printing Press, Bhilwara is its printer and the periodical is priced at Rs. 1.50 per copy. It is devoted to literary and cultural activities of the district.

*Menal*, *Gram Samaj* and *Bhilwara Sangram* are the other weekly newspapers pubished from the district. All these weeklies too are devoted to news and current affairs of the district.

## VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

SEWA SADAN, BHILWARA—The institution was established in 1943 for the propagation of Gandhian philosophy and way of life through social welfare programmes. To achieve its aims, the Sewa Sadan has launched various constructive programmes for educational, social, economic, cultural and moral advancement of the people residing in this area. Four educational institutions are being run by the Sadan, namely Vinay Mandir (Secondary School), Bal Mandir (Junior Basic School), Gram Bharti Vidyalaya and Gandhi Adhyayan Kendra (Library and Reading room). Development of village industries and Khadi production have been taken up for the economic uplift of the rural population. The institution has also set-up a *Krishi Go Sewa Kendra*. In the sphere of social education, the Sadan has been organising symposiums, seminars and educational camps etc., from time to time.

सत्यमेव जयते

## APPENDIX I

**The electoral participation and preference in the General Elections (Legislative Assembly)**

| Name of constituency | Percentage of voting preferences | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Indian National Congress | Krishikar Lok Party | Hind Mazdoor Sabha | Ram Rajya Parishad | Communist Party of India | Socialist Party | Swatantra Party | Bhartiya Jan Sangh | Independent candidates |
| **First General Elections, 1952** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandalgarh | 25.3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 58.3 | 16.4 |
| Jahazpur | 32.1 | 22.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 45.7 |
| Shahpura | 19.9 | 4.7 | – | – | – | 6.9 | – | – | 28.6 |
| Banera | 22.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 17.9 |
| Mandal | 32.8 | 2.8 | 31.9 | 13.6 | – | – | – | – | 18.9 |
| Sahara | 28.2 | – | 42.7 | – | – | – | – | – | 29.1 |
| Bhilwara | 40.5 | – | – | 6.7 | – | – | – | 34.8 | 18.0 |
| Asind | 40.2 | – | – | – | 7.7 | – | – | – | 52.1 |
| **Second General Elections, 1957** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandalgarh | 53.9 | – | – | 18.5 | 16.3 | – | – | 11.3 | – |
| Jahazpur & Shahpura | 51.6 | – | – | 23.7 | 5.9 | – | – | – | 18.8 |
| Banera | 43.9 | – | – | – | – | 20.6 | – | – | 35.5 |
| Mandal & Sahara | 43.3 | – | – | 47.9 | – | – | – | – | 8.8 |
| Bhilwara | 49.0 | – | – | – | – | 17.5 | – | 30.0 | 3.5 |
| Asind | 51.7 | – | – | 25.4 | – | – | – | 3.7 | 19.2 |
| **Third General Elections, 1962** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandalgarh | 42.1 | – | – | – | 20.0 | – | – | – | 37.9 |

APPENDIX I (Concld.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jahazpur | 46.2 | – | – | – | – | – | 11.6 | 10.6 | 31.6 |
| Shahpura | 44.3 | – | – | – | – | – | 38.8 | – | 16.9 |
| Banera | 36.9 | – | – | 4.4 | – | – | – | – | 58.7 |
| Mandal | 57.7 | – | 3.8 | – | – | 2.2 (P.S.P.) | 1.6 | 14.6 | 20.1 |
| Sahara | 78.6 | – | 4.2 | – | – | – | – | – | 17.2 |
| Bhilwara | 50.3 | – | 4.9 | 0.9 | – | 20.2 (P.S.P.) | – | 21.0 | 2.7 |
| Asind | 44.3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 55.7 |
| FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1967 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandalgarh | 32.4 | | – | – | 4.9 (M.) | – | – | 5.9 | 56.8 |
| Jahazpur | 55.2 | – | – | – | – | – | 38.1 | – | 6.7 |
| Shahpura | 49.9 | – | – | – | – | – | 45.7 | – | 4.4 |
| Banera | 52.4 | – | – | – | – | 7.7 (P.S.P.)<br>39.9 (S.S.P) | – | – | – |
| Mandal | 68.3 | – | – | – | – | 6.3 (S.S.P.) | – | 22.5 | 2.9 |
| Sahara | 69.9 | – | – | – | – | – | 24.1 | – | 6.0 |
| Bhilwara | 54.7 | – | – | – | – | 3.5<br>11.6 | – | 27.4 | 2.8 |
| Asind | 65.7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 15.9 | 18.4 |

P. S. P. = Praja Socialist Party
M. = Communist Party (Marxist)
S.S.P. = Samyukta Socialist Party

## CHAPTER XIX

# PLACES OF INTEREST

### Asind

Located in north-west of Bhilwara, the village Asind is situated on the left bank of the Khari river, a tributary of the Banas and lies in latitude 25° 44′N and longitude 74° 19′ E on the metalled road by which it is connected with the district headquarters. The village is the headquarters of a tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name.

The village is known for some temples, situated on the left bank of the river Khari, built by Sawai Bhoj, the eldest son of Bagh Rao, who is said to have been a descendant of Prithvi Raj Chauhan, the last Hindu king of Delhi. During the princely rule, it was an estate comprising seventy two villages, held by one of the first class nobles of the Mewar State, who had the title of Rawat and belonged to the Chundawat sept of the Sisodia Rajputs.

Asind possesses a higher secondary school for boys, a middle school for girls and two primary schools for boys. The Primary Health Centre, the veterinary hospital, the police station and the branches of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and the Land Mortgage Bank are situated in the village. Besides these, overseers of the Public Works Department and the Irrigation have also been headquartered here. Two Dak Bungalows of the Irrigation Department and one that of the Public Works Department provide accommodation to the visitors and the touring officials. About 18 km. to the north-west of the town, is situated the fort of Badnor on the Asind-Beawar road. Asind is electrified and possesses postal, telegraph and telephone facilities. In 1901, the village had a population of 2,237 which rose to 4,302 in 1961.

### Banera

The headquarters of a Panchayat Samiti and tahsil of the same name, the village is situated in 25° 30′ N and 74° 41′ E. Banera is 25 km. from Bhilwara on the Bhilwara-Deoli road. About 12 km. south-west of the village lies Mandal, a station on the Ajmer-Khandwa line of the Western Railway. It is connected by a tarred road with Bhilwara and Ajmer.

This walled village has a hill to the west, about 1900 feet above sea-level. There is a fortress within the ramparts and the palace of the ex-jagirdars of Banera. During the princely rule, this was the chief town of an estate of the same name. Banera formed part of Mewar from very ancient times. Akbar took it about 1567, and it is described in the

*Ain-i-Akbari* as one of the twenty six *Mahals* of the *Sarkar* of Chittaur in the *Subah* of Ajmer, having an area of 58,038 *Bighas* and yielding an annual revenue of 32,96,000 dam (Rs. 82,405). During the succeeding one hundred years it frequently changed hands, but about 1681 Bhim Singh, a younger son of Rana Raj Singh I, proceeded to the court of Aurangzeb and for services rendered in Deccan, received not only the estate in Jagir but the titles of Raja and a Commander of 5,000 *(Panj Hazari)*. In the latter half of 18th century, the descendants of Bhim Singh were ousted from Banera by Raja Ummed Singh of Shahpura from whom it was recovered by the jagirdars of Banera with the assistance of Rana Raj Singh II of Udaipur. Since then the jagirdars have remained feudatories of Udaipur. Its jagirdars enjoyed certain privileges not possessed by the other nobles of the erstwhile State of Udaipur. Of these the most important was the right on succession to have a sword sent to them with all honour at Banera, on receipt of which they proceeded to Udaipur to be installed.

Banera is electrified and has its own water works. Postal, telegraphic and telephone facilities are available in the village. It possesses a *Dharmashala*, a hospital and a police station. The educational institutions include higher secondary school for boys, a secondary school for girls and three primary schools for boys and two for girls. In 1901, the village had a population of 4,261 which rose to 6,152 in 1961.

**Bhilwara**

The headquarters of the district of the same name, the town lies in latitude of 25° 21′ N and longitude 74° 39′ E on the Ajmer-Khandwa line of the Western Railway. It is connected by tarred road with Ajmer and Udaipur. In 1901, the town was inhabited by 10,346 persons. Its population trebled during the next half-a-century and it was 29,668 in 1951 and rose to 43,499 in 1961 and to 82,155 in 1971.

The town is said to have been established in the middle of the 11th century when, according to hearsay, one of its first settlers, a Bhil, built a Shiva temple on the site of the existing Jataun-ka-Mandir in the oldest part of the town, locally known as Junawas. If this view is accepted, the town is about 900 years old. The authentic record of the town, however, goes back only to three hundred and fifty years. In the former times, Bhilwara had to suffer due to the power struggles between the Delhi rulers and the Ranas of Mewar. On the occasion of each invasion and Mewar's resistance to it, the villages and towns were vacated and abandoned and the whole of the plain region lay desolate because of the atrocities

perpetrated by the invaders. During the 17th and 18th century, however, Bhilwara witnessed a period of peace and prosperity. Among the several factors contributing towards its growth during this period, two stand out most significantly; namely Rana Amar Singh's treaty with Jahangir in 1615 A.D. and subsequent inclusion of Bhilwara area under the Khalsa land by Maharana Raj Singh. This induced a sense of security and privilege among the merchants and artisans of the town. Maharana Raj Singh also organised an association of the merchants of the town as *Panch Mahajans* not only for local administration but also for reorganising and stimulating the business activity of the area[1]. These steps subsequently favoured the growth and prosperity of the town which was evident from the amount paid to the Jagirdar of Banera out of the total octroi income as well as from the account of the extent of loot by the combined forces of rebel Ratan Singh of Mewar and Vijay Singh of Jodhpur[2]. In the beginning of the 19th century, the town was plundered ten to twelve times by the Marathas and the Pindaris and the wealth and prosperity which had been accumulated over centuries of peaceful construction, was completely effected. The disastrous effect of such atrocities is recorded by Tod[3] who in 1806 witnessed 6,000 families in the town reduced to zero in 1818 and the place being turned into a ghost city.

The town, however, quickly recovered after 1818 when normalcy was restored largely due to the sagacious measures taken by Rana Bhim Singh and Colonel James Tod who was the first Political Agent accredited to the erstwhile State of Udaipur. According to Erskine "The chief commercial mart, Bhilwara, which showed not a vestige of humanity, rapidly rose from ruin, and in a few months contained 1,200 houses, half of which were occupied by foreign merchants; and by 1822 the number of houses had increased to 2,700. Bales of goods, the produce of the most distant lands, were piled up in streets lately overgrown with grass, and a weekly

1. Bhattacharya, Dr. A.N. and Lodha, R.M.: *Smarika*-M.L.V. Government College, Bhilwara, 1968-69, p. 5.

2. It is referred in the following couplet given in *Bakhat Vilas:*

त्यां जाय दीषणी तेडिया आनों जसवन्त राय ।
कटक भीलाड़े आ सक लाखां माल लुटाय ।।
गयोस आयो गीतियों, तेदण रतनों राय ।
माडो साह फौजा मैले, उदयपुर दिस आण ।।

*Bakhat Vilas*-quoted by Dr. K.S. Gupta in his Ph. D. Thesis *Mewar and Marathas*, 1962, pp. 118-119.

3. Tod, J.: *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, p. 549.

fair was established for home manufactures. According to Tod, the commercial duties yielded less than a lakh in 1819 and Rs. 2,17,000 in 1822"[1]. Further according to Tod, "Bhilwara is perhaps the most conspicuous instance in all India of the change which our predominant influence has effected in four short years....With proper management this place might become the chief mart of Rajputana and ten thousand houses would soon find inhabitants, such are its local capabilities as an entrepot"[2]. Bishop Heber who visited the town in 1825 gave the following description of it, "It is a large town without any splendid buildings, but with a number of neat houses, four long bazars and a greater appearance of trade, industry and moderate but widely diffused wealth and comfort than I had seen since I left Delhi. The streets were full of hackeries laden with corn and flour, the shops stored with all kinds of woollen, felt, cotton and hardware goods, and the neatness of the workmanship in iron far surpassed what I should have expected to see".

During the latter half of 19th century, town was linked with the rest of the country due to the construction of Neemuch-Nasirabad road and the Ajmer-Khandwa Railway line which contributed towards its increasing commercial and industrial importance. The two world wars proved to be a boon in disguise for the town. Bhilwara for the first time came on the mineral map of India in 1918, when it became an important centre of mica mining. In course of time, two types of industries–one based on cotton and the other on minerals, like mica and soapstone made further headway, adding new dimensions to the industrial growth of the town. After independence the process of its development was further accelerated.

Being the district headquarters, all the important district level offices are located here. The important offices of the State Government headquartered in the town are those of the Collector, the Superintendent of Police, District Agriculture Officer, District Animal Husbandry Officer, Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering, District Family Planning Bureau, District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, District Supply Officer, District Statistician, District Employment Officer, Commercial Taxes Officer, Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner, District Industries Officer, Mining Engineer and the Public Relations Officer. The courts of the District and Sessions Judge, Civil and Assistant Sessions Judge and that of Munsif Magistrate are also located here. The offices of the Central Government stationed here include those

1. Erskine K.D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II–A (Mewar Residency)*, (1908), pp. 55-56.
2. Tod, J.: *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. III (edited by William Crook), 1920, p. 1737.

of the Superintendent of the Central Excise, Inspector of Post Offices, Regional Director, Worker's Education Centre, Labour Enforcement Officer, Welfare Commissioner Mica Mines, Labour Welfare Fund and Deputy Director Mines Safety. The offices of the Executive Engineer of Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Assistant Engineer Rajasthan Ground Water Board and the Urban Improvement Trust are also located here. The town has a Post-Graduate College, six higher secondary and secondary schools including a girls' secondary school and a number of primary schools, a municipality, a P. W. D. rest house and a few *Dharmashalas*. Bhilwara is also provided with a well-equipped hospital, a family planning and maternity centre, 'A' class *Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya*, a veterinary dispensary, cinema houses, a few parks and three clubs. The water-supply to the town is made from the Meja dam through the water works. The town is served by a City Bus service. Other means of conveyance available in the town are motor-taxis, cycle-rickshaws and tongas. It also possesses postal, telegraphic and telephonic facilities and is electrified. Pur village, which has now been included within the municipal limits of Bhilwara, is an ancient place.

**Bijolia**

The village (25° 10′ N and 74° 20′ E) is situated to the south east of Bhilwara town close to the border of the Bundi district. It was the seat of an ex-jagirdar of the erstwhile State of Udaipur, who was one of the first class nobles of the State and had the title of Rao Sawai and held eighty-three villages. The ancestors of this family were originally Raos of Jagner near Bayana in the erstwhile Bharatpur State. One Rao Asoka migrated to Mewar in the time of Rana Sanga and received the estate.

The ancient name of Bijolia was Vindhyavali. It is walled with two gates (north and south) and picturesquely situated on a plateau called the *Uparmal*. Among objects of antiquarian interest, three *Saivite* temples, probably of the tenth century; a reservoir called the *Mandakini Baori* with steps, five Jain temples dedicated to Parasnath, the remains of a palace and two rock inscriptions deserve mention[1]. The Jain temples, situated about a kilometre and half to the south-east, were built by Mahajan Lola in the time of the Chauhan Raja Someshwar of Ajmer in 1170, and one of them is considered specially sacred as containing a complete small model of a temple inside it. The rock inscriptions are both dated 1170; one gives the genealogy of the Chauhans of Ajmer and the other is a Jain poem called *Unnath Shikhar Puran*. At Tilasma about five kilometres from Bijolia, are four temples, the principal of which is dedicated to

1. Erskine, K.D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, (Mewar Residency)*, (1908), p. 100.

*Sarweshwar* (Shiva) and seems to belong to the 10th or 11th century. There are also a monastery, a *Kund* or reservoir and a *Toran* or triumphal archway–all very interesting ruins but having no inscription.

During the second and third decade of the present century, Bijolia was the scene of a popular movement waged by its people against the arbitrary rule of the Jagirdar and the estate officials. The movement was led by Vijay Singh Pathik, Manikya Lal Verma and Sadhu Sita Ram Dass. Their struggle continued for more than a decade and ultimately the estate officials and State authorities had to concede some of their demands. Bijolia *Satyagraha* has a unique place in the history of states' peoples movements. Even Gandhiji hailed the heroic struggle of the downtrodden and oppressed peasantry of Bijolia.

The village possesses a higher secondary school for boys, a girls' middle school and a primary school for boys. Branches of the Rajasthan Bank, Central Co-operative Bank and Land Mortgage Bank and the offices of the Naib-Tahsildar, Assistant Mining Engineer and that of the Assistant Engineer (Electricity) for the supervision of electricity sub-grid station are also located here. The place has a cinema house, a *Dharmashala*, a hospital and a veterinary dispensary. Post, telegraph and telephone facilities are also available here. It is connected by a metalled road with the district headquarters and is served by a regular bus service. In 1951, the village had a population of 2,920 which rose to 2,508 in 1961. The fair in memory of Tejaji is held here annually on *Bhadrapad Sudi* 10 (July-August) which attracts about 5,000 people from the adjacent villages.

**Gangapur**

Headquarters of the Sahara tahsil, this town (25° 13′ N and 74° 16′ E) is situated at a distance of about 46 km. in the south-west of the district headquarters. It was part of the erstwhile princely State of Gwalior (now in Madhya Pradesh) prior to Independence. It is a municipal town and possesses civil hospital, veterinary hospital, telephone, police station, bank, post and telegraph office, a higher secondary school, a P.W.D. dak bungalow, *Dharmashala*, park, electricity, water works and a cinema hall. Offices of P.W.D., Co-operative Marketing Society, Land Development Bank, Central Co-operative Bank, the Munsif Magistrate, Junior Engineer Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Junior Engineer Irrigation and Assistant Engineer Public Health Department are also located here. In 1951, the town had a population of 4,926 which rose to 7,769 in 1961.

**Hurda**

Headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name, the village lies in latitude 25° 54′ N and longitude 74° 42′ E, north of

Bhilwara with which it is connected by a metalled road. The nearest Railway station is Gulabpura on the Ajmer-Khandwa line of the Western Railway, about three and a half km. away from the village. Hurda is benefited in more than one ways by its proximity to Gulabpura. The latter place is the headquarters of the Sub-Divisional Officer and Magistrate and accommodates the offices of the Assistant Engineers of the Public Works and the Irrigation Departments, branches of the Rajasthan Bank, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and the Central Co-operative Bank, veterinary and allopathic hospitals, higher secondary school for boys and a cinema house. There is also a rest house of the Public Works Department in Gulabpura. Hurda village is electrified but has its water supply from the Water Works at Gulabpura. Postal, telegraphic and telephone facilities are available here. There is a Primary Health Centre, a secondary school for boys, a middle school for girls and a primary school for boys. There is also a rest house of the Irrigation Department here.

In 1901, 3,082 persons inhabited the village and the number rose to 8,722 in 1961. An annual fair is held here in the honour of Tejaji on *Bhadrapada Badi* 10 (July-August).

**Jahazpur**

According to tradition, Janmejaya, grandson of Yudhistra, performed some sacrifice at this place and, therefore, it came to be called Yajnapur, a name subsequently changed to Jajpur and Jahazpur. The town (25° 37′ N and 75° 17′ E) was taken by Akbar from the Rana about 1567, and seven years later was given by him in Jagir to Jagmal, a younger son of Rana Udai Singh, who had gone over to the imperial court due to some disagreement with his elder brother, Rana Pratap Singh I. In the 18th century, it was held for short periods by the Raja of Shahpura and in 1806, it was seized by Zalim Singh Jhala of Kota, who at the intervention of the British Government gave it up in 1819 when it was restored to the Maharana. Lt. Colonel James Tod visited Jahazpur in 1820 on route from Haroti to Udaipur. During his stopover at this place he suddenly fell ill seriously and it was suspected that he must have been given poison[1].

On a hill to the south of the village stands a large and strong fort consisting of two ramparts, one within the other, each having a deep ditch and numerous bastions; it was probably one of the many forts erected by Rana Kumbha to protect the frontiers of Mewar[2]. The village has a group of temples dedicated to Shiva and called the *Barah Deora*. The fort

1. Tod, J.: *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. III (1920) p. 1716.
2. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, (Mewar Residency)*, p. 111.

also houses a few temples, among which the one dedicated to Sarweshwarnathji is said to be quite old. There is also a mosque, situated between the village and the fort, known as the Gaibi Pir, named after a Muhammedan saint Gaibi who is said to have resided here in Akbar's time. Among the inhabitants of the place, there is a great number of the Meenas who also have a temple dedicated to Mataji.

The headquarters of the tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name are located here. It is situated at a distance of 39 km. from Shahpura, its sub-divisional headquarters and is to the north-east of Bhilwara, the district headquarters and is connected by road with both these towns. Modern amenities like electricity, post and telegraph office, telephone are available in the village. The village has also a primary health centre, a veterinary dispensary, a higher secondary school for boys and a secondary school for girls. The offices of Assistant Collector and 1st class Magistrate, Overseer (P. W. D.), Overseer (Irrigation), Overseer (Water Works) and forest rangers and the branches of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and Central Co-operative Bank are located here. The population in 1951 was 3,399 which increased to 7,008 in 1961.

**Kotri**

Situated to the east of Bhilwara, at a distance of about 29 km. the village is the headquarters of the tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name. It is connected by a tarred road with Bhilwara, the district headquarters, and Mandalgarh, the sub-divisional headquarters. The population of the village increased from 3,668 in 1951 to 4,129 in 1961. The village is electrified and has other modern amenities like post office, telegraph office, telephone, public health centre, an ayurvedic hospital, veterinary hospital and a higher secondary school, a girls' middle school. There is also a branch office of the Social Welfare Department.

Every year on *Bhadra Pada Sudi* 11 (July-August), a big fair is held in the village in the honour of Chaturbhujji, which is attended by thousands of Hindus from the adjoining areas.

**Mandal**

The village is a Panchayat Samiti and tahsil headquarters, situated at a distance of 13 km. from Bhilwara town with which it is connected by a tarred road. It is a railway station on the Ajmer-Khandwa line of the Western Railway.

At a distance of 4 km. from the place is Meja village where an irrigation dam has been constructed on the river Kothari. A picturesque lake at the dam site with boating facilities is a place of tourist attraction. Overlooking the lake is a dak bungalow of the Irrigation Department.

The place has, therefore, a potential for developing into a tourist centre. Meja has also a small fort said to have been constructed by the Purawat Sisodias[1]. Bagor village, about 30 km. north of Mandal, is a place of historical importance. Excavations have been undertaken here. Mandal is also known for an old temple of Nilkanth Mahadev.

Postal, telegraphic and telephone facilities are available in Mandal. It possesses a hospital, a veterinary dispensary, an ayurvedic aushadhalaya, a marketing society, a higher secondary school for boys, a secondary school for girls and two primary schools one each for boys and girls. The village has a *Dharmashala* which is situated near the railway station. A branch of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, a police station and office of P. W. D. are also located here. The village is electrified. Its population was 6,818 in 1951 which rose to 8,893 in 1961. An annual fair is held here, in the honour of Tejaji, on *Bhadrapada Sudi* 8-10 (July-August), which is attended by about 10,000 people from the surrounding areas.

**Mandalgarh**

The place (25° 13′ N and 75° 7′ E) is of historical importance because it was the scene of many a fierce battle during the mediaeval times. According to the Muslim historians[2], Muzaffar Shah I of Gujarat "besieged Mandalgarh with battering rams and catapults and caused subterraneous passages to be dug in order to enter the fort by that means, but all his endeavours would have proved futile had it not been for a pestilence which broke out in the town and which induced the besieged Rai, whose name was Durga, to send out deputies to treat for a surrender. These persons came with shrouds on their shoulders and swords suspended from their necks, and at the same time several women and children exposed themselves almost naked on the works, begging for mercy. The Sultan agreed at length to raise the siege on payment of a large sum in gold and jewels". This is said to have occurred about 1396.

The place was taken twice by Mahmud Khilji of Malwa in the middle of the fifteenth century, and subsequently appears to have belonged alternately to the Ranas of Mewar and the Muhammedan emperors. In or about 1650 A.D., Shah Jahan granted it in jagir to Raja Rup Singh of Kishangarh, who partially built a palace here, but Rana Raj Singh retook it in 1660 A.D. Twenty years later Aurangzeb captured the place, and in 1,700 A.D. made it over to Jhujhar Singh, the Rathor Chief of Pisangan

1. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. II-A, p. 119.
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 118-119.

(in the Ajmer district) from whom it was recovered by Rana Amar Singh in 1706 A.D., and it since then remained in the uninterrupted possession of his successors.

To the north-west is a fort about half-a-mile in length with a low rampart wall and bastions encircling the crest of the hill on which it stands. The fort is said to have been constructed by a chief of the Balnote clan of Rajputs (a branch of the Solankis). There is an old temple, Jaleshwar by name (1619 V.S). The fort also houses a temple dedicated to Shiva. Formerly there was some population residing in the fort but it has now gradually settled at its outside base.

Situated at a distance of 54 km. towards south-east of Bhilwara, it is the headquarters of the Panchayat Samiti, Sub-Divisional and tahsil of the same name. Modern amenities like electricity, water works, post and telegraph and telephone, are available in the village. The village possesses a hospital, a veterinary dispensary, a *Dharmashala*, a *Musafir Khana* and Dak bungalow (Irrigation). Educational institutions situated in the village are a higher secondary school for boys, a secondary school for girls, four boys' primary schools and a girls' primary school. Branches of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and Central Co-operative Bank, police station and the offices of Forest Ranger, Assistant Engineer (Irrigation), Overseer (Water Works) and Circle Officer (Police) are also located here. In 1951, 3,811 persons inhabited in the village while in 1961 the population of the village was 4,007.

**Raipur**

It is 80 km. north-west of the district headquarters and is connected with it by a road which is partly tarred and partly metalled. 3,114 persons inhabited the village in 1951 and their number rose to 3,479 in 1961.

The headquarters of the tahsil and the Panchayat Samiti of the same name, are located here. It has modern amenities like electricity, post and telegraph office, telephone, dak bungalow (Irrigation) and water works. There is also Primary Health Centre, a veterinary dispensary, a police station, a higher secondary school for boys, a middle school for girls and a primary school (boys). A fair is held here in the honour of Ramdeoji on *Asoj Badi* 5-8 (October) which is attended by about 5,000 people from the surrounding villages and towns. A cattle fair is also organised on the same dates and about 5,000 cattle heads are brought for sale here. Ladki dam situated about 8 km. from Raipur is a picturesque site and it feeds many tanks in the area. The village is also famous for the production of chillies which are liked by the people throughout the district.

**Sahara**

Situated to the south-west of Bhilwara, the village (25° 12′ N and 74° 14′ E) is the headquarters of the Panchayat Samiti of the same name. It is connected with the district headquarters by a tarred road. The village is electrified and other modern amenities like water works, dispensary, veterinary dispensary, middle school for boys and telegraph and post office, telephone etc., are available here. In 1951, it had a population of 1,974 which rose to 2,593 in 1961. The village is surrounded by a belt of mica mines.

**Shahpura**

Capital of the erstwhile State of Shahpura, the town (25° 38′ N and 74° 56′ E) has the headquarters of the sub-division, Panchayat Samiti and tahsil of the same name located here. The population of the town rose from 8,974 in 1901 to 12,165 in 1961. It is situated at a distance of 58 km. from the district headquarters and is connected with it by a tarred road. Motor buses ply regularly between the two towns.

The town is electrified and possesses other modern amenities like a hospital, a maternity welfare centre, an ayurvedic aushadhalaya, the post and telegraph and telephone offices, waterworks and a cinema hall. There is also a Degree College, a higher secondary school for boys, a secondary school for girls, a middle school (girls), six boys' primary schools, three girls' primary schools, one Bhartiya Sadan and one Shishu Sadan. Branches of Central Co-operative Bank and State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, S. T. C. Training Centre and offices of Munsif Magistrates, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Assistant Engineer P. W. D., Assistant Engineer Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Assistant Engineer Irrigation and Sub-Divisional Inspector (Education) are also located here. There is a government dak bungalow and three private hotels which provide accommodation and boarding facilities to the visitors.

The rulers of the erstwhile Chiefship of Shahpura belonged to the Sisodia clan of Rajputs. The Chiefship came into existence about 1629 A.D., when Sujan Singh, a grand son of Amar Singh I of Mewar, received from the emperor Shah Jahan, as a reward for gallant services, a grant of the *Pargana* of Phulia of the crown lands of Ajmer. Sujan Singh changed the name of the pargana to Shahpura, after his benefactor and founded the town of the same name. He was thus the first chief of Shahpura[1]. The town is surrounded by a wall with four gates.

Shahpura is a place of pilgrimage for the followers of *Ram Sanehi*

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, 1908, Calcutta, pp. 313-14.

sect founded amongst the Hindus in v. s. 1804. They have a shrine in the town known as *Ram Dwara.* The chief priest of *Ram Dwara* is the head of the sect. Pilgrims from all over the country and also from Burma visit the shrine throughout the year. An annual fair, which is called *Phool Dol Ka Mela* is held here on *Phalgun Shukla* 15 (March-April) for five days. About 15,000 people attend the fair.

Swami Dayanand, the founder of Arya Samaj movement, visited Shahpura in 1887 A. D. and stayed here for about 9 months. The place is also famous for the *Pabuji-ki-Phad,* a long sheet of cloth displaying paintings depicting the heroic deeds of Pabuji, a celebrity of Marwar. These *Phads* are painted in large number by the local artists and exported to other parts of the country and foreign countries as well.



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## GLOSSARY

| | |
|---|---|
| *Adigranth* | Holy book of Sikhs |
| *Akhara* | Gymnasium |
| *Asad* | The fourth month of the Hindu year |
| *Asoj* | The seventh month of the Hindu year |
| *Aushadhalaya* | A hospital |
| *Badi* or *Vadi* or *Bud* | Dark half of a lunar month |
| *Begar* | Forced labour |
| *Bhadrapad* | The sixth month of the Hindu year |
| *Bhishti* | A water carrier |
| *Barat* | Marriage procession |
| *Bidi* | Tobacco rolled into tree leaves |
| *Bilagat* | A kind of cess |
| *Bunkar* | Weaver |
| *Chauth* | A fourth part, a tribute levied by the Marathas |
| *Chhatri* | A dome |
| *Chikitsalaya* | Hospital |
| *Chopar* | A game played with dice |
| *Dai* | Midwife |
| *Dal* | Pulse |
| *Dargah* | A holy place of Muslims |
| *Daroga* | An official of the Excise Department |
| *Desi* | Indigenous |
| *Dewan* | Prime Minister |
| *Dharamshala* | A charitable halting place; an inn |
| *Garhi* | A fortress, a stronghold |
| *Ghani* | An indigenous oil mill |
| *Ghee* | Clarified butter |
| *Gur* | Raw sugar |
| *Guru* | Teacher |
| *Haldi* | Turmeric |
| *Jai* | Victory |
| *Jeth* or *Jaishtha* | The third month of the Hindu year |
| *Kamdar* | A manager of an estate |
| *Khaddar* | Hand spun cloth |
| *Khamp* | An off-shoot |
| *Khalsa* | Lands directly managed by the State; Crown land |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Kharlakar* | A kind of cess |
| *Khas Ruqqa* | A special order or letter |
| *Khillat* | A role of honour or other ceremonial present |
| *Lagat* | A kind of cess |
| *Lakhera* | Craftsman of lac articles |
| *Mahal* | A territorial sub-division of Mughal administration |
| *Moharir* | a class-four employee |
| *Makki* | Maize |
| *Manihar* | Bangle maker & seller |
| *Mansabdar* | Holder of a *Mansab* |
| *Mansab* | An official rank or status showing hierarchical order prevalent during Mughal administration in India |
| *Masha* | A measurement of weight equivalent to eight *Rattis* |
| *Mehtar* | Scavenger |
| *Munim* | Clerk |
| *Munsarim* | A court official |
| *Mutwalli* (s) | Trustee |
| *Naka* | Octroi check-post |
| *Nakadar* | Guard on an octroi check-post |
| *Nazrana/ Nuzzerana* | A present, gift |
| *Nuzzar* | Same as Nuzzer |
| *Pargana* | An administrative unit |
| *Parwana* | A command, an order, a warrant |
| *Patta* | A title deed, grant |
| *Patwar Halka* | A territorial unit for land revenue purposes |
| *Patwari* | A land revenue department official |
| *Phalgun* | The last month of Hindu year |
| *Purdah* | System of keeping the females in seclusion; Veil |
| *Quran* | Holy book of Muslims |
| *Rutti* | A weight equivalent to eight grains of rice or 21 grains of troy weight |
| *Salam* | Same as Salaam |
| *Sanad* | A grant, a charter |
| *Sarai* | An inn |
| *Satyagraha* | A creed of Gandhian philosophy; civil disobedience |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Shamiana* | Tent |
| *Shramdan* | Free voluntary service |
| *Shravan* | The fifth month of Hindu year |
| *Shikhar* | Spire, cupola |
| *Sud* | Bright half of a lunar month |
| *Taccavi* | Advance of money to cultivators |
| *Thakur* | A chieftain |
| *Thana* | Police station |
| *Thelawala* | Hand cart puller |
| *Thikana* | The estate of a *Thakur* |
| *Vaidya* | An *Ayurvedic* physician |
| *Vedas* | Holy books of Hindus |
| *Yajna* | A religious sacrifice |
| *Yatis* | An ascetic |
| *Zila* | Same as Zillah |
| *Zilas* | Districts |
| *Wakf* | Permanent dedication of a property in Muhammedans |

सत्यमेव जयते

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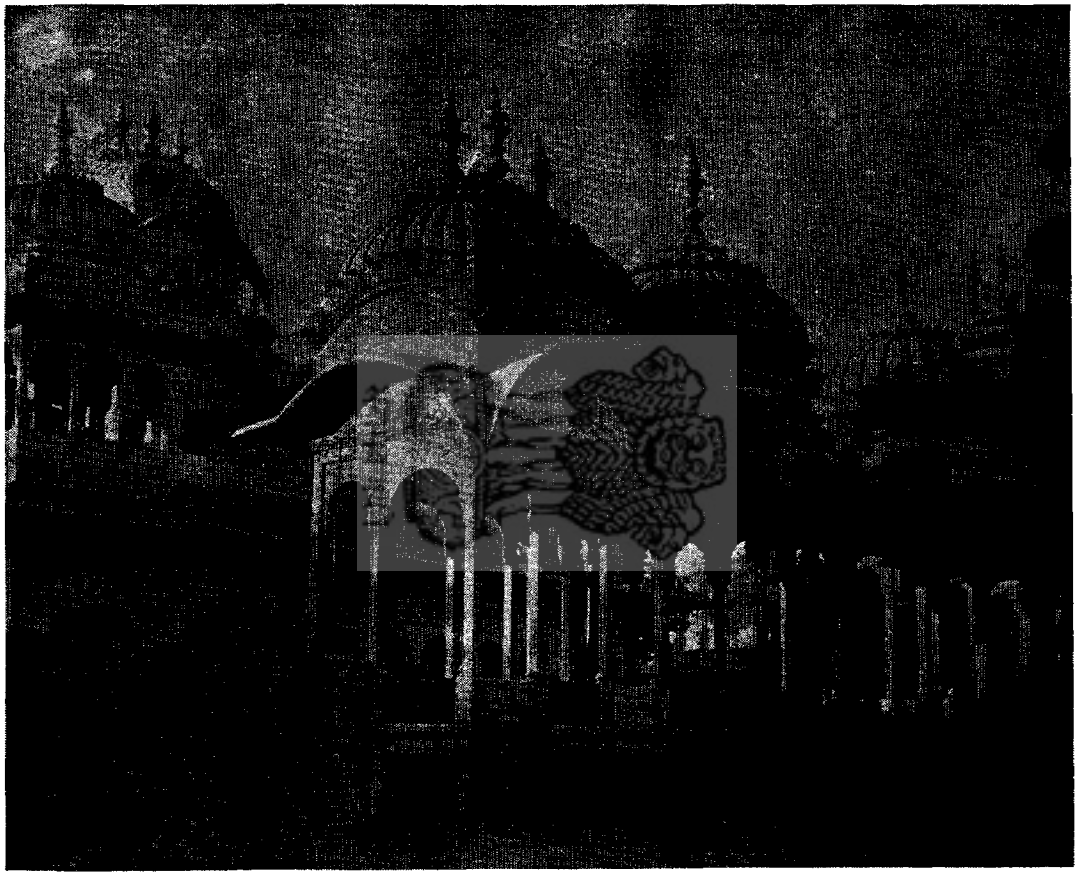
| Page | Para | Line | For | Read |
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| 1 | 1 | 5 | peasant | present |
| 2 | – | 3 | and Rajsamand | and parts of Bhim and Rajsamand districts & Banera tahsil |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | till | in |
| 6 | 1 | 2 | tahsil Asind | Asind |
| 7 | 1 | 22 | in 30,000 to 1 pd | from 30,000 lpd |
| 10 | 6 | 3 | tahsils | tahsils etc. |
| 11 | 2 | 4 | dissiminated | dissimulated |
| 11 | 2 | 5 | ancient | ancient people |
| 13 | 1 | 4 | *Holoptelia* | *Holoptelea integrifolia* |
| 13 | 4 | 5 | jackals (*Gazella Dennchi* | deer (*Gazelle bennetti*) |
| 13 | 4 | 6 | deer (*Axis axis*) | jackals (*Canis aurens)* |
| 19 | TC 4 & 5 | Heading | eover | ever |
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| 67 | 1 | 3 | north | south |
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| 89 | T 2 C 3 | 6 | 835 | 935 |
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| 91 | 1 | 2 | 38376 | 38367 |
| 121 | TC 6 | 7 | 11 | 1 |
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| 125 | TC 8 | 14 | 3819 | 5819 |
| 127 | TC 5 | 6 | 3 | — |
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| 130 | TC 3 | 9 | 6 | 8 |
| 133 | TC 4 | 24 | 45,000 | 5,000 |

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| 135 | 1 | 13 | 82.38 | 82.8 |
| 135 | 1 | 13 | 48.77 | 48.16 |
| 138 | T 2 C 3 | 2 | 2622 | 2621 |
| 162 | 2 | 2 | 23,496 | 22496 |
| 164 | 3 | 7 | course | coarse |
| 174 | TC 26 | 12 | 10 | 19 |
| 179 | 1 | 1 | In | Upto |
| 179 | 1 | 2–3 | one locality viz. Bhilwara | no locality |
| 179 | 1 | 4 | 30 | 32 |
| 187 | 2 (vi) | 2 | 6,338 | 6,432 |
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| 209 | – | 4 | 1956-66 | 1965-66 |
| 214 | 1 | 5 | Out of this, | deleted |
| 248 | 2 | 5 | 7051 | 7951 |
| 248 | 3 | 8 | 3650 | 3656 |
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| 261 | 1 | 7 | Two | Four |
| 261 | 1 | 8 | Sahara | Sahara, Banera and Suwana |
| 263 | TC 3 | 10 | 18,441 | 16,441 |
| 263 | TC 4 | 1 | 2,04,895 | 204,893 |
| 263 | TC 5 | 2 | 48.00 | 46.98 |
| 263 | TC 5 | 10 | 1.45 | 2.47 |
| 264 | TC 9 | 1 | 39.86 | 59.86 |
| 264 | TC 13 | 3 | 0.31 | 0.51 |
| 264 | TC 13 | 5 | 1.62 | 2.62 |
| 264 | TC 13 | 11 | 63.58 | 63.56 |
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| 272 | TC 2 | 9 | 158 | 156 |
| 275 | TC 2 | 7 | 0.40 | 0.04 |

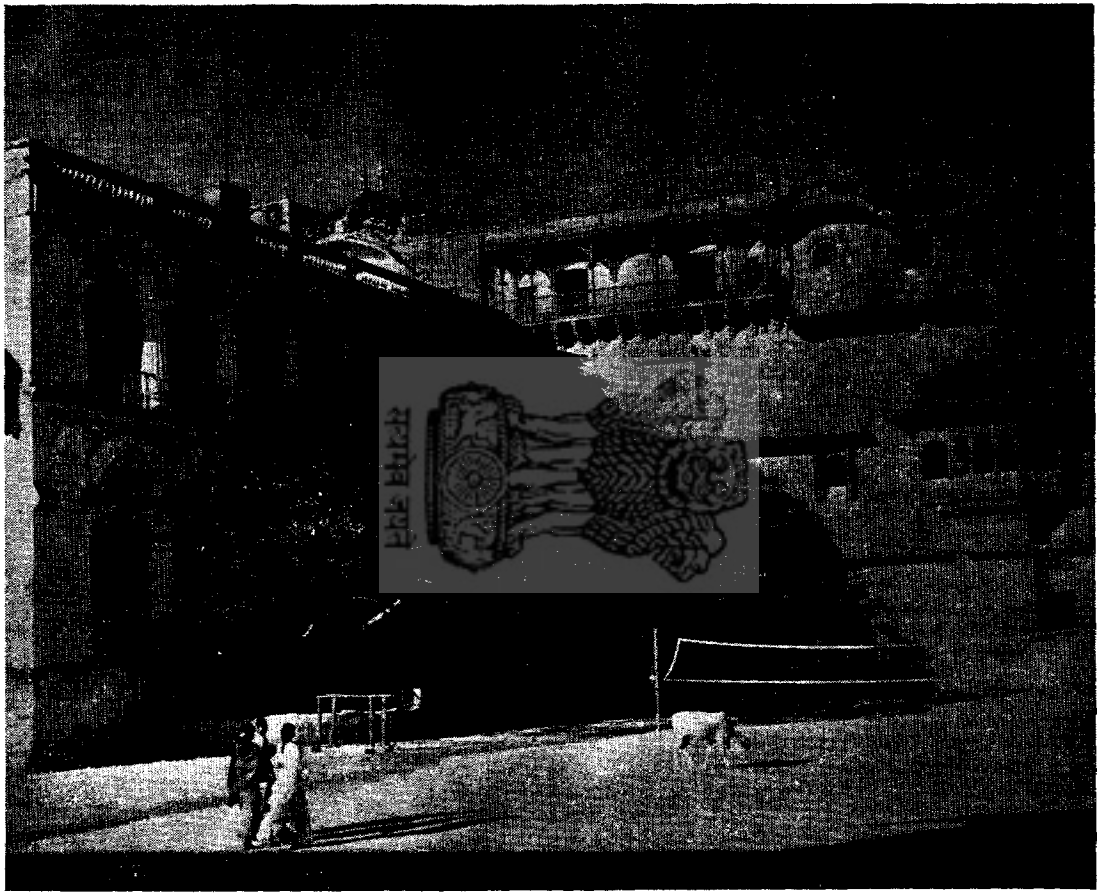
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 276 | TC 2 | 9 | 31.85 | 81.85 |
| 276 | TC 3 | last | 3.40 | 2.40 |
| 277 | TC 4 | 3 | 3.07 | 0.07 |
| 278 | – | 17 | usually | later in 1908 |
| 285 | 3 | 14 | was be | was |
| 286 | 1 | 2 | Charansand | Charans and |
| 288 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 25 |
| 288 | 3 | 3 | for the first time in | in |
| 289 | 3 | 1 | 135 | 126 |
| 289 | 3 | 2 | The first | The |
| 290 | 1 | 1 | 1949 | 1948 |
| 290 | 3 | 3 | 36 | 37 |
| 290 | 3 | 5 | 18 | 19 |
| 291 | 1 | 5 | records | revenue |
| 291 | TC 1 | 9 | 1969–70 | 1970–71 |
| 295 | 1 | 13 | seven | 7 ACTO, 4 |
| 295 | 1 | 15 | Assistant | Deputy |
| 297 | TC 3 | 5 | 64.707 | 94,707 |
| 298 | T 2 C 4 | 4 | 19.4 | 119.4 |
| 314 | 1 | 5 | the Deputy | the |
| 318 | 1 | 12 | 1960 | 1961 |
| 318 | TC 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| 318 | TC 7 | 9 | 26 | 25 |
| 321 | TC 5 | 3 | 80 | 30 |
| 327 | 3 | 8 | ten | eleven |
| 327 | 3 | 10 | Shahpura | Shahpura, Gangapur |
| 327 | 4 | 11 | casses | cases |
| 328 | 1 | 2 | Civil | Senior Civil |
| 330 | 1 | 6 | Jahazpur | deleted |
| 335 | TC 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| 335 | TC 5 | 6 | – | 1 |
| 335 | TC 5 | 7 | 1 | – |
| 336 | 2 | 5 | was first | was |
| 337 | 1 | 7 | store-keepers | stockmen |
| 337 | 2 | 4 | cartration | castration |
| 340 | last | 2 | heaped | headed |
| 343 | 2 | 2 | 1966 | 1964 |
| 343 | 2 | 5 | one | seven |
| 343 | 2 | 6 | seven | 4 |
| 343 | 4 | 6 | 1925 | 1923 |
| 344 | 3 | 7 | functioning | functioning of |
| 347 | – | 8 | respectively· | deleted |
| 352 | – | 1 | the two | two |
| 359 | 3 | 7 | is | was |
| 360 | T 1 C 8 | 12 | 383 | 583 |
| 360 | T 2 C 3 | 2 | 62 | 52 |
| 360 | T 2 C 6 | last | 112 | – |
| 361 | 2 | 3 | Board | Municipality |
| 399 | 2 | 2 | literates | literates (sample survey) |
| 432 | 2 | 8 | 10,196 | 10,198 |
| 441 | 1 | 2 | Shahpura | Shahpura-Banera |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 441 | 1 | 7 | Hind Mazdoor Sabha | Krishikar Lok Party, 2 to Hindu Maha-sabha |
| 441 | 1 | last | Hind Mazdoor Sabha | Hindu Maha-sabha |
| 441 | fn. | 2 | Shahpura Consti-tuency | Shahpura-Banera Consti-tuency |
| 441 | fn. | 5 | Jahazpur | Jahazpur Consti-tuency-Village Paroli of Kotri tahsil & Jahaz-pur |
| 442 | T 2 C 2 | 1 | Mandal-Jahazpur | Mandal |
| 443 | TC 2 | 1 | Shahpura-Sahara | Shahpura |
| 443 | fn. | 7 | Sahara | Sahara-Consti-tuency |
| 444 | 2 | 1 | 5,22,342 | 5,22,350 |
| 444 | fn. 1 | 6 | Mandal | Mandal Consti-tuency-Mandal |
| 444 | fn. 1 | last | Shahpura tahsil | Kotri tahsil. Mandalgarh con-stituency–Man-dalgarh tahsil and some villages of Kotri tahsil. |
| 446 | 1 | 10 | Hind Mazdoor | Hindu Maha |
| 446 | last | 2 | ten newspapers, seven | 15 newspapers-11 |
| 446 | last | 2 | one | two |
| 446 | last | 3 | Bhilwara | Bhilwara district |
| 448 | 1 | 4 | district. | district. Others are *GramSamaj. 2 October, Upar-mal, Sandesh. Satya dharma* |
| 449 | TC 4 | heading | Hind Mazdoor Sabha | Hindu Maha-sabha |
| 451 | 3 | 7 | Bungalows | Bungalows, one |
| 452 | – | 3 | 32,96,000 | 32,96,200 |
| 456 | 2 | 10 | 2,508 | 3,508 |
| 456 | 3 | last | 4,926 | 5097 |
| 457 | 2 | 5 | seven | five |
| 458 | 1 | 11 | 1951 | 1901 |
| 459 | – | 3 | north | south-west |
| 459 | 3 | 1 | Mahmud | Muhammed |
| 462 | – | 1 | 1804 | 1808 |
| 462 | – | 5 | *Phalgun Shukla* 15 | *Chaitra Badi* 1-5 |
| 462 | 1 | 2 | 1887; 9 | 1883; 2½ |

T = Table; C = Column; fn. = footnote



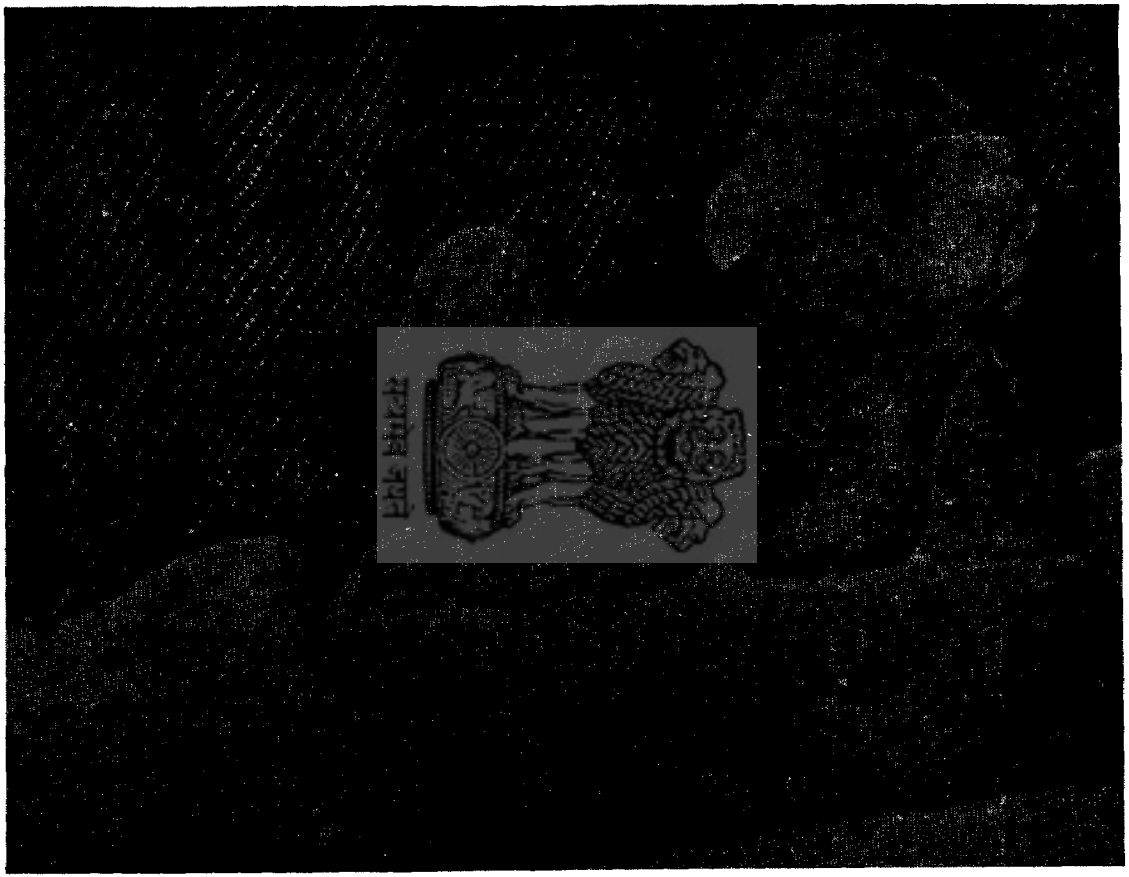
**Ram Dwara, Shahpura**



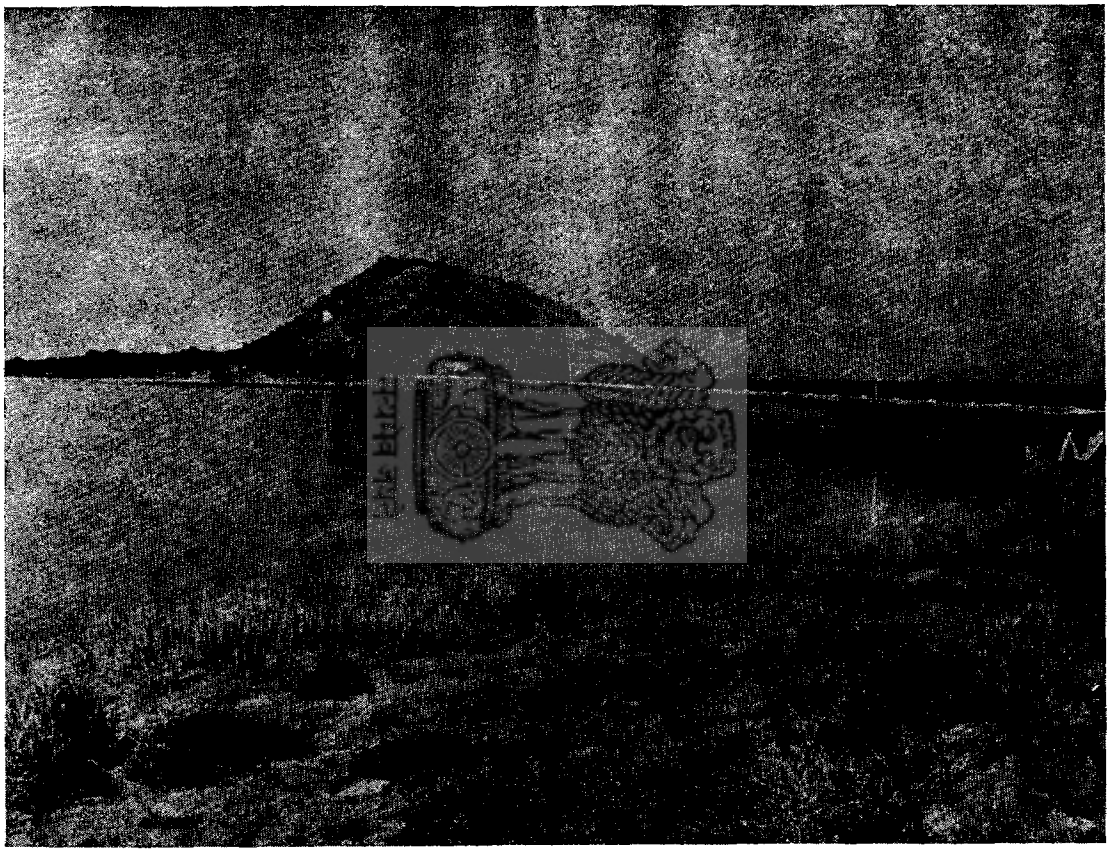
**Shahpura Palace**



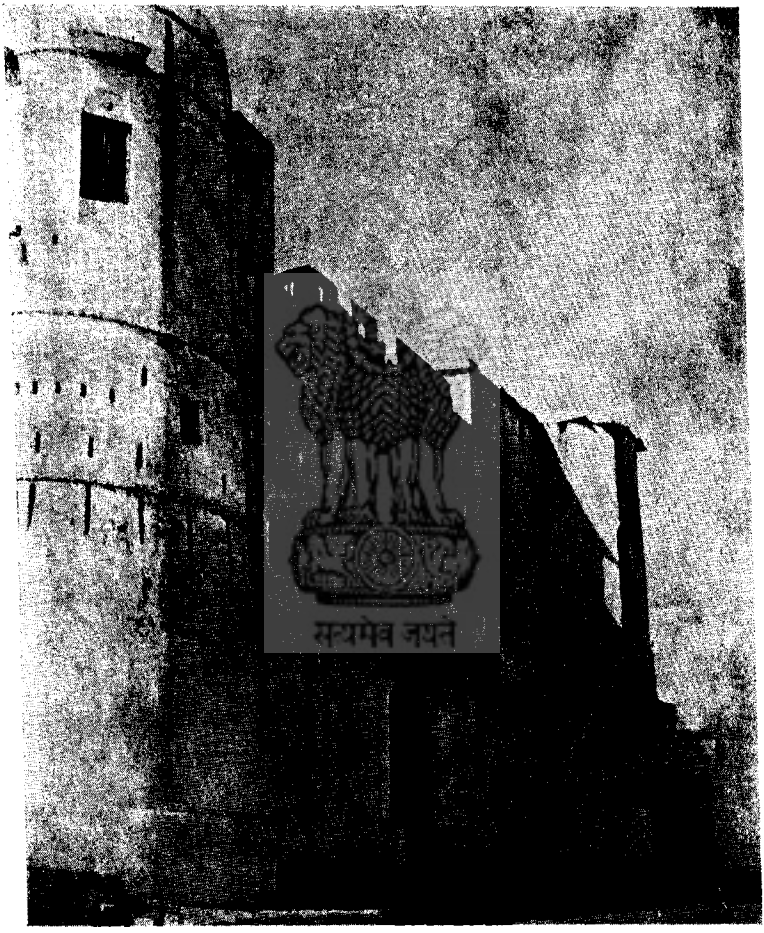
**Mica Cutting at Bhunas**



**Baqor excavations**



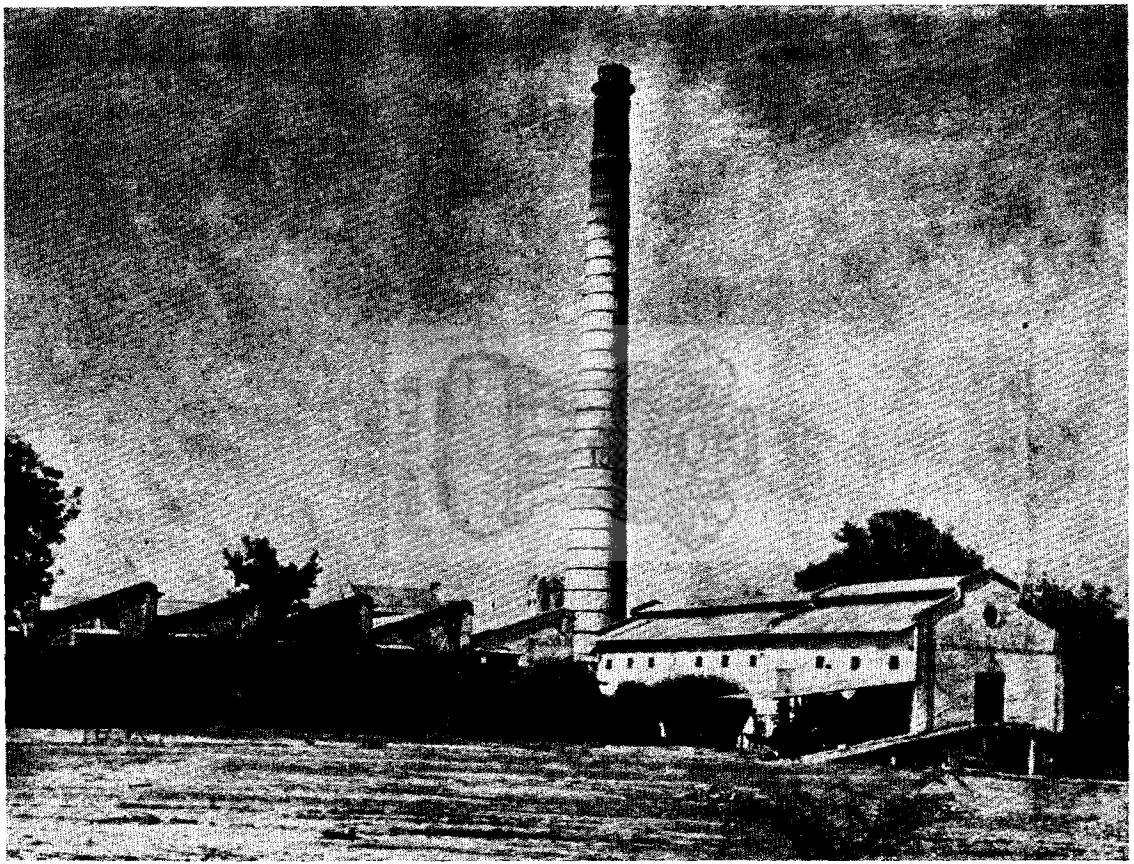
**Meja Dam**




**Meja Fort**



**Cenotaphs of Ma Satya, Bagor**



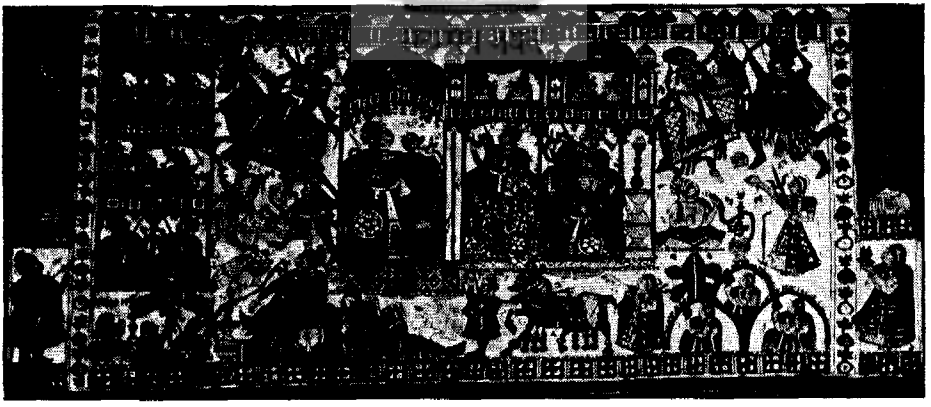
**Mewar Textile Mills, Bhilwara**



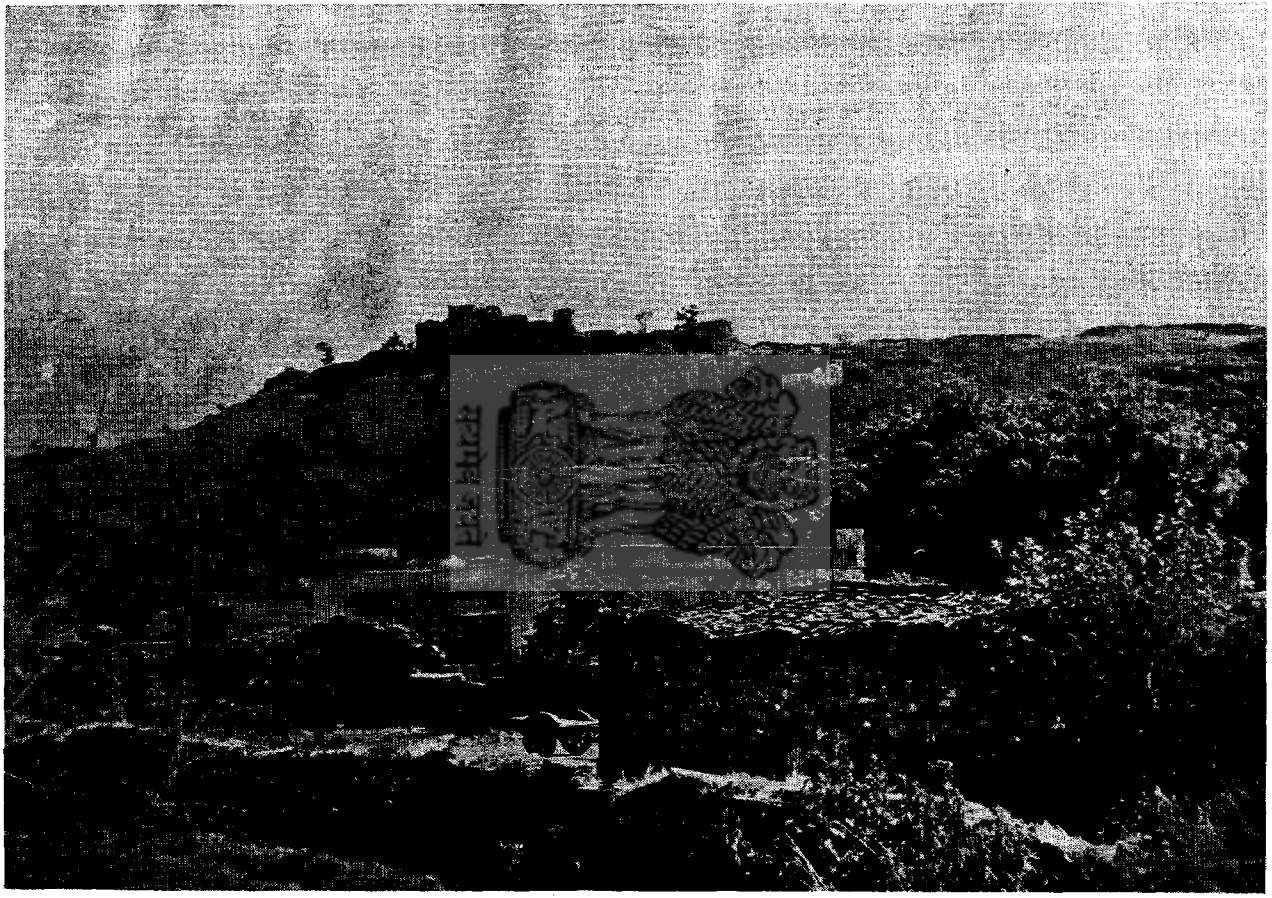
**Mandakini Baori, Bijolia**



**Wall painting depicting Shiv *Barat* at Harni Mahadeo temple, Bhilwara**



*Pabuji-ki-Phad*



**Jahazpur Fort**




**Jain temple of Parasnath at Bijolia**